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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WAR ON A BASE RING.

Real Purport of the Giant Struggle in New York.

TO UPROOT TAMMANY.

Dr. Parkhurst the Creator of the Overwhelming Uprising.

WILL ALSO INGULF HILL.

Republican State Ticket Almost Sure of Victory.

WILL MAKE GAINS IN CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Since the time twenty-two years ago when Chauncey M. Depew made his brightest joke at the expense of John A. Dix and as the Liberal-Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor fought his most disastrous campaign the Democracy of New York has been in no such desperate straits as it is today. Probably the most Senator Hill and ex-Mayor Grant—the heads, much against their will, of the State and city tickets, the two boys who stand upon the burning deck, whence all but they have fled—expect is to beach the ship in shallow water before it blows up. That is to say, they hope to save the frame and engines of the vessel—in other words, the machine—so as to be able to refit and put to sea again another year with the barnacles off the hull and the sea lawyers, shirks, scuttlers, and other marine riff-raff out of their crew. Their candidacies are, in short, the measure of their desperation.

As to Tammany's hunt for a Mayoralty candidate, Hugh J. Grant was principally instrumental in selecting Nathan Straus. When Straus withdrew Mr. Grant was captured by his Tammany colleagues. He offered $10,000 to be let go, but they were obdurate and his name for the fourth time goes before the people as the Tammany candidate for Mayor. His sole claim for preference is that he is personally honest, having refused to vote for the Broadway franchise when Jake Sharp bought up the boodle members of the Board of Aldermen, in which Grant held his first political office. His exact measure was had in 1890, when he was elected by only 21,000 votes, a small majority in New York, against Francis M. Scott, the nonentity candidate of the People's, or "parsons'," Municipal League, managed ostensibly by "Ollie" Teall.

Rural Vote Hard to Count On.

In the State neither cause nor situation is perfectly clear. The rural voter of New York is the most uncertain elector on earth. At the town elections in the spring of 1892, for instance, he elected Republican Supervisors at a rate which on a State ticket would have buried any majority Tammany, McLaughlin, and McKane could have manufactured below the Harlem. In the fall of the same year the rural voter let Cleveland take judgment by default. The causes which have created Republican enthusiasm in the State—and it is great—are State and national. In the Saratoga convention the appeals that stirred the delegates were those that cried for vengeance for the murder of Robert Ross of Troy, for which the perniciously active "Bat" Shea is now awaiting his 1,750 volts in Dannemora prison, and those which denounced the inefficiency of President Cleveland's administration. Senator Lexow, who was a delegate and who many thought would be the hero of the hour, received a less enthusiastic greeting than that accorded to many an obscure State leader, and references to the work of his committee received little more than perfunctory applause.

The country heart has not been fired by the hideous revelations which have positively maddened New-Yorkers. The country heart probably thinks, with country common sense, "It's good enough for them." The country mind, unable as it is to comprehend the total absence of public spirit of the average New-Yorker in ordinary times, is saturated with a disgusted wonder at this tolerance of Tammany Hall. The country Republican vote will be largely increased by the city situation, but not on account of sympathy with the city people. It will be increased because the country voter believes for once it is worth his while to vote, and that his franchise will not be nullified by city apathy, treachery, and crime.

Real Interest in New York City.

In the city situation, then, is all the interest, all the importance, and its creator's name is on no ticket. He belongs to no one of the half a dozen and more anti-Tammany organizations and is doing his work in the campaign at present by addressing gatherings of women in Cooper Union and the churches. Women hang upon his every word and crowd to his meetings, though he has lately and plainly told them they are not entitled to the suffrage. That man is Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. This may seem a truism to the Chicago reader with his advantage of perspective. It is not to the New-Yorker, for Dr. Parkhurst's protean individuality has taken many shapes in this last year confusing to those who have the disadvantage of propinquity.

The name that passes most for Parkhurst now is Lexow, though when people say Lexow they mean Goff; but Parkhurst is what has kept Platt's hands off the city Republicans and caused William R. Grace, for once, to forget apparently his ingrained selfishness and to subdue his hunger for power; that has led the Steckers and "Jimmy" O'Briens and other anti-Tammany coteries to don the uniform of civism; that has forced Oswald Ottendorfer and Carl Schurz to put away their fads and isms and join in a practical political movement. It is Parkhurst, too, who has named the real head of the fusion ticket, John W. Goff, of late famous as counsel for the Lexow committee, but who nearly two years ago compelled Parkhurst's admiration by his startling defense of Gardner, Parkhurst's head detective, against whom the police had made a stool pigeon case out of perjured evidence. For that defense Recorder Smyth, then, now, and always the chief apologist and defender of the police, fined him $200. As a measure of retributive justice Dr. Parkhurst nominated Mr. Goff for Recorder in a newspaper interview, and the politicians nearly pulled the candidate to pieces in their rush to ratify. Goff is a Grace Democrat, and the Grace Democrats wanted to vary the Parkhurst program by nominating him for Mayor. He wisely declined, and took the Recordership nomination from Dr. Parkhurst through all anti-Tammany hands.

All Emanates from Parkhurst.

That the whole fusion ticket of which such bright hopes are harbored—the registration being, for the first time since the registration law passed, equal to that of the last Presidential—bears the Parkhurst imprint only less than the chief nomination, is also a matter of record. Early last May Dr. Parkhurst declared to his City Vigilance League that the bond between Tammany and the pampered and protected vice and crime of this town could only be severed at the polls. Theretofore he had only fought from the pulpit and vainly in the press and the courts. Then he laid out this seemingly impossible road to succees.

"It is hard for a Republican to forget that he is a Republican. It is hard for a Democrat to forget to be a Democrat. There are some things that we have to forget. If there are three candidates in the field—Tammany, anti-Tammany, and Republicans—Tammany will win. There's got to be some giving up. You and I will have to give up something. Are the Democrats of New York willing, for the sake of saving the city, to vote for a Republican candidate? Are our Republican friends ready to lay down their political predilections on the altar of municipal salvation?"

The report from which the above is quoted goes on: "The doctor left these two large questions to be answered by the future."

Nobody—not even the doctor himself—expected they would be answered in the affirmative. Nobody supposed Thomas C. Platt and William R. Grace could ever do any forgetting of that sort. They have done so. A fusion ticket headed by Col. William L. Strong, a straight out National Republican, and Mr. Goff, an equally straighout National Democrat, has been nominated, ostensibly by the Committee of Seventy, but really by an atmosphere, a sentiment which Dr. Parkhurst has created. That sentiment has been expressed by all sorts and conditions of men. Even De Lancy Nicoll, the District Attorney, through whom Dr. Parkhurst first sought to punish the brutal and corrupt police, said to him admiringly, while pointing out the impossibility of reform through the grand jury room: "You're beaten now; but you'll be gaining a little every day. I believe you'll get there some time."

Based on Parkhurst's Courage.

It was the marvelous, untiring courage of the man that distilled the basic elements out of which this sentiment was formed, and then came the exposures of the Lexow committee to unite and expand them into a controlling atmosphere. Then people began to understand what had inspired the at times seemingly hysterical invective Dr. Parkhurst had heaped upon Tammany and its police three weeks before that committee met. They began to realize that for eighteen months before the Lexow committee called a witness Dr. Parkhurst's ears had been poured full of bribery and corruption stories that he could not reveal. The word of the wretched relators would not have been weighed a moment beside that of a policeman in any New York court. For two years all this knowledge of unspeakable and apparently irremediable wrong boiled within the man, finding vent occasionally but forced usually to be suppressed.

Much of course Dr. Parkhurst did not know. He has confessed himself surprised at the results attained by Mr. Goff when his superior technical skill took hold of the Parkhurst probe. There is little doubt Dr. Parkhurst thinks this man was providentially appointed for the work and there is no ground on which to contravene Dr. Parkhurst's opinion. The secret of Mr. Goff's wonderful success is first of all in his congenial and racial hatred of oppression. A descendant of the County Wexford men, who, with their naked pikes, stormed up against Lord Luke's cannon at Vinegar Hill in '98, he has, although not a "physical force Irishman," proven himself the most practical of sympathizers with men whom Ireland calls its martyrs. Twenty years ago, when little past his majority, he was one of those who headed the Catalpa expedition, which sailed from New Bedford and rescued from Australian exile the political prisoners who had been transported in 1867. Then he came back to his adopted land not to be a "professional Irishman," a calling at which he might easily have lived well. He put his revolutionary laurels in his pocket and went behind one of A. T. Stewart's dry goods counters until such time as he could gain admission to the bar.

Goff Down on All Oppression.

Whoever sees Goff now day by day in the hearing-room for months, or in his own office talks with him about the subject of his investigation, readily understands that it is the brutal oppression of the New York police, their habit of conducting themselves like an Austrian garrison in an Italian town before the days of Victor Emmanuel, that has prompted him to strike and spare not. This rather than their unprecedented venality. Three years in the District-Attorney's office showed him what they were. Next among the factors of his success is his remarkable dramatic sense. One day he summoned ninety policemen into the court-room, all men who had been convicted by the Commissioners of criminal offenses for which they should have been "broke" and then jailed. All had been retained on the force upon paying fines of from three to twenty days' pay, generally because their appointment had been in the nature of a contract in which the consideration had been $300 cash, sometimes by politicall "pull." That tableau, the sight of those ninety ruffian faces, would have been enough to cry for the abolition of a police force of which the Archangel Michael was chief. All of Mr. Goff's great strokes of evidence have been made without so much as an hour's warning. Not a line of his testimony has been "discounted" in the papers. Not a leak has been discovered in his office.

Such is a brief account of the principal factors to the present situation in New York City. There have been other, though minor ones. Probably 15,000 fraudulent Democratic votes were cast last fall which will not be cast this year. Tammany has been forced to restore the Police Board to its old bi-partisan complexion. Supt. Byrnes is striving to keep his own reputation out of the general wreck of the police which will follow when the Lexow committee report goes to the Legislature. These two causes point to the first fair election the city has had for many years, and correspondingly diminish the hopes of Tammany Hall. The upheaval last year in Brooklyn and the swift and adequate punishment of McKane and his followers have also blazed the way to municipal liberty here.

GENERAL OUTLOOK IN EMPIRE STATE.

Hill's Defeat and a Republican Gain in Congressmen Freely Predicted.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—New York State elects next month a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, thirty-four Congressmen, and 128 Members of Assembly. The State Senate which holds over is Republican by six majority. Of the present Senate Charles T. Saxton, its President pro tem, is the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, while Bradley, Independent Democrat, and Jacob A. Cantor, Tammany Democrat, are nominees for Congress. All three of these may be elected, and in that event there will have to be special elections in three Senate districts, to be called by the Governor.

That Senator David B. Hill will be defeated by a large majority in his race for the chair of Governor by Levi P. Morton there appears to be no doubt. The only question debated is "how great a majority will there be against Hill?" The betting thus far is principally on majorities for Morton of between 25,000 and 50,000. There are seven State tickets in the field. The mugwumps who oppose Hill have one and have nominated Everett P. Wheeler for Governor and indorsed the Democratic nominees for the other officers. The Grace Democrats of New York City have another, and nominated Hill and the other Democratic State nominees so as to get the names of their local nominees on a ticket headed by Hill. The Tammany leaders followed Senator Hill into the center of the

[Continued on fifth page.]

DROPS HIS SCEPTER.

GEORGE V. HANKINS ABDICATES AS KING OF GAMBLERS.

He Abandons Lucrative and Seductive Games to Pay Particular Attention to the Harlem Track—He Also Quits Roby, and Harry Romaine Buys His Saloon—Much Property Owned by the Ex-Monarch—Games Running That Should Be Suppressed.

George V. Hankins, long the king of Chicago gamblers, has absolutely and forever forsworn the green cloth, the ivory chip, the alluring pasteboard—in short, all the paraphernalia of the trade he has followed so long and in which he has been so successful that his fortune may be conservatively estimated at $2,000,000. More than this, he has already disposed of his interest in the saloon at No. 174 Clark street to his long-time friend and partner, J. Harry Romaine, and is now negotiating for the sale of his other more famous saloon at No. 134 Clark street, under the rooms where the greatest of his gaming enterprises have been conducted. Next Monday night he will resign as President of the Roby (Ind.) Racing Association, to which office Leo Mayer is expected to be elected, and before the snow flies George V. Hankins says he will dispose of all his interest in the Indiana track. He declared last night he no longer had a cent invested in gambling apparatus in Chicago or elsewhere, and that within a week he would be entirely out of the saloon business as well. The signs which bore his name above the doors of Nos. 134 and 174 Clark street have already been taken down and the golden letters on the plate-glass fronts will be scraped off within the week.

"I am through with gambling forever," Mr. Hankins said last night. "In fact, I have not had any active part in gambling for more than three years, though I may have had an interest in it. Now I am absolutely out. My saloons always paid me well, but I let them go just to get away from all associations of the past. I have my track at Harlem, in which I take the pride of my life. I want to make it the greatest and most attractive racing park in the world. I have other large interests besides and I can find enough to keep me busy all the time."

Moral Questions Not Considered.

The moral side of the question of gambling was not discussed by the retiring king of the fraternity at all. He had nothing to say of its ups and downs, of protection, of Civic Federation raids, of grand jury indictments, or any of the side issues which have attracted so much attention of late to the vocation he is abandoning. On the future of gambling in Chicago he was reticent, too, but he had nothing but good words for the men with whom he was so long associated.

With the probable exception of Michael C. McDonald no man has ever waxed so rich from gaming profits as George V. Hankins. Indeed, the country does not contain many of the profession who have hoarded away such fortunes in that pursuit and increased them so largely by other speculations as the two men named. George V. Hankins is the youngest of three brothers, who were born in McHenry County, Ill. With his brothers, Al and Jeff, he learned the harnessmaking trade, and then with them he went to the far West, where all engaged in mining, mercantile, and saloon enterprises, gradually drifting into gambling. In the 70's they came to Chicago. Al and Jeff opened a big game at No. 125 Clark street, famous in its day for heavy play. George started in on the "tin-pail" plan, and his house at No. 134 Clark street was long the most noted establishment for small players in the city. His profits there were enormous.

Hankins was always an admirer of the thoroughbred horse, and the Chicago Stable was one of the most famous of its kind. At different times he owned Terra Cotta, which some turfmen to this day declare won the Suburban of 1888; Jacobin and Rudolph, both great stake horses; Macbeth II., winner of the Kentucky Derby of 1888; Robespierre, who ran second to Riley in the same event, and Uncle Bob, an American Derby winner. He purchased Uncle Bob from his owner only a few hours before the flag fell in the contest which he won, paying for him the full value of the purse. His best possession in the line of horseflesh now is the 2-year-old wonder, Diggs.

Leader in the Gamblers' Trust.

Mr. Hankins was the leading spirit of the gamblers' trust when it was formed and the chief spirit of the Garfield Park track, which was closed by the police under such tragic circumstances in September, 1892. Then he led in the organization of the Roby Association, and finally constructed the Harlem track, now in its first season. For a year or more he has been drawing away from the other gamblers in his enterprises. It is said he has invested nearly $300,000 at Harlem, the improvement of which he declares is yet in the early stages. He owns a beautiful residence at No. 1444 Michigan avenue, a stock farm in Kentucky, besides a half interest in a big racing stable. But his most substantial investment is in city property. He is credited with having erected eighty flats under one contract.

"I have 121 tenants in the city," he said, "and I could keep myself busy looking afte them even if I didn't have Harlem."

The news that George V. Hankins has decided finally to abandon his old calling is not generally known to the sporting fraternity. The members had missed the old familiar signs, but the only expression they made was that "George is only taking down his colors to fool the federation and the grand juries."

Uncertainty has again settled amongst the gamblers who are left. They are resting on their oars again and hoping. It appears that while all the houses, the list of which was given in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, had enjoyed play for a day or so, and had assurances that everything would be well, they looked forward to a profitable time during the next few weeks. But late Saturday night the hopes of the backers and employés of these dens were shattered. The detectives under Capt. Dan Duffy, and the Captain himself, seemed to be in ignorance of the fact that the places were open and that an army of "cappers" was out soliciting business, but information of the condition of affairs somehow or other reached the City Hall, and the gamblers say they have received another "tip," similar to the one sent out during the Civic Federation campaign, again to cease operations.

Mysterious Ways of Detectives.

The ability of Dan Duffy's men to find gambling concerns when they have "tips" to deliver, and their inability to locate them for suppression, is one of the inner mysteries of the workings of the Central Station. But in spite of the tip the gamblers have not given up all hope. They will start up in new places and depend on the inability of the detectives with the "tip" to find them. An instance of this inability has already been discovered.

In the basement of the saloon at No. 78 North Clark street, which is run by Henry Magnus, a full-fledged gambling house was flourishing during the early hours yesterday morning. The gamblers like Inspector Schaack's territory, and judging from appearances they have no fear of police interference. Citizens who passed along North Clark street early Sunday morning were accosted by a well-dressed young man at the corner of Illinois street. His cry was: "Come on downstairs; we are running wide open; craps, poker, or anything you want."

Many men and boys accepted the capper's invitation. Owing to the Republican meeting and the Democratic parade hundreds of North-Siders were detained down-town until a late hour. The capper therefore found his occupation remunerative and kept right on at his singsong invitation to violate the law, unmindful of the fact that a big, blue-coated officer stood on an opposite corner. But the officer did not seem to mind. Entrance to the gambling-room was gained through Magnus' saloon. In the rear a stairway leads to the basement. A crap and stud-poker game were going in full blast at 2 a. m.

Game to Be Open Today.

Unless the police interfere the game will reopen today, for a card above the brand new crap table bore the following announcement:

GAME OPENS AT
1 P. M.

Another card gave the quotations for poker checks, which are sold at $1 a stack.

The "capper" assured all whom he lured into the place that there was no danger of the game being pulled, as everything had been fixed.

The present grand jury was instructed to give some attention to bucket-shops. It may be encouraged to get into that line of work by the reports from New York that Walter D. Valentine is in trouble there for operating a "fake ticker." Valentine was until recently President of the Chicago Public Stock Exchange at No. 126 Washington street, with many branches down town. The institutions are bucket-shops pure and simple, and were started by the gamblers' trust in its good days. Paddy Ryan, Johnny Condon, Arthur Webb, and others were back of them. Since Valentine's departure Webb has been the head man at the Public Stock Exchange. The chief play in the place is in mining stocks. A great blackboard contains a list of "mines" known as the Iron King, the Fort Wayne, the Oshkosh—well, any name will do. Large and beautiful certificates, made gorgeous by huge golden seals, are really issued for these "mines," which are located in different States on small parcels of land held by the "companies." None of the "mines" have ever been developed. They might contain gold and silver and iron and diamonds for all anybody knows, and then again—as is more probable—they might not. But they answer for bucket-shop speculation. The quotations are fed to the patrons out of a ticker supposed to be connected with a telegraph line. In fact, however, the tape in the ticker is "loaded" with figures set down on it by a typewriter who knows how to establish a percentage. Sometimes the market manufacturer makes the "markets" for a week ahead. If he has the time to spare he sometimes fixes them for a month. The patron or victim simply sits around and guesses whether the figures in the ticker will go "high or low." Valentine introduced this game in New York, but on the first complaint the police there raided his establishment. This occurred last Friday, and telegrams to THE TRIBUNE say that Valentine admitted the ticker was loaded and a mere fake.

"Billy" Skakel runs the same kind of a "mining" exchange, with branches. In some of the bucket-shops figures on the mines are really sent in by wire from a convenient "seller," but the quotations are taken from sheets already prepared and results are the same. The whole game is simply one of hazard, save that "dummy" markets are used in place of "dice" and all the percentage is against the patrons.

"BUFFALO BILL" ARRIVES IN TOWN.

Leaves Tonight to Act as Host to George Gould on a Hunting Trip.

Col. W. F. Cody came in town last night over the Michigan Central from Detroit and was driven to the Auditorium Annex. It was expected he would arrive in company with George Gould, but the latter received a telegram at Detroit from his General Manager, S. H. H. Clark, which called him to St. Louis on business in connection with the Missouri Pacific road. Col. Cody will leave tonight at 10:30 on the Northwestern for Omaha, where he will join Mr. Gould and party. After spending a day there they will start for the Colonel's ranch at North Platte, Neb., and after spending three or four days there will go on to Sheridan, Wyo. Mr. Gould desired to get away from the cares of business and accepted an invitation from "Buffalo Bill" for a ten days shooting in Nebraska and Wyoming. The headquarters will be made at "Cody's Rest," a ranch of about 4,000 acres, which is abundantly stocked with geese and ducks. The party will then go to Sheriden, where they will look for all kinds of large game, including bear, elk, and deer. After a week or ten days of this sport they will return to New York. Col. Cody will be joined here by George W. Beck, son of Senator Beck, George P. Everhart, and R. W. Haslam. The party will travel in Mr. Gould's private car, Atlanta.

FIGHT IN A MINNEAPOLIS CHURCH.

Member and an Usher Come to Blows Over Whether a Door Should Be Closed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—At the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church in this city this evening Aleck Wallace, one of the members, and a young man named Welch, who is an usher, got into an altercation during church service which finally resulted in a fight. The question whether a door should be shut or not caused the trouble. Wallace wanted it shut, but Welch planted himself against it and got Wallace so mad the latter gave a stinging blow on the side of the face and started to follow it up, but Welch, though somewhat staggered, got in good work and the last seen of Wallace he was going out the church door propelled by the usher's foot. The elders of the church loooked on in amazement, but many of the congregation made a grand break for the door to see the fight. The row soon came to an end, however.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

PREACHES A SERMON THREE TIMES.

Pastor Adams' Congregation Question His Continued Orthodoxy.

The Rev. J. A. Adams, pastor of the Warren Avenue Congregational Church, preached a sermon twice yesterday which he first delivered three weeks ago. The repetitions were made at the request of members of his congregation who wished to hear again words which some of them thought indicated a change in the mind of their pastor on some of the truths of the Protestant faith. Mr. Adams' subject was "The Church and the Forgiveness of Sin," and he presented arguments to show the functions of the confessional were delegated to the disciples by the Savior. Mr. Adams quoted the language used by the Savior to the paralytic at Capernaum—"That ye may know that the son of man hath power to forgive sin arise, take up thy bed, and go into thine own house."

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MONROE HEATH DEAD.

FORMER MAYOR OF CHICAGO FOUND DEAD IN BED.

He Passes Away at Asheville, N. C., Whither He Went to Enjoy the Salubrious Climate—Few Details of the Demise Yet Known to Mr. Heath's Family—Expectation That the Body Will Reach Chicago Tonight—Sketch of His Busy Career.

Monroe Heath, Mayor of Chicago in 1876, and a resident of this city for forty-three years, died suddenly in Asheville, N. C., some time between Saturday night and yesterday morning. John H. Wood, his son-in-law, last night said he supposed Mr. Heath died of heart disease. The first notice which his family had was a telegram from Mr. Heath's son, Arthur Monroe Heath, yesterday morning, which stated Mr. Heath had been found dead in bed. His son, Ernest W. Heath, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. John H. Wood, left last night for Cincinnati to meet the remains and accompany them to Chicago. They are expected to arrive here some time tonight.

Mr. Heath was 66 years old. For five years, owing to impaired health, he has made his winter home in De Land, Fla., where the climate was more suitable. He spent his summers in Chicago with his children, all of whom live in this city. For a year or more he has been afflicted with a throat trouble which during the last five months seemed to grow worse. A little over a week ago he made up his mind to go to Florida, and decided before going there to stop at Asheville, N. C., and try the climate there. Accompanied by his wife and his youngest son he left Chicago Oct. 10 for the South. On the way the party stopped at Washington and arrived in Asheville, N. C., Oct. 16. Thursday last the first letter was received by the family here from Mrs. Heath, dated Asheville, with the news that Mr. Heath seemed much improved in health. Even as late as Saturday a letter received by Mrs. Wood stated her father was seemingly getting better, and when the telegram announcing his death came yesterday morning the news was so unexpected it shocked every memberof the family.

Caused by Heart Trouble.

"The only way I can explain it," said Mr. Wood last night, "is that Mr. Heath died of heart trouble. He had been afflicted with that malady, and I believe, in all probability, it caused his death."

Mr. Heath leaves a widow and four children, Ernest W. Heath, Arthur Monroe Heath, Mrs. Elliott Durand, No. 5712 Rosalie court, and Mrs. John H. Wood, No. 5806 Rosalie court.

Mr. Heath when in the city made his home at Mrs. Wood's residence. He was the President of the Heath & Milligan company, which he established in the fifties. For several years he took no active interest in the business, but directed its policy. His son, Ernest, is the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, while Mr. Durand, his son-in-law, occupies the Vice-Presidency. Arthur Monroe Heath is the superintendent of the factory.

Funeral arrangements will be announced today or tomorrow. The interment will take place in Oakwoods Cemetery, where the family owns a lot on which stands a shaft selected by Mr. Heath. His brother Warren is buried there.

Mr. Heath was a home man, who lived for his family and spent his time in their company.

Sketch of Mr. Heath's Life.

The early life of Mr. Heath was one of sore privation and involved much self-denial, but these things helped to mold a sturdy, self-reliant character. He was born in Grafton, N. H., March 27, 1828. His father, Johnstone Heath, was a farmer and a man of no small ability. He was for many years Justice of the Peace, and also held many other local offices. He was well known throughout the State, and his excellent qualities commanded general respect. His wife, whose name before marriage was Nancy Sanborn, was a most estimable woman, whose loss her children were early called to mourn. She died when Monroe Heath was but 4 years old; and with the other two children he was placed in the care of his grandmother. Like the sons of other farmers of the country young Heath went to school during the winter months and attended to farm duties during the summer. The schooling thus gleaned, with the exception of two years at an academy, made up the sum and substance of his education. When Monroe Heath was 12 years old his father died, leaving him almost the sole support of his younger brother and sister. He was thus early taught self-reliance and habits of business which stood him well in after life. One of the first salaried positions the young man occupied was obtained by himself in the service of a neighboring farmer, his remuneration being $6 a month with the privilege of attending school in the winter. At the same time he also obtained for his younger brother a similar position, the remuneration being board, clothes, and schooling.

Works Many Years on a Farm.

Although farm work was distasteful to him he followed it faithfully, hoping to obtain something more congenial in the future. He remained in the employ of the farmer several years and then went to Concord and entered the employ of a man named Holden, who owned a woolen mill. Holden gave him free access to his library. It was at this time Monroe Heath became well acquainted with Franklin Pierce, afterward President of the United States, who up to the time of his death retained a warm friendship for Mr. Heath. During his residence in Concord he also obtained employment for his younger brother in the Holden mill, with the same facilities for obtaining information and instruction.

He remained at Concord several years, giving his attention to the business of the mill so undividedly that he became thorough master of it. He then entered the employ of Gov. Paine of Vermont, who owned a large woolen mill at Northfield, in the same State, and was given general charge of the business, receiving a liberal salary and being enabled thereby to assist his brother in obtaining a good education. He remained at Northfield several years, giving satisfaction to his employer, to whom he became greatly attached.

Becomes a Dry Goods Salesman.

But Mr. Heath was not yet satisfied with the form of business in which he was engaged, and with all the restlessness of young and ambitious manhood he set out to find the calling which he was convinced lay somewhere in the treasure house of the future, and found employment as salesman for a short time in a dry goods house in Boston. He then embarked for New Orleans, and there obtained a situation as clerk for a firm engaged in the same trade in which he afterwards became prominently identified with the business interests of Chicago—the paint and oil business. He began his clerkship with the New Orleans establishment at a small salary, and by hard work in a few years obtained the highest position with the firm. He went to California during the gold excitement of 1849. In 1850, after having met with a measure of success in the West, he returned to the East, and in 1851 came to Chicago with his brother. Being a journeyman painter he worked at his trade a few months and then bought a store in the North Division, containing a stock of paints and oils, and carried on the business from that small beginning to what it eventually reached after the partnership with William F. Milligan. Their place of business was destroyed by fire in 1870 and again in the great fire of 1871. They were among the first to rebuild. Although having no taste for political life and never a seeker for public office, Mr. Heath was elected to the City Council on the "fireproof" ticket, from the Twelfth Ward, almost unanimously, only a few votes being cast against him, and was reëlected in 1873. In July, 1876, he was elected Mayor by an overwhelming majority.

He was married in 1853 to Miss Julia Dickerman of Jefferson, Ill., a daughter of Henry Dickerman, one of the early settlers of Chicago. He was an attendant of the Baptist church, of which his wife and eldest daughter were members. He was a Knight Templar.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today: Generally fair, west winds, cooler.

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ACCIDENT ON THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

Four Men Seriously Injured by Two Premature Explosions.

SUMMIT, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Two men were seriously injured by a premature blast of powder at Richer & Lee's camp on the Drainage Canal, half a mile east of here, this morning. Two others were injured in a similar manner last evening.

The Injured.

COLLINS, THOMAS, laborer; face, neck, and hands badly burned; probably fatal.
CONNELL, THOMAS, laborer; side of face, breast, and arms badly burned.
POTTER, HENRY, laborer; face, breast, and arms burned.
SMITH, JOHN, laborer; face, neck, and hands burned.

The first explosion occurred at 5 o'clock last evening and the second at 8 o'clock this morning. The injured men were brought to Summit, where a local surgeon dressed their wounds, and then they were taken to Joliet. The men had drilled a hole four feet into the rock. They used an inch and a quarter drill. After drilling the hole they put in a small stick of dynamite to expand the hole. After the discharge of the dynamite they started to pour in some powder for the purpose of blasting the rock. The discharge of the dynamite had so heated the rock that it set off the powder as soon as it was placed in the hole. Both accidents occurred in this way.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT ST. JAMES'.

Choir at St. Peter's Present and Participates in the Exercise.

There was a musical festival at St. James' Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon. The choir of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Lake View, second in size in the city only to St. James' choir, attended, and those present at the service were given the opportunity of hearing the combined voices of the members of both choirs. The Rev. John Hopkins, formerly assistant rector of St. James', was present. He is traveling from the East on the return home to Atchison, Kas. Over 700 persons attended the festival.

MOB ATTACKS JAIL AT HICKSVILLE.

Marshal Prevents the Lynching of Charles O'Neil, Colored.

HICKSVILLE, O., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—A crowd attacked the jail at 2 o'clock this morning with the intention of lynching Charles O'Neil, the colored man who assaulted the 3-year-old daughter of Mrs. Bert Heckerman. Marshal Fry had sworn in ten extra police and succeeded in keeping the mob at bay. Today there has been much threatening talk, but no further demonstration.

GUESTS OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

His Mother-in-Law and Sister Are Entertained at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Cleveland's mother and the President's sister were guests at Gray Gables today. The entire party remained indoors during the day, which was raw and cloudy. The President now expects to leave for Washington Tuesday.

Another Lynching Probable.

OSSAWATOMIE, Kas., Oct. 21.—Charles Carr, alias Brummel, a tough character, brutally assaulted Rose Chandler, 14 years old, this afternoon. A pursuing party captured the man and lodged him in jail. A mob is organizing and a lynching is probable.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Prof. G. L. Bryant has been convicted by the Bowie County District Court, New Boston, Ark., of the murder of Prof. George L. Ellis.

Congressman Myron B. Wright of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District is reported to be in a critical condition at Trenton, Canada.

Associate Judge Collins of Center County, Pa., has been held in $1,000 bail for embezzling school taxes. The reported shortage is over $5,000.

At Jeannette, Pa., a freight train backed into a siding and smashed into a box car in which three men were sleeping. Two of them were killed.

Wayne County, Mich., Camp Knights of Maccabees condemn Great Commander Boynton for refusing to approve the bond of Great Record-keeper Boughton.

Martin A. Church, Superintendent of the Portchester Electric Light and Gas company, was found dead in bed, with his wife unconscious beside him, at Rye, N. Y. They were overcome by coal gas.

LAST EDITION.

ALL TALK ONE WAY.

Republican Success Much Desired by Business-Men.

HOPE OF THE COUNTRY.

Interviews with Leaders in Different Lines of Trade.

WOULD REVIVE CONFIDENCE.

Democrats Unite in Asking Cessation of Tariff Agitation.

PREDICT REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

In the financial columns of THE TRIBUNE of Thursday last appeared the following paragraphs:

"I am a Democrat," said Mr. M. Jamieson yesterday. "But I can see that the sweeping Republican victory which is going to come in November will result in returning confidence in financial affairs. There is no use in letting political opinions influence one's business judgment. I am forced to admit that a Republican victory will mean not only a boom in the stock market, but increased activity in industrial affairs generally."

Such views as the foregoing are heard on every hand, from Republicans and Democrats alike. They all agree that a Republican success next month is likely to be the starting point of a boom and the speculators are beginning to operate on that theory already.

With a view to obtaining the sentiment of the non-speculative business community upon the same subject, conservative business-men, irrespective of politics, were shown the paragraphs and asked for an opinion. Many members of the retail trade, while heartily indorsing the sentiment, did not care to be quoted because their patrons were from all parties. A Democratic banker, who refused publicly to go on record as holding the same views, privately admitted Republican victories were certain and he should not be at all surprised if the prophecies were fulfilled. The interviews follow.

BOARD OF TRADE MEN ARE UNANIMOUS.

All Unite in Saying a Republican Landslide Would Be Beneficial.

Board of Trade men interviewed, many of whom are Democrats, think indorsement of the Republican party this fall good business policy. They say:

F. J. Kennett—You can put down two members of the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co., J. F. Harris and myself, as "tired" Democrats. We have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but have had enough of the policy of the party as exemplified in the current depression of all lines of business. The prospect of a Republican landslide this fall will be an excellent tonic. It will have a good effect everywhere and will tend to restore the missing factor—confidence. With this restored there is no reason why business should not show prompt improvement and capital seek investment.

Charles L. Raymond—Of course I believe conditions will improve as soon as the success of the fall elections is assured. There will not be any boom, and we do not want any, but confidence in the government will be restored, and improvement along manufacturing and mercantile lines will be rapid. Improvement in general lines means a toning up of investment demand, in which the grain market will be benefited.

Believes in the Voter.

F. G. Logan—What do I think of the business outlook? Better in the very nature of things. The greatest of panics is now only history. Its effects are still painfully present, to be sure, and will linger, but, whether we acknowledge it or not, we are imperceptibly growing toward a better condition, and one thing I myself believe gives hope, especially to manufacturers and workingmen, is what seems a sure omen in the drift of public opinion toward an emphatic and overwhelming voice by ballot for American protection at the coming November elections. There is plenty of sunshine ahead, and I believe the great American maker of destiny, the voter, will hasten it.

I. P. Rumsey—I believe a Republican victory this fall would stimulate speculative and other business activity almost immediately. There is still an uncertainty as to what the Democrats mean to do further. They say they will not stop short of free trade, and while this uncertainty continues business on the Board of Trade and elsewhere must inevitably be of an apathetic nature. People are afraid that when Congress meets again tariff tinkering will begin, whereas a Republican victory would be a rebuke which I believe would, in a measure at least, put a stop to such procedure and assure more stability.

Charley Wright—I am a Democrat, but I think a big round Republican victory would tend to restore confidence in commercial circles and give business the impetus it sadly needs. There seems to be a prevailing impression that the Democrats are responsible for the depression. Whether this is just or not it has become a deep-seated conviction in multitudes of minds, and a Republican victory would, I believe, change the feeling.

Democrat in Principles.

Charles F. Pearce—So far as principles are concerned I am a Democrat; but I have found that the Democratic party has no principles. A Republican victory might have no effect at all on the markets, but if it had any I think it would be a beneficial one. I shall vote the Republican ticket. While I do not think the Republican policy is the best in theory, it is better than that of the Democrats, as that party sees fit to act, because the Republican policy is definite and the people know what to expect. The country could not fail to prosper if let alone under any well-defined policy, but the Democratic party is without anything definite, and that is the worst case possible.

Harry Shaw—I belong to the Democratic party, but I believe a Republican victory this fall would help matters on the Board of Trade among the local trade, although I do not think it would have any effect on outside business.

Would Benefit Markets.

G. Montague—I have no doubt the markets would be influenced beneficially by the election of a sufficient number of Republicans to Congress. I have conversed with many candid men on the subject, and I find the general sentiment to be that the announcement made by President Cleveland that it was only the beginning of tariff reform has held back the development of old industries and prevented the starting of new ones, thereby keeping capital stagnant and causing the whole country to suffer. An election of Republicans would, in my opinion, restore confidence for one reason, if for no other, by giving the people to understand that they had called a halt on the uncertain policy of the Democratic party, which is divided against itself. I remember when Garfield was elected wheat had a boom of something like 10 or 15 cents as a direct result.

Henry Hemmelgarn—If the Board of Trade could be assured by a sweeping Republican victory that free trade was not to run riot I believe we would see business in this market revive immediately.

Ed Jones—In my opinion a defeat of the Democrats at the poles this fall would be felt in an enlivening way immediately in the grain and produce markets of this country. I would bank on it. The average Board of Trade man would feel as if he had got out from under a load and everybody would feel like turning in to help create a new era of prosperity.

BANKERS LOOK FOR AN IMPROVEMENT.

Solomon Sturges Says He Will Buy Stock on a Republican Victory.

Bankers generally think Republican success will be favorable to a return of business prosperity. There is one exception. A. O. Slaughter thinks Republican success means continued depression. Following is what they say.

Herman Felsenthal, President of the Bank of Commerce—I have no doubt there will be a better feeling both in the stock market and in fact in every other line of business if the Republicans are successful Nov. 6. The manufacturers will begin to breathe easier and will resume operations, thus giving employment to a large number of men. The money paid out in wages will rapidly find its way to the retailer and from there to the wholesaler, and the entire trade of the country will feel the invigorating influence. As a result the stock market, which is simply the pulse of the Nation's general prosperity, will feel the effects at once, and there is no question a sharp advance in security values will take place.

A. S. Delaware of John A. Tolman company—I think Republican victories and gains will be beneficial to the country in every way. We have experienced good results from Republican victories that we have already gained. With business-men it is not a question of Republicanism or Democracy, but whether free trade or protection is best for the American people. I am free to say a good measure of protection is about what we want. Neither party has yet outlined a perfectly satisfactory tariff law, but if we want prosperity we must have protection rather than free trade.

Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Corn Exchange Bank—I do not believe a Republican victory means an immediate return to the old prosperous days, but I do think the best interests of the country will be served by returning a Republican Congress. The Democratic administration has surely done a great deal of harm to the business interests of the country and I sincerely hope the Republicans will be victorious clear along the line. The country has suffered a severe shock and can not recover all at once. But Republican success would be a step in the proper direction, for the people will have a renewed feeling of confidence.

Will Aid in Restoring Confidence.

Edwin G. Foreman of Foreman Bros.—Business has for some time been slowly improving, and I believe the large Republican majority, which I expect the coming election will show, will aid in restoring confidence and result in increased activity in the business world.

John McLaren, President Hide and Leather Bank—I have every confidence that Republican victories will produce confidence in business matters and that more trade will follow. I think it a foregone conclusion there will be sweeping Republican victories.

C. J. Blair, President Merchants' National Bank—I am not so sanguine as the author of the interview quoted. I feel Republican victories will give confidence, but the depression has been so great the recovery will be a matter of slow growth. There will be no boom in business before the Presidential election. When that is over we may expect to see such a restoration of confidence as to warrant a speculative tendency.

J. W. Doane, President Merchants' Loan and Trust company—Victory alone will not help matters much. I do not think the defeat of the Republican party or the victory of the Democratic party of 1892 had much to do with the panic of 1893. Tariff legislation is something that will help or hurt the country, according to the action taken. The tariff legislation already enacted will do good, but the benefit we shall see will be slow in making itself manifest. I am one of those who believe we have a long wait in front of us before we again see the prosperous times of 1891 and 1892. We really had great prosperity then, but nobody seemed to think so until compelled to compare it with 1893 and 1894.

John J. Mitchell, President Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—I find the impression to be common among Democrats as well as Republicans that the sweeping Republican victory in November will be followed by a decided improvement. I think all indications point to that. I find many strong Democrats who put their politics aside and admit Republican success will probably lead to renewed activity.

Will Be the Starting Point.

E. L. Brewster—There has to be some starting point for a panic and some turning point for a boom. I believe a Republican victory in November will be the starting point for better times; perhaps not a boom exactly, but for generally returning confidence. I think the effect will be seen not only among the people in this country but among investors on the other side. While the average Englishman favors the Democratic idea of free trade he believes on the currency question the Republican party has much the best record. And it is fear about our currency more than anything else that is keeping English investors away from our securities.

S. B. Chapin—I do not question that Republican success in November will lead to a boom in the stock market. One begins to hear that on every hand now. The election is already becoming an important element in financial affairs. Republican success in Chicago would have even additional influence. Chicago business-men are by no means taking kindly to the building up of Chicago Tammany. That is exactly what is going on under the present Mayor, and a sharp defeat of the Democratic party would mean the public is not ready for such administration of municipal affairs as New York has long been forced to endure.

Solomon Sturges—I will buy stock on a Republican victory. I think a landslide in November will mean the turning of a boom in the speculative market and general improvement in business.

An Exception.

A. O. Slaughter—Republican success means continued depression; Democratic success a revival of business.

Lyman J. Gage—The business community wants assurance there will not be another tariff discussion right away and that duties will not be changed at present. A victory for the Republican party in the November election will give that assurance more certainly than would a Democratic victory, and therefore I believe Republican success next month will mean increasing confidence in the situation. The business community has been traveling over rough ground. It will be exceedingly glad to get into a quiet valley for a time and be left without any harassing tariff chances to prevent it recovering. I think there is an inevitable tendency toward a tariff that will be for revenue only. The world is getting to be such a small place, it is such an easy matter to go from one hemisphere to another, the cable has annihilated time, and the fast steamships have made all the world neighbors. Universal reciprocity is what we must have some day, but for the present we want to be left to recover from depression with as little as possible to prevent.

Elbridge G. Keith, President Metropolitan Bank—Republican victories will naturally be looked upon as a change of policy for the better on the part of the government. Democratic victories would be looked upon as promising a continuation of the present unsatisfactory state of things.

W. A. Hammond, Vice-President National Bank of Illinois—I do not see how Republican victories can help making business better. I notice by the papers that the government has fallen behind in its revenues $20,000,000 since the Wilson bill passed. It seems to me this must continue until there is a change in the tariff legislation, or else the deficiency must be made up by the collection of the income tax, which I consider the worst possible form of taxation. It will do more to corrupt the business public than any other legislation that could possibly have been passed.

OPINIONS OF DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

John V. Farwell Says the Prospect Is More Hopeful.

Dry goods merchants express themselves thus:

John V. Farwell Jr. of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., wholesale dry goods—In a general way a Republican victory would bring about a great increase of confidence in the business community. Such confidence will, of course, be an important element in increasing the demand for commodities, and will tend to start up factories which have previously been idle. As soon as a larger number of people are at work the consumption of all articles will increase. I am, however, of the opinion that there are a large number of factories in this country which if run at anywhere near full capacity would more than supply any prospective consumptive demand. As far as a change of duties is concerned, in certain lines of goods where the changes are most radical only the best-equipped and strongest mills will be able to compete. The weaker and less favorably located factories will have to shut down. While protection diversified and multiplied industries the present bill, where it approaches nearest to free trade, will centralize the profits of production into the hands of the comparatively few. A great many goods will be brought in, and soon we may expect to see a rise in wages on the other side. The general tendency will be to equalize wages in America and the old country. Still, in a broad sense I may say the prospect is more hopeful than it has been for a year.

John A. Sweet, in charge of credits and finances and member of the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dry goods—A change in the controlling powers of Congress will serve to stimulate confidence and do as much to bring about a decided improvement in the condition of general business affairs as any other one thing. In fact I think the country is now ripe for such an improvement in all mercantile and commercial matters, and about the only thing necessary is a restoration of general confidence, which a change in the administration is sure to produce. I believe there would be an immediate and sharp improvement all along the line should the Republicans win this fall. The same rule that applies to the individual in respect to a lack of confidence in undertaking any enterprise applies to the country at large. There is already a better feeling abroad, even in anticipation of a change.

SHOE DEALERS PLEAD FOR A REST.

D. T. Higginson Is Pessimistic Because Democrats Have Control for a Year.

Dealers in the shoe industry say:

D. T. Higginson, credit man of the wholesale shoe house of A. A. Putnam—I do not believe Republican success will have any immediate effect on business. I believe this because the Democrats have control of Congress for a year and the leaders have given it out as a part of their policy to continue the tariff agitation as long as they have the power to do so. Furthermore, the importations of foreign goods are going to be very heavy from all reports. Every foreign manufacturer is preparing to force goods on the American market. It makes no difference whether these goods are sold for a profit or not—they must be sold, and the resultant deportation of gold will cause a great feeling of uncertainty in the business world. Foreign manufacturers do not know as yet whether the American market will be a profitable one or not under the new conditions, but they intend to experiment, and during this experimental period, which may last a year, American industries will be more or less prostrated from the effects of the fierce competition. Our men will be kept out of work, or if working will receive small wages, and the gold sent abroad will be sorely missed by our own people. I confess I can see but small reason at present for possessing any optimistic feeling.

I. H. Foreman, Foreman Shoe company—I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but shall vote for a few Republicans this time. It is claimed one-tenth of our votes are purchasable, so locally it makes little difference which party wins. I think perhaps a change in the national administration would help business some.

J. H. Selz of the boot and shoe house of Selz, Schwab & Co.—I am firmly convinced a Republican victory this fall will do much toward a restoration of confidence in the business world. Whether or not there will be any immediate and sharp advance in prosperity is a hard thing to say, but what is desired above all is to feel we are on the right road. Speaking for our line the boot and shoe industry has been singularly fortunate, having been less affected by the tariff legislation than almost any other business. Business has been satisfactory this fall. We show decided gains over the same period of last year and in some months we have shown gains over the boom year of 1892. I think there is no question of regaining the old measure of general prosperity if the political situation can be settled once for all. The business world of the United States is pleading, not for more legislation but for rest.

REVELL LIKENS FREE TRADE TO POISON.

Another Furniture Dealer, A. F. Shiverick, However, Still Believes in Tariff Reform

The following is what furniture dealers have to say:

A. H. Revell—I look forward to a decided change for the better and in returning confidence which will result in stimulating business. Trade started up in September in good condition, then buyers generally held off for a few weeks, saying they were not yet sure of the future and would therefore purchase only absolute necessities. If the Republican party is not victorious it will leave matters in a still unbalanced state. People who have read Cleveland's letter to Catchings or who heard MacVeagh's speech at Central Music Hall know these men are not satisfied with the present tariff and if they get a chance will undoubtedly carry their free trade doctrine so far it will virtually result in giving the people another dose of the same poison they have been afflicted with for so many months. If the Republican majority is emphatic throughout the country business will take a new start, and the confidence which is now lacking will be restored. The money is ready and buyers are willing to jump in and buy, but hold off until they know the pulse of the people will demand that politics will not dominate the business interests of the land for at least a long enough period to permit the business-men and the workingmen of the land to retrieve their sadly damaged exchequers.

A. F. Shiverick, Tobey Furniture company—Confidence is returning and probably will continue to return irrespective of political results. People got frightened at the tariff and no party could have prevented the panic of last year. Republican victories might give us a temporary gain; but, as a Democrat, I believe in tariff reform. As a Democrat I cannot believe any permanent good can result by going back to high protection again.

IS REPRESSED BY OVER LEGISLATION.

S. M. Silverman, the Clothing Man, Wants Confidence Restored.

Clothing dealers have the following to say:

S. M. Silverman, clothing firm of Guthman, Ullman & Silverman—After the panic was over and the country was in a wavering condition it was a poor policy to agitate the question of tariff reform. But it was done, and we must make the best of it. The only thing lacking now is confidence, and while a Republican victory may not restore the old prosperous conditions at once the ball will have been started rolling, for the country will be inspired with confidence. We have plenty of money, excellent crops, and a healthy people, and such conditions for the better cannot be long repressed by the artificial restraints of over legislation.

F. F. Haigh, with the hat house of Sweet, Dempster & Co.—I am positive Republican victory this fall means an immediate restoration of confidence in the business world. This depression has been so far-reaching no man in this country, whether rich or poor, has escaped it. The logic of the situation forces most of us to believe the Democratic policy has brought these evils upon us, and the only remedy for the sickness is to restore that policy which has given us commercial health and prosperity. The first step toward that restoration is the election Nov. 6, and the effects of a Republican victory will be felt in every branch of trade and industry. There is already a more hopeful feeling in anticipation of this change. Business-men are building no air castles, but we will breathe easier, and that is a great thing for a country which has been gasping for commercial breath.

GROCERS ARE OF THE SAME OPINION.

Republican Success May Not Bring a Boom, but Will Restore Confidence.

Grocers make the following statements:

Charles H. Slack—There will be no boom, but a gradual and most favorable return to former conditions. Booms are detrimental to the best interests of the country or a community and breed extravagance, which leads to dissipation. What we lack is confidence. The recent depression was brought about by overproduction. We have got to get used to reduced expenses and must get on a lower basis of valuation. If the Republican party is successful it shouldn't load the country down with high tariff.

A. A. Sprague, Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers—I think the paragraph expresses the general feeling of the business community. Republican victories may not bring a business boom, but they will bring at least a return of confidence. The Republican victories in the East are sure to be followed by similar victories in the West, but it may be another year before complete confidence is restored. When a man has been very sick with a fever he cannot expect to jump out of bed and run about the first day the fever is broken.

SAYS REPUBLICANS ARE BUSINESS-MEN.

Tobacco Dealers Unite in Favor of the Party of Protection.

The following is what tobacco dealers have to say:

Eugene Vallens—Republican success next month means a return of confidence in business and a gradual increase in trade. Republicans are business-men, and do not go into office for what there is in it. Consequently, when they get in the public knows the country will be run in the interest of business.

J. M. B. Moos—There will be no question about the activity in business if the Republicans are successful. This will be ascribable to the fact that if the Democrats are wiped out it will avoid further agitation on the tariff question. If enough Democratic Congressmen are elected they will go on with free trade and continue to create a turmoil all over the country.

HARDWARE DEALERS MORE CAUTIOUS.

Say a Republican Victory, However, Would Be Beneficial.

Hardware dealers express themselves cautiously as follows:

Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett—It is not probable there will be a boom. The country will settle down gradually to the existing order of things. If we have a good Republican victory in November it will put business in a much better shape than it is now.

S. D. Kimbark—A Republican victory may stimulate merchants to buy more freely. It is not probable there will be a boom in merchandise.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

WHAT REAL ESTATE MEN HAVE TO SAY.

Silas M. Moore Looks for Improvement—Kerfoot Fears Tariff Tinkering.

The following is what real estate men have to say:

Silas M. Moore of E. A. Cummings & Co., real estate—Prosperity following Republican victories is what everybody is expecting, and if it does not come everybody will be disappointed. The country was managed successfully for twenty-five years by the Republican party, and there is no reason why it cannot manage it successfully financially for twenty-five years more. In the panic the strike, and the low price of grain we have had three serious attacks. Everybody has learned the lesson of economy. Improvement ought to be marked after the November elections.

William D. Kerfoot, real estate—Elections will not make much difference with business. If the Republicans win I am afraid there will be a continuance of tariff agitation.

John A. Tolman & Co., real estate and bankers—If the Republicans win this fall there will be a better chance for an increase in business than if the Democrats got in.

GLEANED IN VARIOUS LINES OF TRADE.

A. C. McClurg Thinks Cessation of Tariff Agitation Will Be Beneficial.

The following opinions are gathered from representatives of different lines of business:

A. C. McClurg, bookseller—If the victory of the Republicans next month means a cessation of the tariff agitation it will be beneficial to business.

Pitkin & Brooks, crockery—There will be no boom, but things will resume their normal condition gradually.

Lord, Owen & Co., wholesale druggists—There will no doubt be an increased activity in business.

I. H. Waggoner of Jamieson & Co., investors—I certainly think times are brighter and that the prospect for revival of business is the best in two years. I was East during September and all the people I met in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange seemed to be of the firm conviction that we are to have Republican victories everywhere in the coming elections and that soon after we will see a general revival of business. The Presidential election a few years ago was a speculation. The bull point then was to vote the Democratic ticket in order that the country might have good times. It seemed the whole country, to use a speculative phrase, got "long" of the Democratic ticket at top prices. The break came and we have had nothing but hard luck and bad times since then. No doubt we were at the culmination of a long period of prosperity and it was natural a reaction should set in, but I hardly think one quite as severe as the one we have experienced would have taken place if the Republican party had remained in power. The panic has weeded out a great many worthless enterprises that were transacted principally upon barrowed capital, and has left us in better shape. There is just as much money as ever, but it is in the banks and trust companies and not in circulation. There is some fear the coming legislation in Washington this winter may have a tendency to restrict business, but as the session is a short one I do not think it will have any serious effect. We have low prices for cereals, but the overproduction can be accounted for by the increase in the yield and not by the increase in acreage. We must educate ourselves to lower prices for wheat in order to meet the competition of other countries. I look for a gradual rise in the stock market. There have been no important issues of securities by railroads for several years, and the old issues have been absorbed and taken out of the market.

J. E. L. Frasher of D. B. Fisk & Co., millinery—I have been through three panics, and my experience is hard times come suddenly and the recovery follows gradually. I know nothing about stock speculations, but when the consumer is employed at good wages and mining, agriculture, and other interests are in a healthy condition then we can look for better times.

The John Church company, musical instruments—There will be an increase in business, although it will be slow. It may be years before we get back to former conditions and to real steady business. We will not jump into a boom immediately, but there will be increased confidence generally. If the Democrats should be victorious it would demoralize business generally.

S. O. Blair, President Millar Spice company—As a Republican I naturally assume we will have sweeping Republican victories this fall. If so, I do not see how it can help having a beneficial effect upon trade.

Staver D. Abbott—If the Republican party comes into power next month we expect an increase in our country spring trade. Confidence will be restored and business will, undoubtedly, pick up.

Charles G. Dennison of Sidney Shepard & Co., wholesale tinplate—Without reference to any political party ideas we all think that any change will be for the better, and particularly so as a Republican victory would mean present protection at the least. Higher prices for manufactured products would increase the earnings of the labor community and prosperity in business comes from that class.

THREE BURNED IN AN EXPLOSION.

Boiler Used for Heating Water in a Bakery Lets Go with Serious Results.

By the explosion of a small boiler used for heating water in the bakery of Simon Brustman, No. 2347 Canal street, at 9 o'clock last night three persons were injured, two of them seriously. The injured are:

BRUSTMAN, SIMON, proprietor f the bakery, head, upper part of body, and arms scalded; condition thought to be serious.

BRUSTMAN, HARRY, 12 years old, son of proprietor, scalded about body; not serious.

WALTERS, LAWRENCE, baker, 20 years old, hands and arms and upper part of body scalded; considered serious.

The building is a two story and basement brick structure. The bakery is in the basement, while Brustman, with his family, lives in the second story and has a store on the first floor. Last night Brustman, his son Harry, and Walters were engaged in getting ready for the night's baking and were working as usual about the boiler, which stood near the oven. Everything seemed in good working order, but suddenly the boiler exploded with a force which shook the building. Brustman and Walters were near the boiler and were enveloped in the escaping steam. They were terribly scalded. The boy Harry was farther away and was not so seriously burned. Several pieces of iron from the boiler lodged in the walls of the building but did no damage. The neighborhood was aroused by the noise of the explosion, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed. Mrs. Brustman, who was alone up-stairs with several small children, made preparation hastily to leave the building, but was stopped at the head of the stairs. Brustman and Walters were taken up-stairs, where they were given medical attention. The damage to the building was slight, and to its contents about $100. An alarm of fire was sent in, but the services of the firemen were not needed.

Mr. Brustman said so far as he knew the boiler was in good condition.

WRECK ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Two Unknown Austrians Killed—Attempted Train-Wrecking on the Alton.

MINONK, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—A curious railway wreck occurred last night at Rutland, a small village just across the line in La Salle County. An Illinois Central freight train bound north was ditched by a box car in the middle of the train flying the track. The train was going at a high rate of speed and the box car, when it was stopped, remained just inside the right of way, and the ground over which it passed looked as if it had been rolled over and over. Two Austrians, who were in the car, were killed and a third is so badly injured he is not expected to live. A tramp in a coal car following escaped without injury.

SAG BRIDGE, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—An attempt was made to wreck the late train on the Alton road two miles east of here at 1 o'clock this morning. Fortunately the attempt was a failure, for there were about 300 passengers on board. The train was that known as the theater train that leaves Chicago at 12 o'clock every Saturday night. When about two miles east of here the engine crashed into some ties which had been placed along the track just inside the rails. The engine pilot struck them in such a manner they were thrown off the track. It is believed by some the obstruction was placed on the track by tramps. The officials of the road were at once notified and detectives have been sent to investigate. The tramps evidently were disappointed at their train wrecking failure and set a line of box cars on fire, but succeeded in burning only one.

WEIR WANTS MORGANFIELD HELD.

Suspected of Complicity in the Acquia Creek Train Robbery.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21.—Col. Lew C. Weir, President of the Adams Express company, telegraphed from New York to the Chief of Police in this city tonight: "Don't let the man with the broken leg get loose. We want him and want him badly." This refers to Charles A. Morganfield, the prisoner with a broken leg, under guard in a Cincinnati hospital, who Col. Weir suspects is one of the Acquia Creek, Va., express-train robbers. Tonight Robert A. Pinkerton wired to Chief Deitsch that Morganfield parted from Searcey at Cumberland, Md., Tuesday night, Oct. 16; that both had lodged in the same house at Shenandoah Junction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—C. J. Searcey, arrested at Cumberland, Md., for complicity in the Acquia Creek robbery, has been taken to Virginia upon the papers of Gov. O'Ferrall.

Grand Trunk Changes Conductors' Runs.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—The run of every passenger conductor on the entire Grand Trunk system was changed today in accordance with action taken by the Grand Trunk directors at their recent annual meeting. Detectives who had been "spotting" the conductors found that some were dishonest, and the management decided upon the above radical and wholesale changes so as to place conductors upon divisions where they are less acquainted and less susceptible to temptation. The order applies to conductors on all the lines, both in Canada and the United States.

THAT CITY HALL LOAN

WHENCE WAS AUTHORITY TO BORROW MONEY DERIVED?

Council Will Probably Order an Investigation—Decision of Levy Mayer on the Subject Is of Interest Just Now—Reed Wanted All Over the Northwest—Makes a Correction in the Report of His Saturday Night Speech—Burrows Says Prospects Are Bright in Michigan.

It is probable some action will be taken at the meeting of the Council tonight toward instituting an investigation as to what the city administration has done with the $600,000 clandestinely borrowed from the banks. The taxpayers would like to know why this money was borrowed, when it was borrowed, from whom it was borrowed, and how it has been expended. The members of the Finance committee, with the exception of Chairman Madden, do not seem to know anything about the negotiation of this loan, from what banks it was obtained, or what securities were put up to guarantee its payment. Why did not Mayor Hopkins, Controller Ackerman, and Chairman Madden obtain the authority of the Council before borrowing this money? is the question the Council will insist on having answered.

Mr. Hopkins will no doubt be asked to explain how much more money it is intended to borrow, and it is probable the Council will not wait until the next meeting of the Finance committee, which will be Friday, before it demands an explanation.

The resolution passed by the Finance committee Thursday directs the Controller to report at the next meeting by what authority this money was borrowed, from what banks, and from what fund the interest is being paid. It has been suggested that the Council at its meeting this evening either direct the Finance committee to make an immediate investigation or appoint a special committee for the purpose.

Interest Being Paid.

Interest is being paid on this loan at the rate of 5 per cent. In the opinion of many the money was no doubt borrowed to aid in distending the pay-rolls and to pay contractors who might otherwise have to wait awhile for their money. If the reports are true as to the amount of money some of these contractors are making they could afford to wait many months for their compensation.

Instead of curtailing expenses the administration has increased them. There were 800 more men on the September pay-roll than on the August roll. This showing is made by the Controller's own statement. There are so many men in the employ of the city that an army of them was put to work making a canvass to ascertain the number of Democratic votes in this city. The taxpayers paid for this canvass. The city administration seems to have borrowed the money to pay them, and the city is responsible for this loan. What right the Mayor has to direct that the employés of the city give their services to the Democratic machine and to pay these tax-eaters from the public treasury is a matter on which the taxpayers would like a report.

An attempt was made to borrow money in this way at the beginning of this year, but it was decided to be illegal and failed. This time the authorities proceeded in a clandestine manner and carried their point. Last March Levy Mayer of the firm of Moran, Kraus & Mayer rendered an opinion adverse to that held by the Corporation Counsel as to the right of the city to borrow money from banks and individuals for the purpose of obtaining funds to meet payment due for material and supplies. Mr. Mayer gave his opinion in response to a request from the five institutions in which the city's funds are deposited, for which he is counsel. He decided the Controller had no authority to borrow the money. It is held that if the opinion was good law then, it is good law now. It is claimed in defense of the action of the Mayor and the Controller that other administrations have borrowed money in this way. Thus far no one has been found who can recall a precedent. Other Controllers have had trouble with Tax Collectors in getting the money due the city. This administration does not seem to have any trouble. It borrows money at 5 per cent and lets the collectors pay when they get ready.

The occasion for the query the beginning of the year arose through the shortage in the city's funds, in consequence of which $100,000 due for interest Jan. 1 last could not be paid out of the City Treasury and the Controller had to arrange to have the amount advanced by the city's depositories. The terms of the arrangement were substantially that the banks should carry the coupons until the city could take them up.

Opinion of Levy Mayer.

About that time the question of anticipating tax receipts by borrowing became of interest to the city authorities, and Corporation Counsel Rubens was asked to advise the Controller as to the city's powers of borrowing money and of paying interest on the loans. Mr. Rubens' opinion, which was printed in THE TRIBUNE, was to the effect that the city's powers was sufficient. But the banks, though desirous of lending to the city, thought it advisable to consult their own lawyers before acting, and they accordingly submitted all the papers to Levy Mayer with the result that the following opinion was elicited from him:

You have submitted to us for an opinion the letter to you of Feb. 27 from Controller Ackerman, in which the latter endeavors to arrange for the borrowing of "considerable sums of money during the coming spring and summer in anticipation of tax receipts." We have carefully examined the opinion of Corporation Counsel Rubens rendered to the Controller upon the matter in hand. Whatever right the city has to issue these warrants depends upon Sec. 2, Chap. 146, revised statutes (Vol. 2 Starr & Curtiss statutes, page 2,460). That section provides as follows: "That whenever there is no money in the treasury of any city to meet and defray the ordinary and necessary expenses thereof it shall be lawful for the proper authorities of any city to provide that warrants may be drawn and issued against and in anticipation of the collection of any taxes already levied by said authorities for the payment of the ordinary and necessary expenses of any such municipal corporation to the extent of 75 per cent of the total amount of any said tax levy: provided that warrants drawn and issued under the provision of this section shall show upon their face that they are payable solely from said taxes when collected, and not otherwise, and shall be received by any collector of taxes in payment of the taxes against which they are issued, and which taxes, against which said warrants are drawn, shall be set apart and held for their repayment."

The City of Chicago has reached the limit of its indebtedness. It can neither directly nor indirectly, by the issuance of warrants or otherwise, increase the indebtedness. The contemplated warrants cannot, when issued, constitute a debt of the city, nor a claim nor demand against it. The warrants, when drawn and issued, can be paid only out of the taxes (when collected) against which said warrants are drawn.

Conclusions Reached.

After a close examination of the statutes and decisions, needless to be cited here, we have come to the following conclusions:

1. Neither the Mayor nor the Controller has the power to "provide that such warrants may be drawn and issued." The statutes provide "that the proper authorities" may so provide. The reading of the statute clearly demonstrates that "the proper authorities" has reference to the authorities which levy the tax. Those authorities are the City Council and the Mayor. In other words, the provision to issue the warrants must have its origin in an ordinance duly passed.

2. The language of the statute clearly shows that "to meet and defray the ordinary and necessary expenses" the proper authorities may provide for the issuance of the warrants in question "for the payment of the ordinary and necessary expenses" of the city. In other words, the warrants can properly be issued to those to whom and as and when "the ordinary and necessary expenses" are incurred. In other words, it will not be safe for the city to issue such warrants, dispose of them to banks, and place the proceeds thereof in the City Treasury. It is easily supposable that if such a course is pursued by the time that the opportunity rises to draw such proceeds large sums of money already will have been paid into the City Treasury by the collectors, derived from the taxes which are now being collected. It would then devolve upon the holder of such warrants to prove that the proceeds thereof were actually applied towards the payment of such "ordinary and necessary expenses." To make such proof would be difficult, and under easily supposable circumstances utterly impossible.

3. We are of the opinion that the city cannot directly nor indirectly undertake to pay interest to you if you purchase from the city any of said warrants. Interest is the compensation reckoned by way of percentage for the loan, use, or forbearance of money. The warrants in question will not come within the definition justifying or authorizing the payment of interest. Furthermore, the city cannot pay or undertake to pay interest for money which in contemplation of law it does not receive. The statute authorizing the issuance of these warrants demonstrates that they do not constitute a loan, use, or forbearance of money in any way.

4. Any taxpayer, notwithstanding you might buy these warrants from the city and pay the face amount thereof into the City Treasury, could if our position is correct, enjoin the payment of these warrants or any interest thereon. The payment of the interest in advance would not cure the objection because in such case the City Treasurer would not receive the face amount of the warrant. We conclude and therefore advise you as follows: That you cannot safely purchase such warrants from the city. The city may issue for its "ordinary and necessary expenses" such warrants, and in the manner provided by the statute direct to those to whom it is indebted for such ordinary necessary expenses. The parties receiving such warrants can then dispose of them to the banks willing to purchase the same at such discount as may be agreed upon between the holder of the warrant and the banks. Care should be observed that the warrants, when so issued, are properly drawn and that they are issued only to the extent of 75 per cent of the particular fund for the benefit of which the taxes have already been levied.

MORAN, KRAUS & MAYER.

WANTS THE CHALLENGERS PROTECTED.

Chairman Smyth Will File a Complaint Against Judges of Election.

The Election Commissioners will meet tomorrow and take up the matter of filing a complaint with the County Court against the judges of election who allowed Republican challengers to be ejected from the polling places at Tuesday's registration. The Hopkins heelers have openly declared they will throw the Republican challengers from the polling places next Tuesday. The law provides for the presence of these challengers, and Chairman Smyth of the Republican committee is determined they shall be protected. The case of John Branhan may also be taken up.

INTEREST IN COUNTY REVIEWING BOARD

Ryan Faction Trying to Displace the Regular People's Party Ticket.

Great interest is centered in the action of the County Reviewing Board which will meet tomorrow and pass upon the certificates of nomination filed with the County Clerk. This board is composed of Judge Scales, County Clerk Wulff, and State's-Attorney Kern. It is its duty to examine all nominating papers and determine as to the place each party will have upon the ticket. The most important matter to be considered is whether the Ryan ticket will be recognized as the regular People's party ticket or the one named at the Uhlich Hall convention. The State committee of the People's party has examined into the facts and decided that the Uhlich Hall ticket is the regular one. The Ryan ticket has been repudiated as an off-shoot of the party supported by the tax-eaters at the City Hall. Mayor Hopkins has made the boast he will side-track the Uhlich Hall ticket. The plan proposed is to take the Ryan ticket, which contains the names of Judge Scales, Roger Sullivan, Theo. Oehne, and others nominated by the Hopkins convention and attach it to the People's party State ticket and place it in the second column of the official ballot. The object in this is to fool the people who desire to vote for the Uhlich Hall convention candidates and make them believe they are voting the regular ticket. It can be done only with Judge Scales' permission.

CONGRESSMAN BURROWS IN THE CITY.

Says Michigan Farmers Are Hurt by the Wilson Bill.

Congressman Julius C. Burrows of Michigan was at the Grand Pacific yesterday en route to Menominee, Mich., where he will fill a political engagement tonight. Mr. Burrows, for the first time in twenty-five years, is now devoting his energies entirely to the work in Michigan. Heretofore in campaigns he has been heard from Maine to California.

"But this year we propose to put Michigan in the very first rank of Republican States," he said. "The outlook is excellent. There are four State tickets—Republican, Democratic, Populist, and Prohibition—in the field, but I am confident we will reëlect Gov. Rich by 50,000 plurality over the Democratic candidate. What is more, we will send a solid delegation of twelve to Congress. The Wilson bill is especially destructive to Michigan interests in lumber, wool, salt, and iron ore. What the farmers are feeling especially is the reduction of the tariff on hay from $4 to $2. Michigan formerly had much to do with filling the Eastern market, which under the new conditions is supplied entirely from Canada."

"How about the Legislature?"

"Safe. We have two Senators to choose. Senator McMillan will be reëlected for the long term unanimously. To serve out the unexpired term of Senator Stockbridge there will be several candidates, including Mr. Patton, who was appointed by Gov. Rich after Senator Stockbridge's death; Mr. Olds of Lansing, and Jay Hubbell and Mr. Stephenson of the Upper Peninsula. My own name has also been suggested. The contest for the Senatorship will, however, be entirely friendly and will leave no breach in the party."

FOR COURTESY TO A REPUBLICAN.

Sergt. John Broderick Suspended from the Detective Service.

The suspension of Sergt. John Broderick from duty at Central Detective Headquarters for alleged disobedience of orders caused great surprise and no end of unfavorable comment when the fact became known about the Detective Department. Nobody pretends to believe the suspension was made for any other reason than that the Sergeant's real offense was permitting a Republican Alderman the same privilege that would have been given to any Democratic Alderman. Ald. Cook, a Republican, went with Fox to the Central Station to see Bilow, who, the Democrats asserted, had registered falsely. Sergt. Broderick was told by the lockupkeeper, Swanson, that no one was to be allowed to see Bilow, but as the lockup-keeper is not his superior officer, and as Broderick had received no such order from his superior officer and being in command of the office at the time, he acted upon his own authority and ordered Bilow brought from the cell.

A rule of the detective department is that no officer can give orders to the lockupkeeper not to permit a prisoner to see an attorney or a relative without first getting the permission of his superior officer. In fact, it is not within the power or line of duty for a subordinate officer to give such orders. They must come from a commanding officer. One of the old-time officers at the Central Station said yesday: "Broderick has always been a stickler for obeying orders. There is not a man in this station but knows it. I think there would have been no trouble over this if it had been Ald. Johnny Powers or Ald. John Coughlin who had wanted to see Bilow."

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

DENIALS BY PEOPLE'S PARTY MEN.

Denounce the Hopkins Machine for the Story That Was Printed.

Most positive were the denials, followed up with numerous and forcible denunciations of such unfair treatment, made by People's party leaders against the story printed in a Democratic morning paper yesterday that the Uhlich's Hall faction proposed to abandon their ticket entirely and go in a body over to the Republicans. It made a good many of the more enthusiastic Populists terribly angry, but the cooler heads professed to have an unqualified understanding as to its source and purpose and were quite confident it would not in the slightest degree injure them or their cause with a single individual. Committeemen and candidates, as well as several campaign workers, seen at the headquarters, No. 121 Fifth avenue, emphasized their condemnation of the City Hall gang, whose chief, Mayor Hopkins, it is thoroughly believed, inspired what one man pronounced "the idiotic fake."

In substance it says the Morgan-O'Brien wing of the Populist ticket would probably be withdrawn and that Morgan and O'Brien would advise their followers to vote the straight Republican ticket; that this agreement had been made by Morgan and the Republican manager's, but was to be carried out only on certain conditions; that if Judge Scales should decide the Ryan ticket instead of the Uhlich's Hall ticket to be entitled to the place on the official ballot immediately below the Populist State ticket they would abandon their own candidates and swing as many of their followers as they could to the support of the Republican ticket; that Clarence S. Darrow knew of this scheme and was using all his influence to prevent its being carried into effect; that Mr. Darrow stood alone, and therefore foresaw the thing was practically certain to occur; that L. W. Rogers, Michael Britzius, and Prof. Hourwich were with Morgan and O'Brien in their determination to cut loose from their own organization and join forces with the Republicans.

All this and much more in the same strain is alleged to be the result of an agreement, the fulfillment of which depends upon Judge Scales' action. But not a single member of the People's party could be found yesterday who had ever, before its publication, heard even an intimation of such a proposition. Speaking for the party, as a member of its Executive committee, Joseph H. Schwerzgen said:

The story is absolute rot from beginning to end—a silly and dirty falsehood, manufactured by the Democratic machine, solely for the purpose of injuring us. No such proposition has ever been mentioned in the committee by Mr. Darrow or anybody else. Every fair-minded man and woman in Chicago knows we are the legitimate People's party, and we propose to stay in this campaign as such to the end of it. The truth is this, we are getting thousands of voters away from the ranks of the Democratic party, and nobody knows that any better than the Hopkins machine. By circulating this canard that we now propose to abandon our ticket and go over to the Republicans, Hopkins hopes to frighten those who have come to us from the Democratic party and drive them back into its fold.

The party managers all say they could do wonders if they had half as much money to spend as the Democrats. Since the campaign started they have had $1,300. Up to Saturday night $1,450 had been expended. That day the candidates contributed $350. "The Auditorium meeting Friday night," exclaimed an enthusiast, "is what terrorized Hopkins and his cohorts." A friend of Morgan entered a denial of the story for him. Jesse Cox, C. S. Darrow, and Seymour Steadman will appear for the party before the reviewing board tomorrow.

FILLING UP THE LODGING-HOUSES.

Democratic Machine Preparing to Repeat Registration Frauds.

Registration frauds committed in the First, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and other wards last Tuesday will be repeated with interest tomorrow if the Democratic machine is not watched closely. Indications are that something more than mere watching will be required to prevent the minions of Boss Hopkins from carrying out their determination to stuff the poll-books with fraudulent names. It was learned last night all the lodging-houses and cheap hotels have filled up within the last few days with alleged voters. Seventy names of pretended lodgers were secured at the Brown House, No. 47 North Market street, a large number for so small an establishment. Nobody believes they belong there permanently. This house is in the Sixth Precinct of the Twenty-third Ward. The clerk declined to give the names of any who had lived there long enough to become legal voters. It is said half this number is as many as ever stopped there at one time before. A good many of them were known to have been staying in other parts of the ward a week ago, thus indicating they registered last Tuesday and propose to register again tomorrow. These names are in possession of the Republican committee and an investigation will be made of them today. All the policemen who can be trusted have been assigned to the work of canvassing and getting the tough people whom they know to get out and register. The machine expects to get in 1,000 new votes from the levee district not heretofore counted upon. Two policemen from the Cottage Grove Avenue Station were out yesterday in citizens' clothes and one of them, in answer to a question, said they were doing a little work for Hopkins looking after the thieves, drunkards, and loafers. "That's right," exclaimed the other, "and they are not doing a thing but working for the Democratic ticket." Detective Sergeant J. J. Sullivan is reported to be going around boasting the Democrats can't lose this election. A friend of the administration addressed a meeting of gamblers' employés two or three nights ago and told them if they would stick to Hopkins now and vote right the gambling houses would be open again after the election.

THOMAS B. REED MAKES A CORRECTION.

Error in His Speech as Reported by the Papers Yesterday.

Delegations of business-men and citizens from the leading cities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Missouri called on Congressman Thomas B. Reed at the Chicago Beach Hotel yesterday. Each delegation came with an invitation requesting the big man from Maine to speak at the various cities represented. Mr. Reed received the delegations cordially, but said it would be impossible for him now to make any dates for speeches beyond those he has already made. From Chicago he said he was going to Minneapolis and from there to Congressman Henderson's district in Iowa. Until he had fulfilled those engagements he did not care to make any more.

In conversation with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE Mr. Reed expressed himself as highly pleased with the reception accorded him at the meeting Saturday night. In regard to the published reports of his speech at the First Regiment Armory Mr. Reed said there had been a slight error which he wished to correct.

"It was in that portion of my talk," he said, "when I said I had nothing unkind to say about the Democrats. According to the published reports I was made to say this:

"And I say deliberately that those Senators, whatever evil they may have done, and they have done a good deal—and without in the slightest degree defending them—that those Senators who helped transform the McKinley bill into the present bill have been benefactors to the Democratic party and saved it from annihilation.

"What I did say, or intended to say, was 'that those Senators who helped transform the *Wilson* into the present bill have been benefactors to the Democratic party and saved it from annihilation.' Not the *McKinley* bill, as reported in my speech.

"I was more than pleased with the reception given me by the citizens of Chicago last night. I do not think it has ever been my pleasure to address a better appearing audience anywhere. It was an audience characteristic of Chicago."

Mr. Reed spent the entire day at the hotel. His only engagement for today is that for tonight at the Auditorium, where he will be banqueted by the Hamilton club. Tomorrow at noon he will make a speech in front of the Exchange Building at the Union Stock-Yards. Tuesday evening he will leave for Minneapolis.

PARADERS HOWLING FOR THEIR PAY.

Price for Democratic Marchers Ranged from 50 Cents to $1.50.

The Democratic parade of Saturday night must have made quite a hole in the campaign fund, for a large majority of those who marched in it received, or were promised, all the way from 50 cents to $1.50 each. The employés of a marble concern in the Third Ward were to get $1.50 each. Their representative, so the story goes, went down to headquarters Saturday afternoon and drew the money. He told the men to meet him as soon as the parade was over and he would settle with them. They have not seen him since, and yesterday they were complaining bitterly at having walked about eight miles for nothing. Every man holding a city or State job had to turn out under penalty of being discharged. An imperative order to that effect was sent to them in advance.

George E. White Club Opening.

The George E. White Campaign club gives its opening tonight at 8 o'clock at the club-room, No. 248 West Adams street.

FINDS REST IN A PAUPER'S GRAVE.

Woman of Evident Refinement and Beauty Dies Mysteriously at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—There was buried in the pauper's burying ground of this city last Friday a woman of evident refinement, culture, and education, and still beautiful. Convincing evidence has been obtained that she was poisoned, probably by her own hand. The remains were brought in a rough box and hustled under ground, while the Coroner knew nothing of the suspicious facts. Examination today revealed the fact that she was once a physician of Stockholm, Sweden, and carried strong letters as to character and ability from some of the most eminent doctors in America, including Dr. J. West Roosevelt and Charles Gilman Smith of Chicago. In one trunk were found laces, silks, fancy work, photographs of herself and others, and a lot of handbills advertising herself as a Swedish massage operator, office No. 334 Fifth avenue, New York City. A certified copy of a divorce obtained from Joseph Marino in the Superior Court of Cook County, Ill., was also found under date Sept. 27, 1886; likewise a purse with $10.27 in money. She came to Chattanooga a month ago.

AFTER THE COOK GANG

ARMED BAND PURSUES THE INDIAN TERRITORY TRAIN ROBBERS.

Train Held Up Arrives in Little Rock with Every Car Riddled with Bullets—Bandits Did Their Work Systematically and Went Through Every Passenger on the Train—Secured Little Money, as the Through Express Safe Could Not Be Opened by the Messenger.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Kansas and Arkansas Valley passenger train held up near Wagoner, I. T., last night by train robbers pulled into the Union Depot here at 7 o'clock this evening more than nine hours late. All the cars excepting the sleeper were riddled with bullets, one coach containing forty-three bullet holes. H. C. Cox, the station agent at Fort Gibson, who has been held up five times during the last month, was among the passengers. He tells a thrilling story of last night's robbery. He was compelled to resign his position for fear he would be killed by bandits. His story of last night's hold-up corroborates the particulars received by Supt. McKee today.

From their statements it appears a dispatch was received from the operator at Wagoner that the train was running twenty miles an hour and when within 100 feet of the switch a man came out from behind an embankment and threw the switch for the side track, running the train into a string of empty box cars. Engineer James Harris applied the air-brakes and reversed the engine. The robbers commenced firing at the engine and coaches. As soon as the train stopped two of the robbers commanded the engineer and fireman to come down, and as soon as they had dismounted marched them in front of them to the baggage and express cars. Here they forced Express Messenger Ford to open the doors by perforating the side of the car with bullets. Meanwhile two more of the robbers had taken up a position at the rear end of the sleeper to prevent any one escaping, two others mounted the platform between the smoker and baggage car, and two more the platform between the first and second coaches, all keeping up a continual firing. The two robbers in the express car were meanwhile ransacking the express car, securing all the money in the local safe.

They commanded Messenger Ford to open the through safe, but when he explained that the safe was locked at the main office and not opened until it reached its destination they left the car. The two on the front platform then started through the coach, demanding money and valuables. As soon as they reached the rear end of the coach the two men on that platform started through the second coach. When they were about halfway through a freight train following close behind whistled and Bill Cook, the leader, who had all the time remained outside issuing commands, swearing at the passengers, and shooting, called for all hands to come out. The men on the cars jumped out and when all were on the ground fired a last volley at the train and disappeared in the darkness. There were eight or ten men in the party. Two of them were white and the others were halfbreeds.

Jack Mahara, an advance agent for Mahara's Minstrels, was hit in the forehead by a bullet and dangerously if not fatally wounded. Walter Barnes of Van Buren, Ark., was also slightly injured by a bullet striking him in the cheek. Special Officers Helmick and Dickson of the Missouri Pacific were on the train, also United States Deputy Marshals Brunner and Casaver, but they were covered by Winchesters in the hands of the bandits before they had time to make a move. Casaver lost a watch and a six-shooter.

The train was backed up to Wagoner for assistance and to give the injured medical attendance. The entire train was completely riddled with bullets, every window being broken. The engine cab was shot all to pieces, even the steam gauge and the gauge lamp being shot away, and the ground around the wreck covered with empty shells. It was a miracle many lives were not lost, as fully two hundred shots were fired.

The Missouri Pacific immediately started a special train from Little Rock, carrying Supt. W. J. McKee and picking up Deputy Marshals. United States Indian Agent Wisdom of Muskogee has ordered all the Indian police to report for duty and will take the trail early in the morning.

Express Messenger W. T. Ford says the robbers got everything they could lay their hands on outside of the through safe. The mail car was not molested. The loss of the express company will not exceed $500, as instructions had been issued to all agents in the territory to receive no money or valuables for this train and only the company money, remitted by local agents, was carried outside of the through safe. Six of the gang passed through Wagoner today, going at a slow trot, and seemingly not the least afraid of being captured.

WAGONER, I. T., Oct. 21.—Four armed men called at the section house at Ross Station, six miles north of here, at 10 o'clock today and at the points of Winchester rifles compelled the section foreman to prepare their dinner. They were armed to the teeth and are thought to be a part of the band. After eating dinner they started west and the section foreman followed them to their hiding place in the brush on the banks of Bull Creek, where the entire gang of eight is encamped. They were still in camp there at sundown.

Killed by a Live Light Wire.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—Two thousand volts of electricity passed through the body of Earl E. Frauenthal, instantly killing him, in front of No. 1505 Franklin avenue today. He received the electric shock while attempting to remove a broken live wire of the Laclede Electric Light company, which was dangling near some children at play. Paul Reimholz, a friend of the deceased, was with him at the time and tried to save his life, receiving several shocks himself while struggling to drag Frauenthal loose from the wire.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

Mrs. S. P. Simmons
Springfield, Ohio.

Walked With Crutches

Rheumatism — Eczema — Swelled Neck—Hood's Cured.

"For two years I have been sick, having been confined to the house for a year. I have had eczema for nine years, having skilled physicians, but received no benefit. Last winter I caught cold and became

Afflicted With Rheumatism

which put me on crutches. Last July I commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished one bottle I laid the crutches aside. After taking two bottles the eczema had left me and I was almost entirely free from the effects of a swelled neck. I know that it was Hood's Sarsaparilla that cured me and I think it cannot

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

be recommended too highly. I cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me. Although 57 years old I feel young again." MRS. S. P. SIMMONS, East Springfield, Ohio.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c per box.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

SWING'S LAST SERMON PLEADS FOR CLOSER TIES OF HUMANITY.

Touching Event at the Central Church Services — The Loved Professor's Unfinished Homily Read by Lyman J. Gage —It Is Entitled "Redemption of a City," and Supports the Civic Federation's Work—References to the Pullman Strike and Wage Disputes.

David Swing's last sermon—an unfinished one—was read to the Central Church congregation by Lyman J. Gage yesterday. It taught the abiding characteristic of the man who prepared it. It taught humanity in the truest sense and the redemption of the brotherhood of man by measures of humanity. The sermon was intended for delivery about one week before Prof. Swing was taken ill. The unfinished manuscript was found on a table in his study and is preserved by his relatives. Judged by the length of the sermons he usually delivered it was four-fifths written. The last sentence he wrote applied to the doctrine of humanity, and the general trend of the discourse applied to the work of the Civic Federation, a subject that engrossed popular attention at the time the discourse was written.

The assembly at Central Music Hall was much the same that usually greeted Prof. Swing in his Sunday discourses. Something that pervaded the atmosphere of the hall told better than could be told in any other way of the loss of the central congregation in the death of Prof. Swing. At the emphasized delivery of the last words written by the great teacher a hush more solemn and of greater duration than usual fell upon the assembly. It told of the deep feeling, the pent up sorrow of the assembly—of the realization in the fullest sense that the last words written by Prof. David Swing had been pronounced and that they were written in the same cause as were his efforts during life—the cause of humanity.

Seated on the stage beside Mr. Gage, the speaker, were James W. Ellsworth, Prof. Albion W. Small, Thomas S. Chard, Erskine M. Phelps, John G. Shortall, and George E. Holmes. The introductory to the service was spoken by Mr. Chard and the benediction was pronounced by Prof. Small. It was announced that the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus would speak to the Central Church congregation. Messrs. Ellsworth, Shortall, and Phelps explained that no decision as to what action should be taken with regard to the future of the church could be made until a week from today, when a meeting will be held in Apollo Hall, Central Music Hall Building. At that time the answers from pewholders to the letters sent out by the trustees will be opened. The letters of the trustees requested each pewholder to give his opinion as to whether or not the church shall be continued. Mr. Shortall, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Ellsworth are inclined to the opinion the church will be discontinued. No plan for the continuation of the church has been officially discussed by the trustees.

Remarks by Mr. Chard.

Services were begun with the singing of a hymn, after which Prof. Small of the University of Chicago read the 23d, 24th, and 121st Psalms. Thomas W. Chard then spoke as follows:

I have been asked to say a few words today regarding the origin of Central Church. In the year 1866 Prof. David Swing, then hardly known beyond the confines of his own native State, was called from the Miami University of Oxford, O., to the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which then occupied a small wooden structure in the northern division of the city. Accepting the call, Prof. Swing began his pastoral work, and by the breadth and originality of his views and the beauty of his literary style, soon drew a large following of those who loved liberty of thought when held in balance by spirituality and reason. In those far away years the brilliancy of his mind was astonishing. One expression I recall among the many like thoughts which adorned his discourses. "How precious in God's sight must be this star, for out of its very dust he made man." Search where we will in literature, such gems are found elsewhere only in Shakspeare, and they were seen with him in every sermon he then delivered. The congregation soon grew too large for its small building and united with the North Church, occupying a more commodious edifice. The great fire of 1871 swept away this church, with all others in that part of the city, and scattered the homeless congregation. It reassembled at Standard Hall, and later, reinforced by a multitude of persons of all shades of religious belief, bound together by a common love for their leader, met awhile in McVicker's Theater. On the completion of the present Fourth Presbyterian Church Prof. Swing occupied its pulpit as pastor. Here, as elsewhere, David Swing was a lover, follower, and teacher of the truth as God gave him to see it. With a happy co-mingling of profound philosophy, delicate poetic sentiment, and large humanity, enlivened by a wit which left no bitterness, he charmed and convinced men and held within the influence of the church many of our ablest thinkers, who but for him would not have enjoyed the gentle ministrations of the sanctuary. Of the heresy trial I need hardly speak. It removed David Swing from the Presbyterian Church and gave him to humanity. In November, 1875, Prof. Swing, enjoying the confidence and affectionate regard of the Chicago presbytery and beloved by his own congregation, resigned his pastorate of the Fourth Church. Immediate arrangements were made to occupy a new church with him as pastor.

The Agreement with Prof. Swing.

An agreement was executed as follows: "We, the undersigned, believing it to be desirable that David Swing shall remain in the City of Chicago and continue his public teaching in some central and commodious place, and having been informed the annual expense of such arrangement can be brought within the sum of $15,000, including an acceptable salary to Prof. Swing, do hereby severally agree to pay the deficit, if there shall be, arising from the conduct of such services, to the amount above named for the term of two years."

To this agreement fifty names were signed, each subscribing $1,000. These names are as follows: J. D. Webster, Leonard Swett, Wirt Dexter, N. K. Fairbank, Franklin MacVeagh, Alfred Cowles, John S. Hunter, A. M. Pence, William Bross, Walter L. Peck, A. N. Kellogg, W. W. Kimball, O. F. Fuller, Ralph N. Isham, Samuel Bliss, A. L. Chetlain, Ferd W. Peck, Clarence I. Peck, A. T. Andrews, J. H. McVicker, H. A. Johnson, Harry I. Sheldon, John B. Drake, E. L. Sheldon, V. C. Turner, William R. Page, C. A. Spring Jr., Frank M. Blair, Henry Potwin, W. S. Henderson, O. W. Potter, Edmund Burke, P. C. Maynard, F. M. Corby, A. T. Hall, W. E. Doggett, J. W. Le Moyne, G. B. Carpenter, C. B. Holmes, Murry Nelson, Perry H. Smith, Charles H. Lane, George Sturges, John G. Shortall, Enos Johnson, H. M. Wilmarth, Robert Harris, John C. Dunlevy, Eugene S. Pike, and Joseph Medill. The guarantors of this fund were not called upon as seats were rented for a sum amounting to about $15,000 annually.

Simple Creed of the Church.

The creed adopted by the church was short, simple, and evangelical. Without raising nice metaphysical distinctions it dealt mainly with the practical side of Christian life. From McVicker's Theater, where the society was first called together, the congregation removed to Central Music Hall Jan. 1, 1880, and has continued to occupy this hall until the present day. The history and noble work of Central Church since that time are well known. Its Sunday sermons have been read each week from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean in numberless Christian homes and they have powerfully contributed to mold, sweeten, liberalize, and elevate the religious thought of the day.

David Swing died Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, and his funeral services were held in this hall the following Sunday. Here, where his eloquence so often inspired you with nobler thought, you covered that which was mortal with the flowers he had loved so well, and gave to him the tribute of your tears. He has left you as a father leaves his children, not forever, for "beyond the smiling and the weeping" we shall meet him again. He once repeated some beautiful lines with that tenderness of feeling that so characterized him, and you may wish to listen to them now:

"Life, we have been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather.
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cause a sigh, a tear.
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time, say not, good night,
But in some brighter clime bid me good morning."

Such was indeed his faith and his wish. For you and the greater congregation which loved to listen when he spoke he left a last message, a sermon unfinished when the Master called him home. It will be our privilege to hear it now, as the trustees of the church have requested Mr. Gage to read it.

Prof. Swing's Last Sermon.

Mr. Gage then said:

I shall not offer any apology for the imperfection with which I may render to you the words left behind him by our dear teacher. It is an honor and a sad pleasure to be the voice to speak the message which he can no longer speak. This discourse has for its head line these words from Psalms ciii., 4: "The Redemption of a City. Who Redeemeth Thy Life from Destruction," and is as follows:

The theological form of redemption is no longer clearly understood. The term passed through many centuries without having its import much questioned. All the Christian myriads assumed that there was a heavy account standing against each living soul and that Christ had come to redeem those who were lying in jail under this debt. He had paid off the old claim and stood for them in the light of a kind redeemer. At last came the Calvinists to teach that this floating debt was paid for only a part of the debtors. The Armenians thought that arrangements had been made by which all debtors could arrange to have their old account erased. In the long meanwhile the import of the word redemption was a commercial meaning.

Mr. Gladstone has recently written an essay against Annie Besant's memories of her early theology. It would seem that Annie Besant does injustice to the intellect and faith of the modern churches at large, but there are many congregations in England and in our land to whose membership her delineation of a doctrine would seem like the purest truth, while that of Mr. Gladstone would come under the old terrible phrase of "philosophy, falsely so called." The ideas of the statesman are almost those of the new school of Presbyterians.

The word redemption sprang up when men first began to fight and to take prisoners on land and sea. To kill these prisoners was not always the best manner in which to dispose of them. Perhaps rich families would pay much money or many camels or kids for their release. From such a source the word soon passed to a spiritual meaning, and we hear Job saying: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." He will at last appear and take away my cruel captors; we hear the psalm-singing of the kind God who brings us away from destruction. Thus, step by step, came the thought and the sentiment that named Christ, the Redeemer.

As the word is older than the formal theology of the church, it may be thought of as one of the great general terms of all languages. We are all captives. In the great war of man's life some armed ignorance or vice has taken us prisoners, and we are all waiting for some redeemer to come.

Waiting for Heaven.

It is not only on account of heaven the captives are waiting. Earth enters into all their longings. They wish to be brought back and set free in these continents and years. Having no money they hope for help from their friends, and they recall the dream of Isaiah, when men would be redeemed without money or without price. The wealth of the world would be offered to each poor heart. In the galleries of Europe there is often seen a beautiful picture of Magdalene reading. She had been redeemed. When some unseen hand threw back for St. John the curtain of heaven he saw in one happy field 144,000 of the redeemed. They had once been prisoners, but the quality of our world had made them, like the captives of Zachariah, prisoners of hope. Earth has no hopeless islands or continents. It may be all swept over by the winds and melody of redemption. Christ did not create all this work of rescue, but, bringing a large part of it, he expressed the whole fact. As one summer time does not contain all the magical workings of the sun, but only illustrates millions of past and coming years, so Christ did not bring all of redemption to our world, but rather did he teach us that all the human host has marched or may march through an atmosphere beautifully tinted with redeeming grace. It is not all the grace of God. Much of it is the grace of man. It comes from God, indeed, but it comes through humanity. Our age is moved deeply by the study of ideals in art. Each generation is amazed at its own progress.

In the great Field Columbian Museum one can see the history of many an idea. The boat idea, beginning at three logs bound together with a piece of bark, and passing on toward the ocean palace. The transportation idea, beginning with a strap on a man's forehead, passing on through the panniers on a goat or on a donkey, and reaching to the modern express train. The sculpture idea moving from some stone or earthen or wooden outlines onward toward the angelic forms that seem about to live and speak. There you will see the wooden eagle that marked the grave of some Indian, and what a creature it is. Nothing but the infinite kindness of civilization could persuade us to call it a bird of any known species and yet perhaps the Indian, when dying, was happy that such a wooden bird was to stand on his grave and keep his memory green.

Into our age, so full of new and grand conceptions in art, there must come the marching ideals of human life. Man is moving through a redemptive world. All lips should sing each day the song of the old harpist: "Who redeemeth thy life from destruction." What our age needs is a rapid advance of the ideals of life. A Catholic priest who has spent thirty years in the temperance cause said last week that "the saloon is the greatest enemy Rome has left in the world, that the criticisms we Protestants make of Rome's dogmas were harmless compared with the ruin of mind and soul wrought by the saloon and its defenders."

No Hate for Catholics.

No one will deny the truth of the priest's complaint, and all are glad to mark the new effort of the Romanist to set up new ideas. Protestants should not, cannot hate a Catholic, but all good citizens must cherish little regard for any one who has not yet gotten beyond the saloon idea. Such are not churchmen, they are saloonmen. They have not been touched by the new redemption of the new age. When they die they ought to sleep under that wooden eagle of the museum, because the bird and the man stand equally far away from any known shape of terrestial beauty. May great success come to the Civic Federation, which is attempting to redeem this city from the grasp of those men in office and out of office who, being Romanists disgrace Rome's altar, or being Protestants disgrace all humanity! Nothing is so beautiful as the face of the Redeemer, but each man and woman who leads towards a higher life is a redeemer of our race. Christ was a foundation of redemption, but humanity at large composes the great flood. Each noble soul, each good book, each great picture, each piece of high music, is a redeemer, and when the soul, young or mature, has once started towards its salvation then each field, each forest becomes a page in its divine book, and each bird song a revival hymn sweet as those of the old Methodists.

For many centuries the Christian estimate of man's life was inadequate. Solemnity was never a full justification of the human family. Solemnity is neither a virtue nor a vice. One cannot live for it. Weeping cannot possibly be a human goal. God would not create a world that it might weep. Nor is self-denial an explanation of rational life on this globe. We admire the self-denial of a poor mother who toils hard and eats and sleeps little that her children may the better live, but we all regret that that poor mother could not have enjoyed ten times as much sunshine as fell upon her heart. Christ was the man of sorrows, but not because self-denial is the reason of being. Times may become so dark and oppressive that the salvation of the many can only come through the sufferings of the few, but the universe was not made for the general display of dark and oppressive times. Self-denial is not therefore the ultimate ideal of man. Self-denial assumes the misfortunes of other people, but the other people must finally rise above those misfortunes and thus end the empire of self-abnegation. Self-denial must follow us through infancy, but what is to be with us and stay with us after we have become men? Nothing therefore will explain the human race except the many-sided greatness and happiness of each individual.

Man and His Ideals.

The former Christian times all came short of finding adequate aims of society. The three years of Jesus were not a perfect picture of human life. They were a sublime picture of man; as caught in a storm and as saving ship and crew, but in the uncounted years of that Son of God there is no crown of thorns. He wept for one night in a gloomy garden, but in the matchless sweep of his existence there are no tears. Thus we perceive that the existence of man is to be explained only by the greatness and completeness of his ideals. It is not enough for a man if he is a good judge of pictures, for it may be he drinks twenty glasses of beer in a day and pay the family servant girl only $2 a week. How strange it is that a Catholic will belong to both a church and a saloon! The human ideals must grow more numerous and more adequate that they may make a complete manhood and womanhood.

The redeeming process must go forward until we are wholly free. It was once enough for a man if he were a Presbyterian or a Catholic, but such a goal is no longer adequate. This kind of person must now add to his name a new group of virtues. He must be intelligent, temperate, just, kind, lofty. The human beauties have grown more rapidly than the beauties of art have advanced. It is seen how music has run forward from the old monotony of the Hebrews and Greeks to the wonderful compositions of the Italians and Germans. The modern soul would almost die under the old music. It would not be high enough, nor low enough, nor wide enough, nor sweet enough. But morals have advanced by the same path; and yet this city, encompassed and inspired by ideals many and great, permits itself to be governed by the abandoned classes. It is as though the orator Daniel Webster had asked some African ape to speak in his stead; it is as though Jenny Lind had asked some steam fog-horn to sing her part. When from the splendor of this city, from its high people, from its intelligent and sunny homes, from its churches, from its immortal summer of 1893, one passes to the centralized government the heart cries out: Alas! Jenny Lind, why did you suppose that a fog-horn could take your place and sing for us that mighty song, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth"? In the midst of the discord it is difficult to believe that a Redeemer lives.

It was hoped by many before Mr. Stead published his book on Chicago it would contain some full and fair estimate of the virtues and vices of the new and large city. But the volume was not what was needed. It was full of all kinds of trifling and injustice. It made sport of men who founded institutes and universities and made no important distinction between a business-man and a swindler. The book was written most recklessly. But it revealed one fact—the great need of a treatise whose theme shall be this one city. It ought to be written by a calm and just mind—some Dryas-Dust, perhaps, whom no fact could escape. It would need no literary decoration. Its facts would be all the paint it could bear. We need a perfect picture of our mental and spiritual shape. In this long tempest some bearing must be taken of the valuable ship. If the people could know all the facts in the case they would fly to the ballot box as to their only refuge and would make every election day a great day of redemption. Why should such a city, so situated, so vast, so intelligent, go to the simple for its philosophy and tax gamblers for the spread of such midnight darkness? Money would come from noble people could it only come for good purposes.

Great Work of Redeeming the City.

The redemption of such a city is a great work. They who gird themselves for such a task and who toil to the end will reach more laurels than can be worn by one forehead. The new era calls them and will inspire them and the future will reward them. The ills of a city will not all vanish when it becomes well governed. A most perfect and most honest government will not bring

[Continued on fourth page.]

MUSIC AT ANN ARBOR.

STUDENTS PREPARE FOR GLEE AND BANJO CLUB TOURS.

Personnel of the Two Organizations, Their Managers and Officers—How Voices Are Tested and Members Selected—No Favoritism Whatever Shown—Long Concert Trip Arranged—Go West as Far as Colorado Springs, Colo.—Short Runs to a Number of Michigan Cities.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—College organizations, as a rule, are ready to start work within a week after the opening of the fall semester. The one marked exception to this is in the case of the glee and banjo clubs. New members have to be selected each year, and the examinations at which new men are chosen cannot be held with fruitful results until after the university work has been straightened out and settled upon for the year in a sufficient degree to allow time for other things. After this still another delay is caused during the period of the "temporary clubs." At the examination of candidates about twice as many men as are really needed are notified to appear at the rehearsals. Their work is closely watched for about two weeks. Then a second selection is made and the better half of the new material is retained to fill the vacancies on the permanent club. This series of examinations necessitates considerable delay and it is usually the end of October before any actual work is done by either club.

This year, however, an earlier start has been accomplished. The Banjo club is already permanently formed and rehearsals have been started. The Glee club will not be able to make final selections for a week yet, but constant practice is kept up all the time, and while the results are not so satisfactory on account of the number, something is being accomplished.

At the spring election Bert S. Varian was chosen manager of the clubs. He is not to return to college, and Frank P. Graves of Grand Rapids is to take the management. Mr. Graves demonstrated his ability in this line two years ago when he acted as managing editor of the *Palladium* of the class of '93. This book was the best college annual published in Ann Arbor for years, and had such a large sale that a premium was paid for it within a week after its issue. Mr. Graves graduated with the class of '93, and remained out of college last year studying law, at the same time obtaining considerable practical experience in business. He has entered the law school and will remain here to finish the course in that department. The other offices which pertain to both clubs are those of President, Secretary, and assistant manager. Mr. Charles H. Conrad, whose father is one of the firm of Bell, Conrad & Co., Chicago, was given the Presidency in the spring election. Mr. Conrad has been a member of the Banjo club for two years. He has worked hard in behalf of both clubs and fully deserves the honor conferred upon him. Mr. A. Cummer was given the Secretaryship and Frederick R. Waldron of Jackson, who is a man with a great amount of business experience behind him, is the assistant manager.

The members of the Glee club have elected Mr. Frank Briscoe of Detroit as their leader. Mr. Briscoe is a man of considerable ability in music, both instrumental and vocal. He sings second tenor on the club and as a minor accomplishment plays the piano, violin, double bass, organ, 'cello, and mandolin. Mr. Briscoe composed several pieces for the Glee club of last year which were sung with good effect. The most prominent of these are: "The Midway Plaisance," "Missionary Student," and "Dutchman Schmidt." Mr. Briscoe composed the music and wrote the words of these and other songs. He is a man who understands music thoroughly, and will train the club well, and considering his leadership and the first-class material of which the club is composed the vocal music of this year should show a marked improvement upon that of last.

About the Club Itself.

The glee club itself is in a promising condition. It has better material to choose from than the clubs for some years past, there being about seventy-five applicants who took the examination on the chance of being called upon to fill one of the eight vacancies on the club. The method of examining the applicants is interesting as showing the impartiality with which a good voice is selected. The man who wishes his voice tested is ushered into the examination chamber by one of the club and left standing in front of a large screen. The applicant has been called into the room by number and his number is all that is known concerning him. Behind the screen are a piano and the Examining committee of the Glee club. The committee proceeds to test the voice without once seeing the man, and when they cast a favorable or unfavorable vote they do so for the voice alone and not to please some friend or acquaintance or to displease any one else.

In the preliminary examination voices are chosen for the temporary club. The temporary club rehearses four or five times a week for a fortnight, when the regular club is formed, and about half of the new men are permanently retained. Then the routine work commences; rehearsals three times a week until about a month before the trip, and from that time on a rehearsal every night. The vacancies on the present club are: Three in first tenors; two in second tenors; one in first bass; and two in second bassos.

The members of last year's club who are on the present Glee club are:

First tenor—Gammon, Burdick, Saginaw, Mich.

Second tenor—Cummer, Cadillac, Mich.; Briscoe, Detroit, Mich.

First bass—Spitzley, Detroit, Mich.; Miner, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dunn, Chicago, Ill.

Second bass—Mead, Bay City, Mich.; McLaulk.

The new men who were successful in "making" the temporary club are:

First tenor—Wetmore and Ferry of Detroit, Price, Fitch, and Davis.

Second tenor—Morris, Bement, Sutphen, and Prescott.

First bass—Bendinger, Andrews, and Dean.

Second bass—J. E. Bland, Maas, Greeley, and Cornell.

Men of the Banjo Club.

Mr. H. E. Bodman of Toledo, O., is leader of the Banjo club for this year. He plays the banjeurine in a skilful manner as the result of many years' practice. At the University of Woster, which he attended before entering the University of Michigan, he was leader of the Banjo club. When he came to Ann Arbor, in the fall of '92, he was at once taken into both Glee and Banjo clubs. Last year he was on the Banjo club only, and during the present season all the time which can be spent away from college work will be used in behalf of the Banjo club. Mr. Bodman has executive as well as musical ability, and will make a first-class organization out of the good material at his disposal.

The Banjo club itself is composed of fourteen of the best players that can be found in college. Eleven of these are members of last year's club, which was one of the best college organizations on the road. The remaining three are new men who were chosen this fall on the merits of their playing from a list of candidates numbering as high as forty. With this outlook it is safe to say that they will at least live up to their record of last year and probably go ahead of it. Rehearsals will be started at once and there will be about four each week from now on until Thanksgiving time, when the first trip of the season will be made. The members of the present Banjo club are:

Banjeurines—H. E. Bodman, Toledo, leader; W. A. Starrett, Oak Park, Ill.; F. S. Garrish, Cadillac, Mich.; R. S. Cummings, Toledo, O.

Banjos—B. Colburn, Detroit, Mich.; H. H. Hunt, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. W. Cummings, Toledo, O.; L. Ely, St. Louis, Mo.

Mandolins—R. D. Ewing, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. J. O'Brian, Detroit, Mich.

Guitars—C. H. Conrad, Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Hall, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. S. Barton, Lexington, Ky.; C. S. Morse, Cadillac, Mich.

Of these the new men are R. S. Cummings, banjeurine, L. Ely, banjo, and W. J. O'Brian, mandolin.

As soon as the playing will warrant it work will be begun on a quantity of new music which is already at hand.

Trips Arranged for the Year.

The one big trip of the year will be made during the spring vacation, and will probably include the following places: Chicago, Saturday evening, April 13; South Bend, Ind.; Rock Island, Ill.; Davenport, Ia.; Des Moines, Ia.; Omaha, Neb.; Lincoln, Neb.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Denver, Colo.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Leavenworth, Kas.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Indianapolis, Ind.

During a trip of about a week at Thanksgiving time and several shorter ones the following places will be visited within the State of Michigan: Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, Jackson, Albion, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Lansing, Muskegon, Ionia, St. Johns, Owasso, Adrian, Hillsdale, and Coldwater.

VIGOROUS ACTION ON TEMPERANCE.

Michigan Baptists Reject T. E. Barkworth's Straddle of the Question.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Although the Baptist State convention adopted a mild resolution on the temperance question Thursday, the entire subject was reopened last night when the report of the Standing Committee on Temperance was made by Thomas E. Barkworth of Jackson, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District. The report was a complete straddle, condemning nothing and suggesting no remedy for the evil which it deplored. The delegates were greatly incensed, and several of them denounced Barkworth as a scheming politician who in his eagerness for votes would drag the church into the campaign and endeavor to profit politically by his action here. The result was the report was not only rejected but ordered expunged from the records and a resolution adopted calling upon the next Legislature to either enact some sort of a prohibitory law or submit to the people a constitutional amendment for this purpose. The concluding session of the convention was held this evening.

SECOND OF THE HOWELL GANG CAUGHT.

"Injun Jim" May Soon Follow His Two Sons Behind the Bars in Indiana.

LEBANON, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—For many years "Injun Jim" Howell and his sons Jeff and Wesley have been regarded as terrors to the more peaceful residents of this and adjoining counties. Wesley, the elder son, was captured finally and after a hasty trial sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary, where he now is. Since then the neighbors who assisted the State have been visited by numerous disasters. Several barns in the neighborhood have burned and one or two of the persons have been fired upon. During the last term of court the grand jury gathered together sufficient evidence to warrant finding three indictments against Jeff for arson. The officers have had men watching the Howells, and last night a posse of several police and Deputy Sheriffs succeeded in surprising and capturing Jeff. It is reported today "Injun Jim" is on the warpath, and more trouble is expected.

SAYS UNCLE SAM OWES HER $500,000.

Hallucination of an Illinois Woman Who Makes Trouble at the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—An elderly woman giving her name as Mrs. Edith T. Balch of Voorhies, Ill., has been the source of considerable trouble to the police here growing out of a desire on her part to have the President settle a matter involving $500,000 which she claimed was a birthright of hers. She went first to the Capitol, expecting to find the President there, but instead became involved in a dispute with a guard. From the Capitol she went to the White House, where her emphatic demands created such a disturbance she was taken away and turned over to the police matron. It was ascertained the old lady receives a liberal pension from Uncle Sam, and every time she gets her money she leaves home under some hallucination. She was returned to Illinois, where quarters have been provided for her in one of the State institutions for women.

CLOSES ITS SESSION AT GALESBURG.

Sunday Services of the Illinois Christian Endeavor Union.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Illinois Christian Endeavor Union closed tonight, and it has been one of the best the union has held. Eighteen services were held in the various churches of the city by the Endeavor speakers, and there were special services for men, for women, for children, and on temperance. Mr. Wainwright, Chicago, conducted the children's service, which proved interesting. The church was packed with delighted little ones. Service of consecration was held tonight for the work the coming year. Secretary O. W. Stewart was leader. The Christian citizenship movement was presented again by the Rev. Courad Haney, Chicago.

WOMAN SAID TO BE 133 YEARS OLD.

Is Cheerful and Well and Lives with Her Grandson, G. H. Sharpe, in Ohio.

ELYRIA, O., Oct. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—George O. Sharpe of this city claims his grandmother, Mrs. Crittenden, who lives with G. H. Sharpe ten miles southeast of Cleveland, is the oldest woman in Ohio. He gives her age as 133, and says she is healthy and cheerful and does not look to be over 70 years old. She is somewhat deaf, but can see well and gets around with comparatively little attention. She does considerable reading, but attempts only light work. Sharpe says her mother in Scotland, whose home was eight miles from Aberdeen, was 146 years old when she died.

WHO HAS SEEN CAPT. NATION'S BARN?

It Has Disappeared Near Kokomo, Ind., in Some Inexplicable Manner.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The large farm barn of Capt. J. R. Nation, this county, mysteriously disappeared Friday as though taken up by the earth. There was no storm in the neighborhood and other buildings near by were not molested. Capt. Nation thinks a small whirlwind dipped down and carried it away. A few pieces of the timber were afterwards found.

Believe Mrs. Jones Caused the Tragedy.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—In the tragedy of yesterday, in which Silas Jones and his wife lost their lives in their burned home, the rigid condition of Jones' body is regarded by some of the medical men as an indication that his death occurred six or eight hours prior to that of his wife. The theory which is gaining ground among their neighbors is that Mrs. Jones was of unsound mind, and that she was the author of the tragedy. Both were buried today.

Thieves Follow the Harrison Party.

LEBANON, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—An organized gang of pickpockets seems to be traveling with the Harrison party on its tour. At Thorntown last night the ex-President made a five-minute speech, and a half dozen persons were relieved of their valuables. During the twenty minutes he was in this city over twenty persons were touched by the light-fingered gentry in sums ranging from 50 cents to $145. Several residences were also burglarized.

Lucas Says He Is Not Guilty of Fraud.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Thomas Lucas, who is charged with swindling Mrs. Johnston out of $2,900, was brought here last night by Deputy Sheriff Green. Lucas says Attorney Forrest of Chicago has been retained as counsel and will get him out of his trouble. He claims he only borrowed the money and that a case cannot be made against him.

Officers for Sunday-School Convention.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Sunday-School convention held in the Baptist church here today elected these officers: President, H. F. Beers; Vice-President, C. A. Windle; Treasurer, C. W. Peitz; Secretary, C. W. Keck.

Flood of Counterfeit Silver Dollars.

MOLINE, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Moline is being flooded with counterfeit silver dollars. They are finely executed, of good color, and almost perfect milling. They have a false ring and are a trifle light. No arrests have yet been made.

Milwaukee Convict Escapes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—August Waldon, who was serving a three years' sentence at the House of Correction for burglary, made his escape about 6 Saturday night, and all efforts of the authorities to recapture or get track of the escaped prisoner has proved futile. Waldon was employed as a baker, and at quitting time he coolly walked by the guard and out into the street. He wore a baker's cap, and the guard, mistaking him for the foreman, allowed him to pass unchallenged.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

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REBUFF FOR J. BULL.

GREAT BRITAIN NOT TO GET A FOOTHOLD IN HAWAII.

Its Overtures for a Special Concession for a Cable Station Rejected by the Dole Government—Heavy Estimates for the New Navy—Indications That Recommendations for Additional Vessels Will Be Made—Japan Sends Orders for Canvas Duck, Leather, and Boots.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The late news from Honolulu of the abrupt check given by the Dole Government to the negotiations by Commissioners from England for special concessions for a station in the Hawaiian Islands for a projected cable between British Columbia and Australia has been received here with great satisfaction because of the positive attitude of the Hawaiian Government in refusing, on account of prior exclusive treaty engagements with the United States, to make any such grant as that requested by Great Britain. Well informed persons here characterize this move by the British Government as a part of its machinations for new advantages in the Pacific Ocean. It is well known, however, that all of the governments of the earth are anxious for the establishment of telegraphic communication with the islands of the Pacific. It is an open secret that during the sittings of the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany at Berlin, at which the three powers entered into the existing tripartite arrangement in regard to the "neutrality and autonomous government of the Samoan Islands," the subject of establishment of telegraphic communication with Samoa was broached to the conference by the British delegates, who stated the establishment of telegraphic cable communication would greatly assist in preventing future disturbances. The American Commissioners, through John A. Kasson, assured the conference the United States was equally desirous of having telegraphic communication established with Samoa, but that was a matter upon which the American Commissioners had no authority to treat at that time and place. The recent occurrence is likely to lead to diplomatic correspondence with this government and also to hasten action in Congress upon the matter of encouraging the laying of a telegraphic cable between our Pacific coast and the Hawaiian Islands, as to which preliminary action has already been taken in Congress. The Department of State has repeatedly manifested its earnest concern in relation to the establishment of cable telegraphic communication with the Hawaiian Islands, but it has also shown its disinclination to enter into any further "entangling alliances" with foreign governments by coöperation for the accomplishment of that or any other purposes.

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This year the President and Mrs. Cleveland will omit their usual stay at their country place on Woodley Road, as for many reasons they have deemed it expedient to go at once to the white House upon their return from Gray Gables, though they will undoubtedly spend considerable time there driving in and out for a day or so. The President has thoroughly enjoyed his stay this season at Gray Gables, where he has had a taste of real home life unmolested by the cares and official duties that will not admit of such while in Washington. Some portion of each day is spent by him in the nursery with the two little girls, who welcome his coming as the great event of the day. His especial delight is very naturally in Ruth, whose progress in understanding and speaking the German language with her nurse has been to the President a source of pride and pleasure. Ruth is quite a shy child generally before strangers, but with her parents and those she knows well she is a perfect chatterbox and has a quaint way of saying things that make her most attractive. Mrs. Cleveland's apartments at the White House are in readiness for her reception.

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A forcible reminder that the new navy is nearing completion is given in the annual estimates of the Navy Department received yesterday by the Treasury Department. The budget is by far the largest submitted since the rehabilitation of the navy commenced. No new work is estimated for; the large amount is required solely for the purpose of meeting obligations in the way of ship construction incurred under legislation enacted by previous Congresses. The total estimate for the entire naval establishment is $30,952,020, as against $25,585,826 appropriated for the current year. Of this sum $7,879,022 is needed for meeting payments which will fall due during the coming fiscal year on account of construction work and steam machinery. For ordnance, including armor and armament, the sum of $5,237,670 is asked, making the total for the increase of the new navy $13,116,690, as against $9,955,025 appropriated for the current fiscal year. This increase in the amount required under the head of "increase of the navy" becomes necessary largely because the final and largest payments on the new battleships and big cruisers become due during 1895. There is also a considerable increase on account of the new dry dock at Puget Sound and improvements at the naval station at Coaster Harbor Island. With the exception of the two latter projects, for which $280,000 and $183,000 respectively are asked, the Secretary of the Navy has turned down all the recommendations of bureau chiefs for increases over current appropriations.

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Secretary Herbert has endeavored to keep the estimates for the Navy Department down to the lowest, and in many instances the estimates are lower than in prior years. With regard to the new navy, however, there could be no cheese paring unless the government placed itself in the attitude of refusing to meet its obligations. Next year will be payday for the new navy, and the Secretary, knowing he will have to act as paymaster, is only taking the necessary course to obtain the funds. Unless Congress at its next session should authorize the construction of additional vessels the appropriations for succeeding years will be practically nil. As the matter stands now an appropriation of only $700,000 will be necessary in 1896 to wind up the payments on the vessels of the new navy. The fact that the estimates for the new navy are unusually large this year will not by any means be a bar to recommendations for the construction of new ships. On the contrary it will be used as an argument in favor of new vessels. In his annual report Secretary Herbert will point out the present work is now nearing a close, and that unless provision is made for additional vessels the shipbuilding and armor plate establishments, which have enormous plants built expressly for the purpose of government work, will be compelled to close down and thus throw a large number of men out of employment. This will be particularly the case with the armor plate firms, whose plants will be of little if any value for private work.

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New York continues to be the center of attraction for the Republican and Democratic managers, and while no figures can be obtained at either headquarters predictions are beginning to be made as to the size of the majority. So far as the Democrats are concerned they are hauling in their horns considerably, and the most they will say for Hill fixes his majority at 25,000 over Morton. What they base this calculation upon no one can understand, unless it is on their usual principle of claim everything and take what they can get. Among the Republican committeemen there is a decided aversion to anything which smacks of Hill's success, and they assert no matter what trades may be resorted to the senior Senator will not be the next Governor of the Empire State. It has been pointed out that possibly Senator Hill might arrange matters so he could go to Albany, and in that case the Legislature would choose a Republican successor to him in the Senate of the United States. But the Republicans will have none of this and assert it is to be a case of whole hog or nothing in New York. Great stress is laid upon the fact that the action of Tammany and its followers in forcing Straus and other Germans off the ticket will be resented by the German element as a slap in the face, and that the Democrats must take the consequences for such action. It is recalled, too, the clannishness so characteristic of those from the Fatherland will be asserted persistently in the pending election, and the insult offered Nathan Straus will react against those who engineered such a movement.

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Advices received at headquarters of the Republican Congressional committee from Representative Wilson of Washington are to the effect that all trouble in the eastern part of that State seems to be at an end, and indications point to his elevation to the United States Senate. A rousing big Republican majority may be anticipated from the Pacific slope.

MERCHANDISE ORDERS FROM JAPAN.

Canvas Duck, Leather, and Boots Needed in the Land of the Chrysanthemum.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Within the last few days heavy orders from Japan have been placed in New York for canvas duck, suitable for army tents and sails, and for leather and manufactured boots, suitable for military use. The orders have not come from the Japanese Government direct, but from merchants at Yokohama who have taken contracts for army supplies. These orders are among the first, showing an increased demand for military and domestic goods, such as usually follow a foreign war. The reports to the Treasury Department show the export trade to China and Japan had not been stimulated prior to Sept. 1 last. Up to that time exports of arms and powder to China had been less than $1,000, twelve months preceding to Japan only $90. From this it is concluded that arms and ammunition have not been exported from this country, except under cover as general merchandise. The recent orders for canvas and boots have come since the last year's reports were made.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Coal Bills of the Big Warships Reported to Be Steadily Increasing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—According to Commodore Chadwick, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Equipment, the coal bills of the navy are steadily increasing owing to the greater consumption of coal by modern high-powered vessels. The annual report of the bureau shows there will be a deficiency of $30,000 in the appropriation for equipment owing to the fact that $191,291 more was expended for coal in the last year than in the year previous. There were purchased 42,190 tons of coal, costing $178,163, of which 9,025 tons were purchased on the Pacific coast at an average cost of $7.02 per ton, and 32,685 tons on the Atlantic coast at a cost of $3.33 per ton. There was spent abroad for coal $462,192, at an average cost of $8.68.

Decision Affecting Indian Land Claims.

Secretary Smith has made another decision in the Black Tomahawk vs. Jane Waldron case, which grew out of the allotment of lands on the Sioux reservation. Both of the parties claim title to the land. Jane Waldron is the daughter of a white man and an Indian woman, and claims the land as a Sioux. Secretary Smith holds a child of married parents follows the condition of the father, but if the usages of the Sioux tribe are such as to make Jane Waldron a member of the tribe, then the common law will not be followed, but she will be considered as a Sioux and accorded all rights of that tribe.

Postoffice Museum Opens Today.

The Postoffice Museum will be formally opened tomorrow. The museum includes all that was in the postoffice exhibit at the World's Fair and some additional features. It is in a large room in the court of the Postoffice Building.

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GEN. GEORGE W. JONES' CAREER.

The Iowa Nonagenarian Visiting His Niece at Austin—His Life Work.

Gen. George Wallace Jones of Dubuque, Ia., has for several days been visiting his niece, Mrs. Henry Clay Stott of No. 215 Walnut street, Austin. Gen. Jones has a remarkable history and has probably a greater personal knowledge of public men and the events of the century than any other living man. He has been a pioneer, Delegate in Congress, United States Senator, foreign Minister, Surveyor-General, and prisoner of State. He was a member of the class from Transylvania University which on the Marquis de Lafayette's triumphal tour of America escorted him through the State of Kentucky. He was Sargeant of the bodyguard to Andrew Jackson; the classmate and comrade in the Blackhawk war of Jefferson Davis; the fellow-collegian of Zachary Taylor and Lewis Cass; the friend in Congress of John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, John C. Fremont, Martin Van Buren, and Franklin Pierce; the companion of Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun; the partner in business enterprises of Daniel Webster, with whom he purchased the site of Madison, Wis.; the colleague in the House of James K. Polk, John Bell, Abraham Lincoln, and Alexander H. Stevens, and in the Senate of Thomas H. Benton, Charles Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Seward, John C. Breckinridge, John G. Crittenden, and James Buchanan.

Gen. Jones is the oldest living ex-United States Senator and the godfather of Wisconsin and Iowa, which States he named. Sixty years ago he was the Representative in Congress of the vast territory lying north of Missouri, between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, and represented as well what are now the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1848 he resigned the position of Surveyor-General for the Northwest Territory, to which he had been appointed by Presidents Van Buren and Polk, and took his seat as the first United States Senator from the new State of Iowa. He served in the Senate from 1848 to 1859, when President Buchanan appointed him Minister to Bogota, New Granada, otherwise United States of Colombia. This appointment was made to prevent an affair of honor, in six of which Gen. Jones had previously served as second, and in one as a principal. In the memorable affair at the National Capital between Jonathan Cilley of Maine and William J. Graves of Kentucky, fought in 1838, Gen. Jones, at the request of Franklin Pierce, served as second to Cilley. The duel was fought with rifles at eighty steps, and at the third shot Cilley fell fatally wounded.

Although in his 91st year Gen. Jones is active and does not look over 60. His memory is clear and reliable and he declares he is enjoying his visit to Chicago. Last May he went to New Orleans and thence to Richmond with the remains of his life-long friend Jefferson Davis. In 1853 he was instrumental in securing for Jefferson Davis the portfolio of war from President Pierce. While Secretary of War Davis commissioned the son of Gen. Jones as a Lieutenant in the Second Regiment, United States Cavalry. While serving at Bogota as United States Minister and supposing Jefferson Davis to be still a United States Senator Gen. Jones wrote him requesting that he procure the restoration of his son, who had indiscreetly resigned his position. He had once saved the life of Jefferson Davis and the letter was a particularly friendly one. It was intercepted by the State Department and Senator Jones was recalled by Secretary Seward, who had served under him in the Committee on Pensions. When he arrived in New York he was arrested as a prisoner of State and sent to Fort Lafayette, where he was confined for sixty-four days.

Whenever he comes to Chicago Gen. Jones uses a life pass of the Illinois Central road. He projected a transcontinental railway in 1837 and secured the amendment of the bill changing the northern terminus of the Illinois Central road from Galena to Dubuque. In this he outwitted Stephen A. Douglas.

For services in the Blackhawk war he is drawing a government pension today. There was a grand celebration at Dubuque when Gen. Jones celebrated his 90th birthday, April 12 last.

Married While on a Business Trip.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—W. D. Harney of the firm of W. H. Kennicott & Co., art publishers, Chicago, and Miss Hattie Thornton of Elleville, N. Y., were married here yesterday. The groom was on his way to California on a long trip, and the young woman came here to meet and marry him by mutual agreement.

Suicide of C. N. Buffe.

WAPAKONETA, O., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—C. N. Buffe, General Agent of the Union Central Life Insurance company of Cincinnati, was found dead in his room at the Hotel Burnett this evening with a bullet hole through his temple. He committed suicide. The cause is not known.

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Origin of a Scare Word.

Boo, the exclamation used to frighten children, is a corruption of Bob, the name of a famous Gothic General. It has been used for a terror word for centuries.

REACH A HIGH PLANE.

CHANGES MADE IN MEMBERSHIP LAWS OF PYTHIANISM.

Saloonkeepers and Professional Gamblers Declared Ineligible—Knights More Prosperous in Illinois than Ever Before—State Ranks Third in Membership in United States—Sunday Demonstrations Positively Forbidden—Officers Elected for the Year.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of the State of Illinois, which has just closed its sessions at Springfield, was one of the most interesting and important sessions which the order has ever held in this State. From the report of the Grand Lodge officers it would appear that there are 40,000 members of the order in Illinois and nearly 500 separate lodges, 112 of which are located in Cook County. The order disburses each year a large sum of money in charities. Illinois is today third in the list in membership and number of lodges. The order in the United States has a membership of more than 500,000.

The session at Springfield was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Gov. Altgeld and Supreme Chancellor Walter B. Ritchie participated in the opening ceremonies. The principal business transacted was a change in constitution of grand and subordinate lodges, organizing the fraternity after the pattern of the Federal Government—namely: with legislative, executive, and judicial departments. A code of laws known as "Grand Lodge Statutes" were adopted and a number of important changes were made with a view to placing membership in the order upon the highest possible plane. Saloonkeepers and professional gamblers are declared ineligible for membership in the order.

Sec. 2 of Art. 7 says: "Any member of the order who shall violate any law of the State or country of his residence, or any of the rules of reputable society, shall be deemed guilty of conduct unbecoming a knight and may be punished by expulsion or otherwise, and the certified record of any court of the land showing the conviction of any member of the order for a violation of any of the laws of the State may be used as evidence."

Sec. 14 of the same chapter says: "No subordinate lodge nor any member thereof shall use the name of the order, or shall display or cause to be displayed any colors, emblem, or motto of the order in, over, or upon any place of business devoted to the sale of spirits, wines, or malt liquors, and commonly known as a saloon, or in or upon any place of business devoted wholly or in part to any game or scheme of chance."

Sec. 17: "No lodge nor any member of the order shall allow or permit the sale or gift of spirits or malt liquors at any excursion, demonstration, or other entertainment given in the name of the order.

"No subordinate lodge nor any member of the order shall in the name of the order participate in any demonstration, excursion, meeting, ball, concert, or other entertainment given on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday."

The legislative department is composed of the Grand Lodge, which meets annually, and which will assemble on the third Tuesday in October, 1895, at Quincy, Ill., and is composed of one representative from each of the 500 lodges in the State.

The executive department is composed of the recently elected officers at Springfield, which were: Grand Chancellor, John A. Miller of Cairo; Grand Vice-Chancellor, John D. Benedict of Danville; Grand Prelate, John J. Brown of Vandalia; Grand Master of Exchequer, Charles Nieman of Freeport; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Henry P. Caldwell of Chicago; Grand Master-at-Arms, A. G. Servoss of Havana; Grand Inner Guard, A. F. Comings of Rockford; Grand Outer Guard, Robert J. McElvain of Murphysboro.

The judicial department, with original and appellate jurisdiction in all fraternal controversies between members of the order and between subordinate lodges, and which is an entirely new creation as prescribed by the Supreme Lodge in its session at Washington, is composed of Judge G. W. Herdman of Jerseyville, Joseph D. Roper of Springfield, Charles Shearer of Galena, G. B. Morgan of Aledo, and David S. Geer of Chicago, composing what will hereafter be known in the order and under the Supreme Lodge constitution as the Grand Tribunal, and whose members are designated as Grand Tribunes. This tribunal meets at the State Capital on the 28th of October to organize and promulgate its rules and hear such cases as may then be presented to it.

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Finest equipped institution of the West.
Full and Partial Scholarships in All Departments.
Free Orchestral, Sight Singing, and Musical History Classes, with free use of Musical Library.
For Catalogue giving full information address
GEORGEA W. KELSEY, Director.

SYLVAN DELLS.
A HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS. $300 per year. Fall term opens Sept. 19th. Highland Park, Ill.
W. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM.
An IDEAL INVALIDS' HOTEL with home-like comforts and luxurious accommodations. Baths, massage, electricity, nursing, etc., included in the price of room. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
For illustrated prospectus address
N. B. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager,
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Complete Sets...
(PARTS 1 TO 5)
Peristyle
TO
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Can Now Be Obtained at Tribune Office....
Price Fifty Cents
per set, and in complete sets only. Postage extra—10c per set.
NO COUPON REQUIRED.
Those who desire to obtain this handsome memento of the Fair should call at once, as there are only a few complete sets left.
Parts 4 and 5 may still be obtained at 5c per part without coupons. Postage extra—2c per part.
This series was printed exclusively for "The Tribune." It includes all the views issued with the Sunday paper during the Fair and many others. In addition are scores of pen and ink sketches and a valuable history of the Fair.
Nothing like this series has ever been put on the market, each colored plate being lithographed from water-color sketches by Charles Graham.
The black and white pictures were sketched by "Tribune" artists, and illustrate nooks and corners of the Fair as no photograph could do.
For Sale at Room 4, Second Floor, Tribune Building.

Events of the Week
BOUND IN ONE VOLUME.
THE WORLD'S FAIR
...PERIOD...
FROM JULY 3 TO NOV. 5, 1893.
The Cartoons which have appeared on the first page of The Tribune, and which have proved generally popular all over the country, have been published in handsome form by H. R. H., the artist. Printed on fine paper. Reduced in size so as to bring out the fine points.
62 CLEVER CARTOONS.
RETAIL PRICE, 50 CENTS.
NOW OFFERED FOR...
--25 CENTS--
WITHOUT COUPONS.
POSTAGE EXTRA, 7 CENTS.
For sale at Room 4, second floor, Tribune Building.

OH! IF I ONLY HAD
Her Complexion! Why it is easily obtained.
Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

JOY FOR ST. PETER'S

CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH LAID WITH SIMPLE SERVICES.

Dean Morrison Officiates for the Absent Bishop McLaren—The Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, Founder and Rector of the Prosperous Lake View Episcopal Parish, Makes an Address—Fane Will Cost $25,000—Mr. Mangasarian Touches on the Theme of Citizenship.

As soon as the heavy shower that dashed over Lake View at 3 p. m. yesterday subsided the ceremonies for laying the corner-stone of the new stone church of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal parish were held. Belmont avenue, near Evanston avenue, where the structure is being erected, was jammed with people and there was a crowd upon part of the flooring hastily put in for the purpose. The program as printed in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE was carried out to the letter. The Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, founder of the parish and still its rector, made the chief address of the occasion. He said in part:

This corner-stone marks, as does a mile-stone, the completion of one stage of progress in our parish life, and the commencement of another. I look back to a house, in sight of the place where I now stand, in whose parlors we held our first service on Whit Sunday, 1887. I think of the year of our occupancy of the Clark street store, the purchase of our lot on Fletcher street, and the erection of our new chapel there. I see that chapel incorporated now into the present larger chapel building, soon with its basement to become our parish house and Sunday-school-room; and now about me on this lot are the foundations and first fair stones of the church which we so sorely need. We look back over seven years of work, of faith, and small beginnings. Hosts of faithful ones whose faith, prayers, energies, and liberalities have gone into the results of these years of labor come into my mind. Many of you, thank God, I see around me today. Some have moved away into other parts of the city and country; some have passed from the church militant to take their place amid the expectant hosts of paradise. These fair stones remind us that ere long it will be our privilege to worship God in a place of greater beauty and dignity than has thus far been our lot. Let us with our heart and mind push forward the work to a successful completion. We regret today the absence of our beloved Bishop, who had hoped to lay this stone. We pray that with restored strength he may be with us when we enter these walls for worship.

The Rev. T. N. Morrison, rector of the Church of the Epiphany and acting dean of the Northeastern Deanery, laid the stone, officiating for Bishop McLaren. The usual documents and papers were placed inside. After Mr. Edsall's address Dean Morrison spoke, enlarging on the great field of work opening before St. Peter's parish. Venerable S. G. Clarke, the senior warden, spoke for the laity. The visiting clergymen, who took no active part in the exercises, were the Rev. T. A. Snively, rector of St. Chrysostom's Church and the city missionary. The processional and recessional were made up of the following persons:

Cross-bearers, surpliced choir, officers of the Woman's Guild, and subordinate chapters, Louis A. Heile, Superintendent of the Sunday-school; J. R. Barroll, Director of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew; H. T. Young, President of St. Peter's club; W. A. Otis, the architect; S. F. Thomas, clerk of the work; E. R. Jewett, C. A. MacDonald; W. H. Chadwick, Rockwell King, George M. Harvey, W. B. Randall, George Beaumont, and S. S. Gregory, composing the vestry; Stephen G. Clarke and B. F. McConnell, the wardens; the visiting clergy, the Rev. S. C. Edsall, rector, and the Rev. T. N. Morrison, dean.

The church will cost $25,000, and, it is expected, will be dedicated next Easter.

MANGASARIAN TALKS OF CITIZENSHIP.

He Urges All Suffragists to "Vote and Vote Right."

Following is a synopsis of a lecture on "What Is It to Be a Citizen," delivered at the Grand Opera-House by M. M. Mangasarian yesterday morning:

Vote and vote right. This is no time for political indifference. Corruption and oppression flourish when the people are asleep. The old saying is still new that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is not possible to elevate the political life so long as the honest and the brave remain away from the field of battle, leaving the issues to be lost or won by mercenary soldiers. The recent strike of the Pullman employés and the industrial disturbances throughout the country prove that there is an alarming prevalence of dangerous and destructive ideas among a certain portion of our toiling classes which a spark might set ablaze at any moment with results hitherto unparalleled. It is said a workman has a perfect right to give up his bread, to demand an advance of wages, to refuse to work if he does not get it, and to combine for the attainment of his end, but he has no right to resort to violence and measures of intimidation to carry his point. This is the commonly accepted position. It is defended by Judge Cooley and was the subject of Prof. Swing's last lecture. I venture to differ from this position. The very purpose of a strike would be defeated if the strikers permitted others to take their places. Must the laborer, when he is engaged in a life and death struggle, allow his foolish and starving neighbor to rob him of his hopes and for the prize for which he has staked his all? The very idea of a strike implies the use of force. A strike is a war, and there can be no such thing as a peaceful war. But one moment! If the striker is justified in the use of force the employer is equally justified in meeting force with force. In a few days our citizenship will again be put to the test. To be sure, this is a free country, but that does not mean much. The duties of citizenship do not begin and end with voting two or three times in a year. To be a good voter one must have in his mind a picture of what he wants his country to become. To be without such an ideal is to be without a political compass. I believe it is an advantage to belong to a party and to vote with a party. It is difficult for a starving man to be a citizen. How can we expect a man to interest himself in the future of his country, in the purity of its laws, in the sanitary condition of its cities, in the curriculum of its schools, in the character of its legislators, when he himself is in daily dread of losing his crust of bread. The man whose whole life is an increasing struggle to keep the wolf from the door can have no time for anything else. Without a sufficient competency there is no independence. Without independence citizenship is incomplete. When the State has enfranchised the people it has not really made citizens of them. But let us not despair of our country, which has already accomplished great things. America gives humanity a future and a hope. The waning spirit of patriotism may yet be rekindled and the dry bones may stand up an exceeding great army, carrying in their hands the sword of justice and in their hearts the flame of hope.

WELSH SYNOD COMES TO ITS CLOSE.

Next Session of the Body Will Be Held at Oshkosh, Wis.

The meeting of the Illinois and Wisconsin Synod of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, which has been in session for three days was brought to a close in Hebron Chapel by a short formal meeting yesterday morning. After this meeting religious services were held, which were attended by a large proportion of the congregations of the Welsh churches in Chicago. The next meeting of the synod will take place at Oshkosh, Wis., June 11, 1895.

A request was also presented to the synod that the latter help to provide a missionary for the work in Chicago. This was referred to the Missionary committee for consideration. A report of the Committee on Sunday-School Examinations, naming the conditions of the examinations, was presented and adopted. The examiners appointed by the committee were the Rev. Owen O. Jones, the Rev. William Mathews, and the Rev. J. C. Jones. Hebron Chapel was crowded with 500 people at the service held after the adjournment of the synod. The Rev. W. M. Jones of Rewey, Wis., and the Rev. Joseph Roberts of Minneapolis made addresses. In the afternoon addresses were made by twelve ministers on "Self-Consecration." The Rev. H. O. Rowlands of the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church also spoke. In the evening largely attended services were held at Hebron Chapel, and also at Sardis Chapel at Adams and Peoria streets.

MARIE CHAPEL CELEBRATES THE DAY.

Ninth Anniversary Fittingly Observed by the Ambitious Organization.

The ninth anniversary of the Marie Methodist Chapel was celebrated yesterday with three special services. The building at Wentworth avenue and Twenty-third place was well filled at each service. Special music was rendered by a choir organized under the direction of Charles Roberts. The Rev W. H. Burns, D. D., presiding elder of the Chicago district, had charge of the morning service and gave the anniversary address. The Rev. T. J. Leak officiated at the afternoon services, and in the evening the pastor of the chapel, the Rev. Joshua Smith, preached. The Sunday-school swelled the attendance at the evening service. Marie Chapel was founded in 1885 and takes its name from a daughter of H. N. Higinbotham, the latter having taken a great interest in the work. The chapel is attached to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. For five years it was the home of the Chicago Free Kindergarten training classes. The work of the chapel during the last year has been encouraging, it having now a full membership of 100 persons.

HE SAYS THE BIBLE IS IN NO DANGER.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham Sturdily Defends the Good Book.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham preached in the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening in reply to the question "Is the Bible in Danger?" from the following texts

Forever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. Psalm cxix: 89.

Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away. Mat. xxv: 35.

If the past is prophetic of the future, the Bible will endure. J. W. Draper, a giant in intellect, declares in the time of Luther's reformation the spirit of criticism was turned upon all literature. Classical writer was compared with classical writer, the fathers with the fathers, and often the same writer with himself. Contradictions were pointed out, errors exposed, weaknesses detected, and new views offered of almost everything within the range of literature. "From this burning idea," says Mr. Draper, "one book alone came out unscathed. It was the Bible." Not many years ago much was said about the conflict between science and the Bible. It would seem as if the discoveries of modern science were about to destroy the authority of holy writ. The contrary result has followed. Inscriptions upon the monuments, excavations by Prof. Schlieman and others have furnished "confirmations strong as proofs from holy writ itself." There is found to be no conflict between the facts of nature and the facts of revelation. The Bible is in no danger from the two-fold opposition of the higher criticism of scholarly investigation and the lower criticism of unscholarly rhetoric and oratory. The Bible challenges the brightest search-light of patient and studious scholarship. The Bible was written for moral and spiritual usages. As such it will stand. The chief purpose of the Bible is to make man better in this life and fit him for the life which is to come. It fulfills this mission as no other book on earth does. This book rightly understood is God's love-letter, wet with the tears of infinite pathos and tenderest mercy. The book of God will stand because of its practical value to mankind. The social degredation of woman had to give way before the light of the truth in the book, for it knows neither male nor female, bond nor free. It heralded the freedom of her sex. It sanctifies and ennobles her home life, she lays her first born babe in the casket of fond remembrance, and the Bible unfurls the flag of eternal hope above the chasm of the tomb. She accepts the simple words of the divinely human Jesus: "I am the resurrection and the life." "I go to prepare a place for you." These wonderful words of life are an impregnable rock and can never be broken.

Dedication of Loomis Street Church.

Loomis Street M. E. Church, at Sixty-eighth street, the congregation of which was formed by a union of Pentecost Mission, which formerly met at Sixty-seventh and May streets, and Central Mission of Marshfield avenue and Sixty-eighth street, was dedicated yesterday. The program was an elaborate one. Bishop Merrill preached at the morning service and he was followed by the Rev. Dr. Traveler, through whose efforts $2,150 was raised. At the afternoon session the Rev. C. E. Mandeville of the Englewood M. E. Church preached, while in the evening the services were closed by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Burns, Presiding Elder of the Chicago district, and the Rev. A. D. Traveler. The church building was started three months ago. Its dimensions are 45x78 feet. It is a frame structure and has a seating capacity of 500. The lot on which the church stands is 57x125 feet and the property is valued at $6,000. The pastor is the Rev. T. K. Gale, who conducted services in both missions. The church membership is 203 and the Sunday-school 290, growing from an even dozen who attended the first meeting. The society started with a subscription of only $100 and the church has no debt.

STEREOPTICON SCHEME BLOCKED.

Opponents of the Court-House Bonds Fail to Give an Exhibition.

William Stale and Henry Jones, who said they represented the Chicago Real Estate Board, arranged last night to give a stereopticon exhibit on a screen hung in front of No. 308 West Chicago avenue. They were out to persuade voters to cast a ballot against the proposition to issue $4,000,000 bonds for a new court-house. When they arrived with their lantern, etc., they found the occupants of No. 308 objected to the exhibition. Then they went across the street and persuaded H. G. Berls, a baker, to let them hang their banner in front of his shop, No. 267 Chicago avenue. They climbed upon the roof, and after half an hour of hard work swung their sheet to the wind. Scarely had the work been finished when Mr. Houtmeyer, a tenant on the second floor, objected because he had a sick wife and did not want a crowd in front of the place. By 9 o'clock consent had been obtained to place the lantern in one of the windows of No. 271, and the saloon of G. Ehrlick, No. 316, was visited. Consent was at first given to hang the sheet, but afterward the bartender grew suspicious. "Are ye dimmycrats?" he said; "if ye are yez can haul up the sheet, but I want no sentiment opposed to Democracy." Being assured they were Democrats the work was about to proceed when the question was raised whether or not the People's party did not have something to do with the scheme. After half an hour of cross-questioning the proprietor withdrew his consent. This he did upon the ground that Frank Lawler was in favor of the bonds, and beside the sentiments might not suit the members of the Democratic procession about to pass by, and it might interfere with trade. At 9:30 o'clock the attempt was abandoned. Mr. Stale said: "The people have been taxed to death for the World's Fair and the drainage canal, and now they want to raise $4,000,000 more that somebody may steal a million or two." There are nine lantern slides prepared for exhibition, each containing sentiments like the following: "Vote Against the $4,000,000 Steal," "Workingmen, Protect Your Homes," "No Bonds for a Court-House That Is Not Needed," etc. It is proposed to obtain the consent of downtown property-owners and give nightly exhibitions from now until election day.

TAMMANY'S NEW CANDIDATE.

Comments of the New York City Press on Grant's Candidacy.

Times (Ind. Dem.): Mr. Grant misjudges the force with which he has to reckon. The Shrievalty scandal was dirty and disreputable, but by holding their noses a good many thousand strong tariff-reform Democrats were able in 1890 to vote a straight Democratic ticket, even though it contained the name of Hugh J. Grant for Mayor But Sheriff Grant's generosity in private donations was but a molehill compared to the mountains of corruption and abuse which the Lexow committee has brought to view. . . . All disguise is now stripped off. Grant is not a man "outside of the organization." He is of the very heart of the evil thing itself. To put him forward as the candidate is an insolent defiance of the people of New York. It is a notification that if the voters renew Tammany's charter to plunder and abuse them, Tammany will make the fullest use of its opportunities.

World (Dem.): The substitution of Hugh J. Grant for Nathan Straus as the Tammany candidate for Mayor simplifies the issue on the municipal ticket. It presents in a clean-cut manner the question whether the voters of New York want reform in the local government or a perpetuation of Tammany rule, under Tammany methods, by Tammany men. Straus was meant as a mask for Tammany. Grant presents the bared face and the unsheathed claws of the tiger. The opponents of misrule are to be congratulated that the issue in the election is thus simplified.

Herald (Dem.): No one can now be deceived. The lines are clearly drawn. It is to be an open fight between Tammany unmasked and the forces arrayed against Tammany, between Tammanyism and respectable citizenship, between machine rule and government by the people. The great issue is not political, partisan, or personal. It is not a contest between Republicans and Democrats. It is a conflict between the champions and the assailants of good government and public morality. . . . Does any one now wonder that its former chieftain, whose prophetic vision long ago read the ominous handwriting on the wall, laid down his sceptre rather than face inglorious defeat? Is it any surprise that its first standard bearer in this campaign, foreseeing in Nov. 6 a day of judgment, should hasten to escape its doom? Can any one doubt in view of all this that at last Tammany is on the road to its Waterloo?

Sun (Dem.):

For Mayor of New York:

Hugh Jackson Grant.

PLATFORM: He Knows the Ropes.

And this is all.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis Don't fail to register.

Found Them Informed.

Stadehome—"Did you find those Westerners familiar with banking customs?"

Binwest—"Er—yes; at least the most of them understand drawing on each other at sight."—*Buffalo Courier*

ITS LIFE THE STAKE.

DEFEAT ENDS THE EXISTENCE OF POPULISM IN KANSAS.

Republicans Have Every Assurance Their State Ticket Is Safe—Energy Now Directed to Electing a Majority in the Legislature—Populist Congressional Nominee Preaching Prohibition—Whisky Question Cutting Quite a Figure in Jerry Simpson's District.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—It is a fight for life with Kansas Populists this year. They believe that on their success or defeat depends the existence of their party as a national organization, so they have assumed a much heavier responsibility than an ordinary State campaign would seem to require. Republicans are more than anxious that this consideration should be included in the stake to be battled for at the election in November, for their confidence in the result increases with every report that is received at headquarters concerning the situation. They have every assurance that the State ticket is safe beyond all possible danger and that the work for the remaining three weeks of the campaign should be directed to the legislative and Congressional districts. In nearly half of the legislative districts the Democrats and Populists have pooled their forces, so that in the decisive districts the Republicans have a combined opposition to contend with. Fusion in most of them has been accomplished only after much difficulty and delay, and with the influence of Senator John Martin, who hopes in this way to secure the election of enough Democrats to give his party the balance of power and thus make his reelection to the Senate possible. For Martin's purposes the Populists and Democrats will have to elect but fifty-eight members of the House, while the Republicans to insure a majority vote on joint ballot must get sixty-eight members out of a total of 125. In the geographical division of the legislative districts the Populists have a decided advantage, as was illustrated by the vote on members of the Legislature in 1892. Then the Populists and Democrats combined had a majority on joint ballot, although the combined vote of Republican candidates for the Legislature exceeded the combined vote of Democratic and Populist candidates by about 7,000. From this it will be seen that the Republicans must make decided gains to give them a United States Senator. The Populists and Democrats have a decided advantage to start with, as they have a majority of ten in the hold-over Senate. In the face of these facts it will not be difficult to understand why, although the Republicans carry the State by a decisive majority, they may still lose the Legislature.

Minister for Congress.

Interest in the Congressional contests has centered on the Third and Seventh Districts. The Third District was carried by the Populists and Democrats combined by a majority of 2,404 in 1892. This year the Democrats have a candidate of their own in the field and the result will depend largely upon how loyally the Democrats stand by him. The Populist nominee is a minister and until a short time ago was a member of the Prohibition party. In his canvass he undertakes to defend the Populist State officers in the administration of the prohibitory law. Naturally a large proportion of the Democratic vote would go to the Populist candidate, but the Rev. J. D. Botkin's prohibition proclivities will have a tendency to drive them away. Because of Botkin's prohibition record prohibition necessarily becomes an important factor in the Third District. There has been a great increase in the sale of beer in Kansas since the Populists came into power. A recent issue of the *Brewers' Journal* gives some interesting statistics bearing on this point. According to these figures there were sold in Kansas during the first year of Gov. Humphrey's administration, 1889, 2,700 barrels of beer. The next year the sales diminished to 2,050 barrels and in 1892 there were but 1,643 barrels of beer sold in the entire State. Since Gov. Lewelling has undertaken the administration of the prohibition law the sale of beer has been steadily on the increase. In the first year of his administration the sales jumped up to 2,677 barrels, and for the year ending June 30, 1894, they reached 5,810 barrels, or nearly four times as many as during the last year of Republican administration. The reason for this great increase is that under the Populist administration saloons have been openly licensed in many of the larger towns. In view of these facts it is with much difficulty that Mr. Botkin defends the course of his new found party associates. With a full Democratic vote for the Democratic candidate the election of the Republican nominee, S. S. Kirkpatrick, is certain, and the Republicans now count it so.

Liquor Question Cuts a Figure.

The whisky question has entered very largely into the campaign in the "Big Seventh" District, whose interests Jerry Simpson now represents in Washington. Wichita is the largest city in the district. The county has always been a great fusion stronghold, Wichita has always been a great saloon town, and saloons have been run openly there under all administrations since prohibition made its advent into Kansas. The Populists controlled the police force under the metropolitan police law, and a Democrat, under the fusion deal, was elected County Attorney. When the fusionists met this year to nominate a combination ticket the County Attorney, Willard Boone, was refused a nomination. He at once declared war against the police force, the head of which he held responsible for his turning down. He began operations by complaining to the Attorney-General that Chief of Police Rufus Cone was a silent partner in a wholesale liquor house, and that he levied tribute upon liquor dealers for police protection. He demanded that steps be taken to remove Cone from office. He also accused Cone of having threatened him with assault if he did not make peace with him. The Attorney-General finally appointed an Assistant Attorney-General for Wichita in the person of Sam Amidon, an attorney for the saloon men and the boon companion of the Chief of Police as well as the enemy of the County Attorney.

But He Made Wichita Dry.

This was like flaunting a red flag in the face of a bull. Boone broke out anew and made more and severer charges against both Cone and Amidon. Boone said that he would close every saloon and liquor house in Wichita in spite of the Chief of Police, Assistant Attorney General and State officers combined. He notified all of the keepers that their establishments must be closed at a certain time and the Chief of Police and Assistant Attorney General laughed at his presumption. The saloon-keepers, however, took a different view of it and obeyed the order. He even compelled the wholesale houses to quit business. Now for the first time Wichita is a dry city and it is impossible to procure a drink there except by signing a certificate at a drug store that the liquor is wanted for medicinal purposes. All of this contention has created a wide gap between Democrats and Populists, and Jerry Simpson will be the sufferer because of it and the city of Wichita will lose about $3,600 monthly in revenue.

Just now Jerry is having another trouble to contend with. It is quietly reported about his district that he is a member of the A. P. A. It is charged that he joined the un-Populistic order in Washington and his enemies are taking great pains to acquaint every Catholic priest in the district with the fact. Should this charge be substantiated it would go especially hard with the sockless statesman because every Populist State convention adopted anti-A. P. A. resolutions as a part of the party platform. Simpson's majority in 1892 was only 1,700, which it is believed by Republicans will be easily overcome this year.

WARM CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Plurality for the Republican State Ticket Figured at 10,000.

YANKTON, S D., Oct. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—During the last week the party strength of the State tickets has been thoroughly analyzed by the managers. The Republican plurality for the Congressional ticket will not be less than 12,000, but the State ticket may not fare so well. Gov. Sheldon states he has every reason to expect a plurality of 8,000 to 10,000 for the ticket. He thinks the campaign has been more effective this fall than at any time in the history of the State, and while admitting the Populists are fairly active he fears no trouble from them.

One noticeable thing in politics is the scarcity of Democrats, the greater part of whom have joined with the Populists in the hope of securing county offices and defeating Pettigrew for reëlection to the United States Senate. The issues of the campaign vary in different localities. In some counties Pettigrew is the sole issue, as noticeable in his own county, where many of the prominent Republicans have left the party for the time being to oppose his candidacy. In other parts of the State the question of resubmitting the prohibition amendment to the people is the vital issue. Pettigrew has succeeded in some counties in having the legislative nominees instructed for him—a very unusual thing in South Dakota politics.

A month ago, before the Republican campaign had fairly been commenced, it was conceded the Populists had a fair chance for electing part of their ticket. This admission was made in the belief that the Democrats would join them. This they failed to do, and although they are not doing any work further than to maintain their organization they will likely poll 6,000 to 8,000 votes, and this will defeat the Populists, or rather it will prevent them from getting a large number of the Democratic votes which they would get were there no Democratic ticket in the field.

Vote of Two Years Ago.

Two years ago the Republican Congressional ticket polled 33,764 votes, the Populists 25,444, and the Democrats 14,218. This year conservative Republicans claim for their ticket 40,000, for the Populists 21,000, and for the Democrats 8,000. The aggregate vote for this fall will be 2,000 or 3,000 less than that of 1892, for the reason that quite a number of farmers from the northern part of the State, where the drought was most severe, have gone to Missouri and Kansas. This falling off in the vote will come largely from the Populist ranks. Congressman Pickler, who was renominated, and who has been on the stump constantly since his nomination, places his estimate of the Republican plurality at 20,000 for the Congressional nominees and 18,000 for the State ticket.

There is more doubt as to the complexion of the next Legislature than there is regarding the outcome of the State ticket. The peculiar condition of affairs during the last two years—the hard times and poor crops—will be made the pretext for many strange acts on the part of the voters of the State. Since the 1st of July the farmers have had little else to do but engage in politics, and it is true they are doing most of the political work at the present time. Only two speakers from outside the State have done any speaking thus far. Senators Davis of Minnesota and Gallinger of New Hampshire made half a dozen speeches each, the remainder of the work having been done by home speakers.

BEGINS HIS DISCOURSES ON PAUL.

Prof. E. D. Burton Discusses the Apostle's Letters and Their Testimony.

Prof. Ernest D. Burton, Head Professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis in the University of Chicago, delivered yesterday afternoon in the chapel of Cobb Lecture Hall the first of a series of discourses upon "Six Letters of Paul and Their Testimony." Prof. Burton's course will include nine lectures, and his conclusions as to the testimony of Paul's letters will be based upon a consideration of the following epistles: I. Thessalonians, I. Corinthians, II. Corinthians, Galatians, Romans, and Philippians. The most radical school of German theologists today admit the genuineness of these six letters, and the authenticity of the books of Thessalonians and Philippians is nowhere disputed. In accepting the six received letters of Paul, Prof. Burton did not wish thereby to acknowledge the claim that the remaining seven were spurious, but desired merely to meet modern criticism upon its own ground. Prof. Burton said in substance:

In Paul's sermon to the Thessalonians three propositions were made prominent: First. Christ, not as the individual Jesus, but as the Christ who must suffer. Second. The Christ must rise from the dead; and third, Jesus the Nazarene has suffered and has risen from the dead, and therefore having fulfilled the conditions of the prophecy concerning him, is Christ. These statements would not create much of a sensation at the present time, but would make a great stir in a Jewish synagogue in the days of Paul. To say that Christ was to suffer and was to rise from the dead was sensational preaching, but to declare that Jesus had fulfilled these conditions and was risen from the dead he spoke of it as having already come. Some of us have been so accustomed to emphasize the courage and strength of Paul's character that we have almost robbed him of the humanity that belonged to him. Paul was one of the most sensitive of men, and of all men the most in need of companionship, notwithstanding he adhered to his principles through the most resolute opposition. And yet Paul stood best when he had somebody at his side. At Athens he explains his lack of success by the fact that he was alone.

TO ADVANCE SETTLEMENT WORK.

Northwestern University Students Hear Addresses on the Outlook.

A meeting in the interest of the Northwestern University settlement, located at No. 26 Rice street, was held in Memorial Hall, Evanston, last evening and was largely attended by students whom it is desired to interest in the work. Prof. J. T. Hatfield, who is an instructor in German at the settlement, presided, and addresses were made by Prof. Henry Loomis, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, Dean of Woman's Hall, and W. A. Hamilton, an alumnus of the class of '79.

Prof. Loomis said the rooms at the settlement were crowded, principally by working-boys and working-girls. He dwelt on the importance of college-bred people associating with the laboring classes in this work that they might instruct them in the true relations which existed between capital and labor, and also have an opportunity to become more thoroughly acquainted with labor's side of the case.

Mrs. Miller urged the students to assist in the work for the sake of the university; it was in the world to stay, and the college which does not take up this line of work is going to be left behind. She also gave many practical illustrations of the good done in the community by the settlement. Mr. Hamilton said every European nationality was represented among those who came to take work at the settlement. Not a single native-born adult and not a child but was born of foreign-born parents was in attendance. Many of them on coming to the settlement were unable to speak English. They were making them a part of the people of this country. He predicted the time was coming that the working people would be in control and the responsibility, in large measure, rested with the more highly educated to see they should know how to control wisely.

NEW MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC LINE.

Interested Parties Look Over a Terminus in the Cream City.

There is a possibility the much talked of electric road between Chicago and Milwaukee may soon take organized form. James H. Van Vlissingen and Attorney Ernest Prussing, representing President D. H. Louderback of the Northwestern "L" and Chicago North Shore street railway, were in consultation last week at Milwaukee with the officials of the Milwaukee Terminal and Belt Line company, and it is said looked over the property with a view of purchasing it. The purchase would give the proposed Chicago and Milwaukee Electric road terminal facilities in both cities, as the franchise for the "L" road has already been secured for Chicago. Mr. Louderback was out of the city yesterday and could not be seen in regard to the project and James H. Van Vlissingen was very reticent.

"There has been a tacit agreement," said Mr. Van Vlissingen, "among all the interested parties not to speak of the project as yet. Everything is in such vague and incipient shape that intelligent information could not be given. I prefer to let Mr. Louderback do the talking."

"Is the proposed purchase in connection with the Chicago and Milwaukee electric road?"

"Mr. Louderback is in the electric road building business," Mr. Van Vlissingen replied.

Our Holy War.

The late Oliver Wendell Holmes will be chiefly remembered for his unfailing good humor and his light and pleasant fancy, but there was a strong vein of seriousness, also, in his remarkable ability, which was probably never better expressed than in the following words used by him in an address at Boston July 4, 1863:

"There were holy wars of old, it which it was glory enough to die; wars in which the one aim was to rescue the sepulcher of Christ from the hands of infidels. The sepulcher of Christ is not in Palestine! He rose from that burial place more than 1800 years ago. He is crucified wherever his brothers are slain without cause; he lies buried wherever a man, made in his Maker's image, is entombed in ignorance lest he should learn the rights which his Divine Master gave him! This is our holy war."

TO BURN GARBAGE.

NEW SCHEME TESTED BEFORE A VISITING NEW YORK COMMISSION.

Plan Patented by C. G. Anderson Meets with General Favor from the Chicago Officials Who Witnessed the Exhibition—Plant to Consume 2,400 Tons in Twenty-four Hours Would Cost $20,000—Will Be Considered for Possible Use in Disposing of Chicago's Garbage.

Members of the commission appointed by Mayor Gilroy of New York, some of them New York City officials, Mayor Hopkins, and a number of officials of Chicago yesterday afternoon witnessed a test of a garbage crematory recently patented and arranged for the benefit of the officials of the two cities by the inventor and patentee, Charles G. Anderson. The test was held at the plant erected in the old yards of the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick company at Webster and Elston avenues.

The members of the New York commission appointed some three weeks ago to make an investigation of the various garbage cremating plants in the United States and in many of the countries in Europe as well arrived in the city late last night from Montreal, where an examination of the municipal plant in operation in that city was made Friday. The commission is composed of ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, W. S. Andrews, Commissioner of Street Cleaning; Lieut. Delehanty, U. S. N. and officer in charge of the Port of New York; and Charles G. Wilson, President of the Board of Health. Representing the City of Chicago at the test were Mayor Hopkins, Health Commissioner Arthur R. Reynolds, Superintendent of Street and Alley Cleaning Joseph Schofield, and Contractor John S. Cooper. Officers and members of the Sanitary committee of the Civic Federation were also present, as follows: August N. Eddy, Chairman of committee; Christoph Hotz, T. W. Harvey, Robert F. Givins, Azel F. Hatch, and S. S. Greeley. President Lyman J. Gage, Secretary R. M. Easley, and Inspector Mrs. Paul were also present at the exhibition.

Best Plan They Have Seen.

The crematory, tested, according to the statements of the New York men, is the newest thing in garbage crematories in the country, and contains more new and original ideas than any they have seen while on the trip of inspection. To make the test about two hundred loads of garbage from three of the largest wards in the city were hauled to the place. The matter was taken into a furnace 280 feet long constructed of fire brick. To carry it large flat cars twenty-eight and one-half feet long and holding twenty tons of the garbage are provided. These cars are protected by fire brick and drawn into the furnace by means of a cable operated beneath the slide over which the cars are drawn. There are fourteen of these cars for each of the two sides or tunnels of the crematory. When the furnace is first started coal is used for heating it up to a proper point. Then steam through petroleum is sent at regular intervals along the sides of the tunnel. The cars loaded with garbage are made into a train and are hauled through the tunnel in succession, nearly all of them in contact with the heat and flame all the while. About one hour is consumed in sending an entire train through from end to end. This would give the furnace a capacity of over 100 tons of material an hour for a single tunnel or 200 tons for a double tunnel, such as is planned.

As the cars pass through the tunnel the garbage comes in contact at regular intervals with the blasts of jets of steam and oil and the material on the cars is subjected to a heat of from 2,000° to 3,000°, enough to melt steel or any other metal. However, as there must be oxygen in the furnace to consume the garbage and keep it from forming in solid cakes a distinct and novel feature has been introduced in the shape of a pneumatic poker. A long iron tube attached to a hose, which is in turn connected with a compressed air pump, does the work. The poker is taken by the attendant and shoved into the mass of material on the cars, and the pressure of the air stirs it up and keeps it circulating in the heat and flame of the furnace so that by the time it falls back on the floor of the car it is reduced to ashes. The air, combined with the gases arising from the burning garbage and with that formed by the steam or air and petroleum, adds to the heat and makes it more intense. The first few of the blasts in the tunnel are higher than the others, and in this way the first top layers of the material on the cars are burned off, and as the car progresses on its way through the tunnel the pile is cut down and spread out so that when the machinery is in perfect running order the carload of garbage sent in comes out at the other end of the tunnel a small pile of ashes, entirely consumed. It is estimated that about 6 per cent of the mass sent in is returned. The other 94 per cent is consumed.

More Air Circulation Needed.

At yesterday's test it was demonstrated that the only thing to make the system ample for the purpose intended was a higher pressure on the air-pokers and more circulation of air in the tunnel. This defect it is claimed will be obviated when the first regular plant is erected, as the present plant is nothing but the remains of one of the old brick kilns.

Charles G. Anderson conducted the test personally. He stated to erect such a plant and put it in perfect running order for the city would cost for a single tunnel about $20,000 and for a double tunnel in the neighborhod of $50,000. The single tunnel plant is recommended for a large city, as it is acknowledged that a number of smaller plants in various parts of the city will do more effective work and will also save hauling the garbage through the streets of the city for any great distance. However, the capacity of the single tunnel is said to be ample, as one of them is estimated to burn about 240 tons of material in twenty-four hours, while the total product of the City of Chicago from the streets and alleys in one day is about 700 to 800 tons.

Mayor Hopkins stated after the test he was satisfied with the work shown and believed the idea a good one. The Mayor has been gathering facts and figures on the question of the disposition of garbage, and it is thought will now devote some attention to the consideration of the new scheme. Supt. Schofield stated he believed the machine would do the work of cremating the garbage of the city nicely and that the system was one of the simplest yet introduced. Commissioner Reynolds of the Health Department was of the opinion the idea was good and that with certain improvements would be a great success and an improvement over systems now in use in other cities.

It is estimated the cost of cremating garbage by the process of yesterday's test will be about six or seven cents a ton, which is a reduction on the amount paid in many of the cities of the country.

The New York Commission left late last night for St. Louis, where another system will be investigated, and from there the trip extends to Atlanta, Ga., where the Dixon plant, which has been mentioned in the Council here as the proper thing for Chicago, will be investigated.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

October.

Up from September's sleepy hollow,
Tangling her feet in the goldenrod,
She took the path that the dear months follow,
Up the heights to the hills of God.

Down in the dreamland the warm winds found her,
Dreaming a love dream, so sweet and true;
She spun her a robe and she wrapped it round her,
A thin robe woven of frost and dew.

Lo, in the distance a strange form cometh;
His breath is white and his eyes are dim.
She leaves the land where the brown bee droneth,
And over the hilltops she goes with him.

Away and away till around, behind her,
The land is chill with the north wind's breath;
Away and away till November find her,
And hold her fast in a clasp of death.
—*Nelly Hart Woodworth.*

California Wines.

It is estimated that the California vintage this year will not amount to more than 18,000,000 gallons. This is below the average.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

[Continued from third page.]

a perfect salvation, for intemperance and idleness and extravagance will remain; and those two great forces called labor and capital will still be here. They are both one, only capital is larger than labor. When a man's labor is worth $600 a year he is worth several thousand dollars. It would take quite a sum invested at 6 per cent to equal such a man. Capital is condensed labor—labor crowded into a package of bills or gold like the air crowded into a Westinghouse cylinder. The living laborer sets free the condensed labor and makes it assume the form of some external object. Both are one, only capital is the larger. They will draw nearer to each other as the world advances in intellect and goodness.

In this widening of human ideals a large part of the community has outgrown the law of demand and supply. The Rossis and Ricardos who stated that law so clearly a hundred years ago were not thinking of the welfare of the workingman but only of the causes of a price. The study and the law were cold blooded. A workingman received 50 cents a day or less because the need was not great and the workingmen were numerous. In our age there is a vast multitude of employers who pay something to a man because he is a human being. An element undreamed of in the last century enters in the wages of today. Mr. Childs did not regard the law of demand and supply. His heart made some new laws and he paid as much to the human being as he did to the trade of the man. He could have secured labor at a low market price, but he hated the calculations of the last century and paid man what pleased his own benevolence. Few of you make any effort to secure help at the lowest rates. The human being, man, woman, or boy, steps in and draws a few additional pennies. The sweat-shops are places where love has not yet come. There the law of demand and supply works in all its old-time barbarity.

Wages and the Labor Supply.

In our largest mercantile houses there are clerks who receive $20,000 a year. In one of our music houses we can find the same kind of fact. Great salaries are following labor's flag, but it is vain to say that those salaries come from demand and supply, for we know these fortunate clerks could be procured at a much lower rate. Wages are being modified by the sentiment of human brotherhood. It must not be raised as an objection that this sentiment is not universal. Perhaps the man who raises the objection has not yet become perfectly redeemed himself. We should all be conscious of the slowness with which perfection spreads over the mortal heart. When the Town of Pullman was projected two or more members of its small but rich syndicate opposed the construction of so beautiful a village. They said: "Beauty of streets, of houses, library, theater, market place, church, lakes, and fountains will yield no interest on the investment. Plain, cheap huts will do as well." But the higher ideal carried and three millions of dollars were thus flung away. Some of the founders remembered the sweatshops of the world; and some remembered also the black slaves who had received from capital neither a home nor wages. There may be defects in the Pullman idea, but viewed from 100 gambling dens and 5,000 saloons it looks well. Seen from our City Hall it looks like a group of palm trees waving over a spring in the desert. While traveling through hell Dante was cheered when looking through pitchy clouds he saw a star. We are not to assume the Town of Pullman has reached its greatest excellence. It is injured by the unrest of the Nation. Perhaps many of our greatest employers will, like Mr. Brassy of England, accept of no profits beyond 5 per cent. We must all hope much from the gradual progress of brotherly love—

FACTS FOR VOTERS.

Treasury operations since Sept. 1 show a deficit of $18,975,199. Continued at the same rate the Treasury deficit at the end of a year will reach a total of $147,360,355.

The Ohio Commissioner of Labor reports that 2,394 Ohio industries in forty-six towns and cities paid out in wages in 1893 $43,903,857; the same in 1892 paid $50,838,383.

Swansea, Wales, has shipped a consignment of 5,000 tons of tinplate to the United States. There is where the business revival about which the Democrats talk so much is located.

One of the large Tonawanda lumber mills has begun to move its machinery to Canada for the declared reason that the new Democratic tariff has spoiled its business in this country.

The continued decrease of exports is a conclusive answer to all Democratic talk about widening the foreign market for American products by knocking holes in the policy of protection.

The decline in the amount of wages paid in Cincinnati in 1893 as against the amount paid out to workingmen during the year previous aggregated $1,615,482. The decline in Cleveland aggregated $1,517,992.82.

Our exports of breadstuffs last month were $8,000,000 as compared with $18,000,000 in September, 1893—figures which show very clearly the shrinkage in values, as the quantity exported did not fall off proportionately.

How much better off is the wage-earner now than he was in 1892, when work was plenty and wages high? How much will he be profited if he can purchase his clothing 25 per cent cheaper, and have to submit to a reduction of 25 per cent in wages?

Statements obtained from the officers of leading labor unions in New York show that in their organizations there are 120,500 men now out of work. The Democrats should address to these toilers some of their best literature showing that good times have returned.

The business of the United States General Land Office this year has shared in the general depression. The homestead entries of the last twelve months cover 8,046,967 acres. Land patents were issued for 7,780,404 acres, a falling off from 1893 of 2,265,984. The total cash receipts for the period were $4,479,734, a decrease of $1,711,909.

During the nine months ending Sept. 30, the clearings of sixty-one leading cities in the country were $9,000,000,000 less than in the same period in 1893, and $12,000,000,000 less than during the same period in 1892. And this enormous falling off in business does not nearly express the loss throughout the country under Democratic administration.

Turning to our exports of American products for the eight months of each year we find a decrease in value of $12,562,000 for 1894, as compared with 1893. There was a falling off of more than $15,000,000 in the export value of our agricultural products, which can hardly have been gratifying to our farmers; there was a falling off of $2,850,000 in the value of our mineral exports, and a slight increase in our exports of forest and fishery products, and of miscellaneous goods.

The British output in 1883 of all kinds of iron and steel was 13,228,000 tons, while in 1893 it had fallen to 11,143,000 tons, a decrease of 16 per cent, while from 1873 to 1883 the production had increased 33 per cent. The total British exports of iron and steel amounted in 1883 to 4,043,000 tons, valued at £28,590,000, whereas in 1893 the corresponding exports amounted to only 2,911,000 tons, valued at £20,609,000. And yet we are urged to believe that free trade is necessary to make our iron industry prosperous.

The Cleveland administration is not quite twenty months old, but during its brief existence it has, by a new issue of $50,000,000 in bonds, increased the national debt instead of reducing it, cut down pension payments about $29,000,000, and so dipped into the gold reserve that it is only little more than half the $100,000,000 that had been previously maintained. Besides plunging the government into financial embarrassments the Cleveland administration has injured business, wrecked industries, thrown wage-earners out of employment, and created the most disastrous reign of distress and distrust ever experienced in this country.

A comparison of the Tin Workers' Union wages in Wales and the Amalgamated Association wages paid tin workers in this country is instructive. The following are the wages for twenty boxes:

	Wales.	*United States.*
Rolling	$1.88	$5.30
Doubling	1.12	2.70
Heating	1.05	2.48
Shearing	44	1.76

In Wales the workmen have agreed to make fifteen or twenty sheets extra to each box, which is a concession of 15 per cent on the above wages.

Solitaire.

I like to play cards with a man of sense,
And allow him to play with me,
And so it has grown a delight immense
To play solitaire on my knee.

I love the quaint form of the sceptered king,
The simplicity of the ace,
The stolid knave like a wooden thing,
And her majesty's smirking face.

Diamonds, aces, and clubs and spades—
Their garb of respectable black
A moiety brilliant of red invades,
As they mingle in motley pack.

Independent of any one's signal or leave,
Released from the bluffing of poker,
I've no apprehension of ace up a sleeve,
And fear no superfluous joker.

I build up and down; all the cards I hold,
And the game is always fair,
For I am honest, and so is my old
Companion at solitaire.

Let kings condescend to the lower grades,
Let queens shine in diamonds rare,
Let knaves flourish clubs and peasants wield spades,
But give me my solitaire.
—*Green Bag.*

Cheap Books.

Good books of twenty-five and thirty pages in China cost about one cent.

FRAUD ON THE CANAL.

NERVY SCHEMES OF DEMOCRATS TO ROLL UP BIG MAJORITIES.

Four Hundred Names Said to Have Been Added to the Registry in One Section—Book Disappears in Another—Alleged Crookedness at Lemont to Come Before the County Commissioners—Objection to an Apparently Improper Place for Voting—Republicans Afraid to Fight.

Lemont and the ante-election conditions which exist there will be brought to the attention of the County Commissioners today. Strange things happened there last registration day, and there is a well defined suspicion that equally peculiar events may come to the surface tomorrow unless a halt is called.

For instance: One precinct of Lemont is the little Village of Sag. Last Tuesday the Judges were evidently far from pleased with the number of names on their little list. When closing time came they shut up shop, but to give all belated citizens a chance to get on the roll hung one of the books on a nail outside the place of registration, and next morning it was found that during the night some 600 names had been added to it. And the writing was not of the character which is found at spiritualists' séances.

Lemont has all the appearance of a mining town with the usual accessories of saloons and dance halls. When it became necessary to select a registration and polling place in the first precinct, which is situated in the town itself, George Edmanson insisted that this place should be somewhat in the heart of the town, and was so earnest in the matter that his own selection was finally accepted. This selection, a building not far from the railroad station, bears a great sign across its front "Midway Theater." A broad flight of wooden steps leads to the basement. Inside the door is a ramshackle bar. To the right, partitioned off, there is a large room filled with tables. A passage from the rear of this room leads to a series of small rooms. In one corner a short winding staircase communicates directly with the hall above, where the registration and polling place is situated. The small rooms referred to are tenanted by women. The Commissioners will be asked that the polling place be removed to a new vacant brick building two blocks nearer the center of the town.

The registration in this precinct last Tuesday consisted in an alleged transfer of names from the old registration lists under the regulation which permit, in the rural districts, the carrying over of names of persons known to be voters and the addition of the names of others without their personal appearance. Only forty new voters appeared for registration.

Did They Add 400 Names?

The third precinct of Lemont is situated at a little place called Hastings, about a mile and a half from the town. At this place the election judges are one Robacs, who, while professing to be a Republican, ran on the Democratic ticket last year for the office of Highway Commissioner and was elected; McGraw, a Democrat, and John Egan, also an alleged Republican, whose son, however, was appointed a Drainage Canal policeman by Democratic influence. Two of these men, after the hours for registration were over, are alleged to have added nearly 400 names to their lists.

The plan that is to be followed in Lemont is thus outlined: Election day voters will be brought to the polls in great masses. So many voters will appear that it would be difficult to have them all cast their votes in the allotted time. Should the Republicans attempt to challenge any voter that man will be sworn in and in addition every Republican will have to run the gantlet of repeated challenges. In this way, it is believed, the great majority of Republican votes can be kept out, and while some Democratic votes may be lost nevertheless a considerable Democratic gain is supposed to be made certain.

Evidence will also be submitted to the Commissioners, it is said, to show that by means of these illegal additions to the registry lists men will be voted in first one precinct and then in another and later be sent over into Will County to be voted there.

Carrying Over the Absent Ones.

At Willow Springs, a precinct of the Town of Lyons, where George Edmanson's famous picnic grounds were situated, the methods said to have been employed were still more remarkable. This village is so thoroughly Democratic there is no Republican in the place, it is said, who will dare to act as challenger. The judges in this precinct are Dietrich Cat, "Hank" Koller, and one Morehouse. Koller is a barkeeper for the saloon adjunct of a grocery store run by Banks. Mr. Banks is such an enthusiastic Democrat that he destroys every placard or circular which even remotely refers to Republicanism that falls into his hands. When the registry was closed last Tuesday Morehouse took his book over to Banks and left it with him. Saturday evening Banks asserted the list was no longer in his possession. It had gone, where or how he did not know. On this list, it appears, there were inscribed some 250 names. The normal vote of Willow Springs would not, at the extreme figure, reach 200. Evidence will be laid before the Commissioners to show that, in spite of protests made, the names of floating voters of years past, men who have long since left the place, were carried over to the new list.

Mr. Abbott, ex-Postmaster of the village, does not believe the missing book has been stolen from Mr. Banks. "It would be lucky if it were so," he said, "for that would give us a chance to have them all thrown out. But that book will mysteriously turn up on election day. Meantime it is being used. Men are being carefully trained so they can come up and vote under the names on the list. If Schoolmaster Asay has not been out here this thing would make me think that he had."

Republicans in all these places are gloomy over the prospect. They claim it will be dangerous in many places to even attempt to vote, and that to try to prevent fraudulent Democratic voting would be equivalent to suicide.

COLLEGE LIFE LEADS TO GOODNESS.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer Talks of the Work of the Student.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, dean of women in the University of Chicago, addressed the Christian Union last night on "Temptations to Goodness in College Life." Mrs. Palmer admitted a large element of truth in the popular notion that the college youth in a large commercial metropolis like Chicago was beset with numberless temptations. On the other hand, said Mrs. Palmer, there is a counter influence thrown about the university student which has quite as permanent an effect upon his life as the agencies which drag him down. Said Mrs. Palmer, continuing:

We as students and associates in university life are so closely bound together and so organic become our life and mutual interests that we seem either to stand or fall together. If there are tendencies toward evil in our city life let us remember there are also opposite tendencies. First, the enticement toward wisdom in college life. I think you will agree with me that viciousness and weakness most often arise from the fact we love our isolated impulses, and we do not entertain a passionate love for books, men, and things that are permanent. Horace Bushnell expressed a great thought when he spoke of the expulsive power of the new affection. Morbid, idle life is always a dangerous life. It is not enough to say, "Thou shalt not"; the human constitution requires employment for its every function if it would rise to its most healthful development. Viciousness and studiousness are incompatible. They do not exist in the same student's room. The young man who keeps his appointments, who performs regularly and faithfully the duties which devolve upon him as a student has no time for the importunities of evil.

But learning is not all. No rarer jewel studs the memory of college life than friendship. It is here that distinctions of wealth, birth, and circumstance are blended into the democracy and good-fellowship of university life. No institution in the world offers a life so democratic in spirit as the college life. Again, the work begun in a college course is a continuous one. College life conduces also to healthfulness. It is a rare occurrence that a college professor dies in the morning of his endeavor.

Calm nerves, composure of mind and body, an attitude of mind that breaks the force of contending fortunes are the inevitable result of the ideal college life.

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BIG MAN'S SMALL ACT

CARLISLE MADE RIDICULOUS BY PERSECUTING A COACHMAN.

Attempt to Deport Morton's Servant Proves a Boomerang That Has Aroused General Disgust Throughout the Country—May Have an Important Bearing on the New York Campaign to the Discomfiture of the Democrats Responsible for the Action—Riot of Cloakmakers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The committee which Secretary Carlisle appointed by telegraph yesterday morning to examine into the case of Levi P. Morton's coachman had its first sitting yesterday afternoon and will have its second and final sitting tomorrow. The case of the attack upon Mr. Morton through his English coachman has been fully reported. But the sequence of damning facts against the Secretary of the Treasury, who is responsible for this business, has not been set down in order. The story is interesting as an exhibition of littleness in a man in a great position. The worst of it is the Secretary cannot escape. The whole thing is a matter of official record.

The business of hounding this poor John James Howard, the coachman, to get a campaign yarn against Morton began with Immigration Inspector Prentiss C. Dodge of the District of Vermont. He consulted first with Collector Smalley of Burlington and upon his advice wrote to the Bureau of Immmigration in Washington. This was in the last days of September. Posthaste came a letter from the acting Superintendent of the bureau commanding him to investigate. The public is familiar with the investigation that followed; that the inspector found the coachman was acting as a coachman and doing no other work; that Secretary Carlisle thereupon ordered his arrest and deportation, and that Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, ruled the man was a domestic servant, while remanding the final disposition of the case to the Secretary of the Treasury under the statute. Secretary Carlisle had held to an untenable position until he got this contemptuous kick from a United States Judge because he failed to realize that the Americans were not small souled enough to approve his conduct in illegally entering a citizen's home and unlawfully taking out a servant and terrifying him and unlawfully driving him from the country. But the chief reason was he hoped the public approval of the mean little trick would uphold him in arbitraily ejecting the obscure and trembling wretch on the technicality to which Judge Lacombe called attention.

Gen. Tracy, the lawyer for the coachman, telegraphed early yesterday morning to the Secretary for a reversal of his decision. He got an answer that the Committee of Inquiry was already organized on Ellis Island. The orders of the Secretary to Commissioner Senner must have been for immediate action. Early yesterday afternoon the following were seated in a room on Ellis Island listening to testimony: Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant Commissioner; L. P. Lee, Charles G. Eichler, and Philip T. Grunan. There are 125 government employés on Ellis Island, and these four men were selected from the fifteen employés competent to serve. Howard told the same story from the beginning that he was employed as a coachman, that he has served as coachman, and as nothing else. Tomorrow the committee will finish its inquiry and make up its decision for forwarding to Carlisle. The chances are John James Howard will be free before Tuesday at nightfall. For there is no evidence that he has ever done any work but the work of a "personal or domestic servant."

The last chapter of this story of a petty and ridiculous act of a great and good friend of trusts and conspiracies against the pocketbooks of the people of the United States will be final action of the Secretary. It is feared by the other officials who acted under Carlisle's orders in this petty business that the Secretary will seek to shift the blame to some one of them and make him a victim to the public disgust.

RIOT OF BROOKLYN CLOAKMAKERS.

Attack Two Men Who They Thought Had Been Sent from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Striking cloakmakers rioted in the streets of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn today. They were 400 strong and were armed with clubs, shears, and revolvers. The demonstration was brought about by a rumor that agents of New York manufacturers had been sent among them, the object being to induce them to leave the union and take the places of the striking cloakmakers on this side of the river. Wolf Barnett of No. 39 Powell street, a designer in a New York cloak establishment, and George Schoen of No. 162 Garfield place, a superintendent in a similar New York concern, were set upon by the strikers and severely injured. The strikers saw Barnett approaching in a carriage. They believed he had been sent among them by the New York manufacturers. Several men grasped the horse by the bridle, while the others brandished their weapons. Barnett tried to temporize, but he was pulled out of the carriage, knocked down, kicked, and jumped on. He was finally rescued by firemen and removed to a hospital. About an hour after a gang of strikers stationed on the spot where the assault had occurred saw Supt. George Schoen approaching. Schoen had no suspicion of danger until the strikers, brandishing clubs and revolvers, rushed at him. He tried to parley with them. They would not listen. Stepping back a few paces Schoen drew a revolver and blazed away with the intention of scaring off his assailants. The latter with yells returned the fire. Schoen took to his heels, running across the fields, closely pursued by the strikers, who fired as they ran. Schoen occasionally turned around to exchange a shot with his pursuers. This time a squad of twelve mounted police was summoned and Schoen was rescued.

STEAMER DREW RUNS AGROUND.

Most of the Passengers Disembark by Means of Rocks at the Side.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—There was a dense fog on the upper and lower bays throughout the entire day. The National liner Europe, bound for London, which passed out the Narrows at 2 p. m., had to drop anchor in Gravesend Bay owing to the fog. The British tramp steamer Hajeen, which also passed out at the same time, returned, and anchored off Clifton, S. I. The steamer Drew of the People's Albany line with 230 passengers on board ran ashore off Fort Washington Point at the foot of West Eighty-sixth street on its trip from Albany to this city early this morning. The boat's officers declared the fog was to blame. The place where the Drew struck the shore is a little cove, and into this it ran, head on, and was so firmly held it would not budge. Rocks loomed up on either side and made easy stepping stones from the steamer's deck. In this way the majority of the passengers took their departure. The steamer was not much damaged, and at a late hour tonight the tide rose sufficiently to float it and it steamed to its dock.

DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA IN NEW YORK.

Illinois Man Strangely Stricken While Walking in the Park.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Joseph Henderscher of Ingraham, Ill., lies at Bellevue Hospital dying in the supreme agonies of hydrophobia. The circumstances under which the disease manifested itself are unusual. Henderscher was bit by a dog seven months ago. The wound was cauterized and healed A few days ago sharp pains in the arms and head made themselves felt. Then he hurried to New York and put himself under the treatment of Dr. Giber. With him were two friends, and the three have been living at No. 130 West One Hundredth street.

Just after 4 o'clock this afternoon Henderscher and his friends were strolling through Central Park. The hydrant in front of the arsenal caught his eye. He stepped up to it and took a deep draught of water. The three men walked on in conversation and with arms linked when Henderscher smilingly bent forward as if to whisper to the man at his left and buried his teeth deep in the collar of his coat. Quick as a flash the two men jumped back and then hurled themselves upon Henderscher as he, with grinning face, staring eyes, and frothing lips, burst into peal upon peal of laughter. The while he writhed and twisted, scratching, biting, and snapping to get free. The three men, fighting all over the gravel paths, gradually bore down to the ground and lay there in a tangled heap, while Henderscher's shrieks brought answering yells from the frightened beasts in their cages close by.

From every avenue and pathway poured streams of men, women, and little ones, drawn by the cries. Eight men, braver than the rest, jumped upon Henderscher and tried to hold him. Just at the moment when it seemed as if he must at last break loose from his captors and run amuck among the children an ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital pushed his way through the crowd, and, as Henderscher was held, promptly injected morphine into his arm. Still madly kicking and clawing with his hands, he was lifted into the ambulance, the eight men crowded in after him, and he was rattled off to Bellevue Hospital.

MRS. VANDERBILT IGNORES THE FAMILY

Will Introduce Her Daughter Consuelo to New York and London Society.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has just returned from Newport and will take possession of the big white house at Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street, which was the family residence up to the time of the disagreement, about the middle of November. She will pass November, December, and January there, and will give a large ball a day or two before Christmas for the purpose of bringing out her daughter. She will then go to Europe, taking Miss Vanderbilt with her. She will occupy her London house, of which she has a lease, Feb. 1. Her daughter will be introduced to London society during the winter. It is not definitely known that divorce proceedings will be instituted, but it is generally expected as soon as either one fires the first gun a counter suit will be brought.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has not curbed her extravagant tastes since the disagreement. In fact, she has, if anything, increased her expenses. Up to the present time Mr. Vanderbilt is cheerfully paying all bills through his lawyer. Mrs. Vanderbilt finds herself alone with her daughter. Arrayed against her and standing side by side with her husband is the whole Vanderbilt phalanx with all its social and financial strength. But Mrs. William K. has practically defied them all. She is reported to have told an intimate friend the other day in Newport she cared for none of them, and that any action she might take in the future would be on her own responsibility. She declared she would not allow herself to be influenced in any way by family protests, pleas, or supplications.

So far as can be learned Mrs. Vanderbilt has taken the daughter Consuelo into her full confidence. After that confidence was first given by the mother to the child the latter declared herself on her mother's side and signified her intention of remaining with her for all time to come. It was Consuelo's urgent request that she be introduced to society both at home and abroad by her mother, and not by any other member of the Vanderbilt family.

STRONG SERMONS AGAINST GAMBLING.

New York Pastors Support the Constitutional Amendment to Kill Racing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, at Calvary Baptist Church tonight, approved the constitutional amendment to prohibit gambling. He took the ground that "gambling of all kinds does more than any other sin to promote dishonesty. It makes cheating a science. Every gambler is prospectively, if not actually, a thief."

"Nowhere out of prisons," said the preacher, "can so utterly conscienceless a lot of men and women be found as at the race track. It would not surprise me to know that the kings of the turf would spend a quarter of a million dollars to defeat this amendment. They have frequently controlled elections, Legislatures, juries, and courts. They have become rich by money filched from the tills of employers."

The Rev. W. B. Bitting, pastor of Mount Morris Baptist Church, also preached on "The Race-Track Influence in Politics."

No other gambling device or game, he said, caused so much harm to young men, to so many homes, or broke so many hearts as the races. He spoke of the enormous financial power in the State and the vast incomes of race-track owners, and denounced the methods in which these riches had been attained.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, in his sermon at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, this morning, said: "The question is submitted this fall whether the pool-room and race-track gambling are to go on. Our church is in the center of the battlefield. Let us get together and hurl a united church against the forces of iniquity."

SHE HAD EXPECTED A SUDDEN DEATH.

Dr. Paxton Insists on an Autopsy on His Wife's Remains.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The news of the sudden death yesterday of Mrs. Mary Paxton, wife of the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, formerly pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, was a great shock to the former parishioners of Dr. Paxton. Last night Dr. Paxton made a demand on the Coroner's office for an autopsy. Such a request under such circumstances is most unusual. Coroner O'Hare, who had viewed the body, promptly offered a burial permit, being satisfied death was due to purely natural causes. To his great surprise Dr. Paxton insisted the cause of death be ascertained beyond any doubt. He offered no explanation beyond the fact that it was in conformity with his wife's wishes. Deputy Coroner Weston was detailed to make the autopsy, and he did so today. It showed death was due to natural causes. It had taken place after a hearty meal, followed by the violent exercise of running up four flights of stairs. Mrs. Paxton had been suffering from fainting fits for years. She consulted many physicians but without avail. She had a premonition of sudden death and expressed a wish that when that happened the cause of her strange illness should be definitely settled by an autopsy. Dr. Paxton will probably take up his residence in California.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Sunday Night Concerts Resumed at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Sunday concerts at the Metropolitan Opera-House, which were such a successful feature of the last opera season, were resumed tonight. The Seidl orchestra, which has been largely increased this year, supplied the orchestral portion of the program. The solo artists consisted of the members of the Melba Concert company, including Mme. Scalchi, M. Mauguiere, and M. Plancon. The vocal part of the concert was somewhat of a disappointment as Mme. Melba, the star of the evening, was unable to appear, owing to a severe attack of influenza. She was replaced by Fraulein Eloise Kutschera, a German songstress who has just arrived in this country. The Metropolitan Opera-House was crowded to the doors, and the enthusiasm was at times almost irritating.

Hill to Talk Around New York.

Except that next week he is due at Watertown, Albany, Oswego, Cortland, and Elmira, Senator Hill has practically completed his tour into the interior. The present week he will devote his energies to points in and around New York. Ex-Senator Warner Miller intends to take the stump for Morton the present week. A hundred Republican speakers will start out tomorrow into the State, and they will keep busy until election day.

Trying to Force Out Divver.

Great pressure, it is said, is being brought on Patrick Divver to induce him to resign as police justice, but Divver does not intend to give up without a struggle. He has six years to serve to complete his term, at $8,000 a year. It is rumored if his resignation is not forthcoming within a week some of Divver's relatives and friends who hold positions under the Tammany government are likely to lose their comfortable berths.

Ives Playing Good Billiards.

Frank Ivis is playing pretty good billiards. In his practice tonight he piled up 600 points in eight innings. His best runs were 263 and 195. All the money for the big match is now posted, aside from the $2,000, which will be put up Nov. 12.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

Parental Solicitude.

Daughter—"But, ma, I don't like him."

Mother—"He is an only son, and his father is very rich."

"Well, as to that, his father is a widower and may marry again."

"True. I did not think of that. Perhaps you'd better marry the father."—*New York Weekly.*

WAR ON A BASE RING.

REAL PURPORT OF THE GIANT STRUGGLE IN NEW YORK.

People Roused to an Effort to Uproot Tammany and Its Corruption by the Efforts of Dr. Parkhurst—Contest Will Ingulf Hill and the State Ticket—Indications Point to Pronounced Republican Success with a Gain in Congressmen.

[*Continued from first page.*]

State last week and tried to induce him to withdraw his name from the head of the Grace ticket, but he declined, and as a result Tammany will be luke warm in its support of Hill, and trade the State nominees for the New York County candidates. The Prohibition and Socialist Labor tickets will poll about the usual vote this fall, while the ticket of the People's party will show a slight increase.

Fifteen State Ballots to Choose From.

In the State at large there will be fifteen ballots for each voter to chose from. In New York County the number will be larger. This will also be the case in the Twenty-second Congressional District, where the Republican nominating convention was deadlocked until the time for filing certificates of candidates expired, and the nomination had to be made by petition. There are two Republican candidates nominated in this manner in this district, but one will pull out before election and insure the return of Newton M. Curtis, Republican.

The representation in Congress from this State now stands Democrats, 19; Republicans, 15. Because of the hardships wrought by the action of Congress on tariff and other legislation at least six of the districts now held by the Democrats give evidence of falling into the Republican columns. These are: The First, now held by James W. Covert; the Sixteenth, by William Ryan; the Nineteenth, held by Charles D. Haines; the Twentieth, by Charles Tracy; the Twenty-first, by Simon J. Schermerhorn; and the Thirty-second, by Daniel N. Lockwood, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. Messrs. Ryan, Haines, and Tracy have been renominated, but their course in Congress was not satisfactory to their constituents. In the Sixteenth and Twentieth Districts the residents petitioned their Congressmen to vote to protect their industries, but they declined to do so, and the voters will act according to their ideas at the polls this fall. In the Nineteenth the Republican candidate, Frank S. Black, prosecuted the perpetrators of the election murder in Troy last spring and thereby secured the indorsement of the better element. Troy is the home of Senator Murphy, and its voters will express their displeasure at his actions in the murder case and in Washington next month by voting against Mr. Haines.

Fighting for the Assembly.

The Democrats having given up any idea of carrying the State ticket through, have turned their attention to securing a majority in the Assembly if possible. In this they have been aided materially by the brewers and gamblers. The brewers of the State, of which there are several hundred, have been induced to subscribe a large fund. This is to be used to secure the election of certain Democrats in the various counties who are favorable to the brewers. The gamblers have made up a fund which amounts to nearly $500,000. This has been subscribed on the promise of the Democratic leaders that the revised Constitution provisions barring gambling shall be defeated.

The Republicans are not despairing over the prospect, and promise that they will control the next Assembly, but by a smaller majority than the present one. The boast is not an idle one, for everything indicates there will be a general uprising of the people against the methods employed by the Democrats, both in New York City and the State at large.

For Constitutional Amendments.

There will be five constitutional amendment ballots to be voted. Three of these are on the revised Constitution by the convention, which sat here all summer, and two are for additional Justices, as recommended by the Legislature. The Democrats are striving hard to have these ballots numbered, so they can advise the illiterate which ballot to vote and which one to discard. There are two propositions which they want defeated. They are the reapportionment and the prohibition of gambling and horse racing. They fear if they instruct the illiterate voters to vote for none of the constitutional ballots the intelligent voter will be in the majority and carry through the provisions they are opposed to. No pasters can be used on these ballots, hence the great anxiety of the Democrats to have them numbered.

WESTERN NEW YORK IN MUCH DOUBT.

Indications Point to Morton Carrying Every County, Including Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Democratic party in Western New York is in the position of a man who is drawing to a four flush for a show-down. Richard A. Proctor says he has one chance in five of filling and if he fills he will win pretty nearly everything. The absence of any betting on the State ticket here is an indication of the puzzling situation. There is plenty of money to back Morton, but little Hill money. It cannot be said, however, that the Democrats are entirely discouraged. They hope out of the complications of the campaign they may win a victory, and they are watching with the greatest interest this most remarkable campaign of Senator Hill. The Senator has been campaigning through the west end of the State, and he has received enthusiastic welcome by the Democrats. Whether curiosity or enthusiasm brought the people together is a matter of conjecture. Senator Hill has always been strong in this county election day, although some of his most bitter opponents live here, men who have fought him for Cleveland's sake and for his own.

In 1888, when Cleveland failed to carry the county, Hill received more than 5,000 majority over Warner Miller for Governor, and this unprecendented vote contributed largely to his election. That vote came from the liquor dealers, who looked upon Warner Miller with the greatest aversion. Last fall this county gave a majority of nearly 7,500 for the Republican ticket and elected the full local ticket. This year there is not the same open rupture in the Democratic party. A few solid Democrats have come out against Hill for consistency's sake, but otherwise there is a simulated harmony for the State ticket.

A strong city ticket has been put up by the Democrats, dividing the offices between the Hill and Cleveland men, but the candidates for the most important offices bear the stamp of Lieut.-Gov. William F. Sheehan, against whose boss rule the people cast their votes last year. Mr. Sheehan, who is Hill's closest friend in the State, is still the absolute and unquestioned leader of the Democracy here, and this fact will cost the ticket several hundred votes. If Hill should carry the city he will undoubtedly carry the local ticket through with him, as the twenty long ballots with which each voter will be furnished in this county will tend to the voting of straight tickets. The knowledge that this victory would entrench Sheehan again will hurt Hill as well as the local ticket. Hill will run behind the rest of the State ticket, as Lockwood, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will receive a large complimentary vote.

The Democrats have raised the A. P. A. issue into the greatest prominence in this county because of the large Irish Republican vote here. Taking into consideration the vote of last year, the candidates this year and the issues, it is a safe prediction that Morton will carry every county in the western end of the State. No one can estimate anything about the majority in this county. If he loses it he will lose the election.

REVOLT IN SENATOR MURPHY'S HOME.

Wing of the Democracy Gunning in Earnest for David B. Hill.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The withdrawal of Gaynor from the State ticket, the nomination of Wheeler by the Independent Democrats for Governor, and the refusal of Straus to run for Mayor of New York City on the Tammany Hall ticket have worked wonderful changes here within the last few days. This part of the State is largely Democratic, yet so confident are the Republicans of victory they believe that they will carry some of the strong Democratic counties this fall. In this locality there is a divided Democracy and the two factions will carry their fight to the polls. Bossism and Democratic thug rule have so long predominated that the people have come to the conclusion there is only one relief and that is in the overthrow of the Democratic State ticket. Senator Murphy of this city has been the supreme Democratic ruler in these parts for years and Democratic majorities have been made to order. The independent Democrats have selected another leader, ex-Mayor Whelan, and they have declared war on the Democratic State ticket. The leaders say they will use every effort to defeat Hill, and this wing of the Democracy will cast a large vote.

The Republicans throughout this part of the State are united and are working for one common purpose, the defeat of the Democratic ticket. It is not believed Hill will get a single Republican vote in this vicinity. The registration in the cities closed yesterday. A comparison of the tables shows the greatest increase has been in Republican districts, while the heaviest losses are in Democratic districts. The Republican vote in this locality has been nearly all registered. The Democratic ticket will receive little support from the working classes, as the long enforced idleness under Democratic rule has shown them that their relief lies in the success of the Republican party. Another factor that will enter into this election is the equal representation in the Election Boards. Heretofore the Democrats have had a majority of the election officers, but a law passed by the last Legislature makes the representation equal, and this effectually puts an end to "fixing" the returns.

NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES

Men with Records Named by Republicans While Democrats Make New Choices.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The candidates for Congress from New York this year show a large proportion of renominations in the country districts and a similar proportion of retirements in the Democratic districts in New York and Brooklyn. This is indicative of the harmony of the Republican party, whereby it is possible to send back to Washington men who have performed their duties faithfully and of the distraction of the Democracy which leads them to turn down men who have made national reputations and substitute others at the dictation of factions. It must be admitted, however, that some of the Democrats refused to accept a renomination on account of the threatening outlook for the Democratic candidates generally. Such a one is the veteran James W. Covert, who would not allow his name to go before the Democratic Congressional convention in the First District. The Republicans have in that district nominated Gen. Richard C. McCormick, who was Governor of Arizona. He is a strong man and will add the First to the list of Republican districts.

The Brooklyn nominees are all new men with the exception of William J. Coombs, who has been indorsed by the Shepard faction. The Shepard nominees will probably receive more votes than the nominees of the so-called "regular" convention, and there is every prospect several Republican Representatives will be elected from Brooklyn.

The same may be said of the situation in New York City, where the State Democracy has nominated in nearly every district. In several districts the anti-Tammany elements have made nominations of their own. Tammany Hall has renominated Franklin Bartlett, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and Amos J. Cummings, Edward J. Dunphy and Timothy J. Campbell, being turned down by the organization, have taken renominations from the State Democracy; W. Bourke Cockran has been forced to retire in favor of George B. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen; and John De Witt Warner is also on the retired list. Ex-Speaker Sulzer, ex-Assemblyman Connolly, and Senator Jacob Cantor are among Tammany's nominees.

The Republicans have renominated Lemuel Eli Quigg, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the election of John R. Fellows to be District-Attorney and he will probably carry the district again. The State Democracy has made some good nominations, among them Robert Grier Monroe, the reformer, and George Walton Green. Frank S. Black in the Nineteenth and George N. Southwick in the Twentieth are running in districts which were heavily Democratic two years ago against samples of the two leading brands of tariff reformers. Mr. Haines is for tariff reform, except as regards the industries of his district; Gen. Tracey is for tariff reform first, last, and all the time. Mr. Haines was roundly abused by the administration newspapers. Gen. Tracey was always closely identified with the cuckoo faction. Both Mr. Black and Mr. Southwick have a good prospect of election, the chances favoring Mr. Southwick rather more than Mr. Black.

Theodore L. Poole has been nominated in place of James J. Belden, whose loss will be seriously felt. For some time the Democrats could find no candidate, but they finally prevailed upon Walter E. Northrup of Oneida to "make the sacrifice." Mr. Northrup is a Cleveland man, and will be badly cut. Henry C. Brewster will succeed John Van Voorhis.

The Republicans have nominated in the Thirty-second Roland Blennerhassett Mahony to succeed Daniel N. Lockwood. Mr. Mahony, who is ex-Minister to Ecuador, was the Republican candidate in the district two years ago. The reluctance of any Democrat to take the field against him indicates that he will win. Wallace J. Foote of Port Henry has been nominated in place of John M. Wever in the Twenty-third.

Detective Beck Brings Back Crane.

Detective Beck of the city force returned last night from New York with James E. Crane, who is wanted here on a charge of grand larceny. Crane was city collector for J. W. Goddard & Son, dealers in tailors' trimmings at No. 147 Fifth avenue. It is charged that a year ago he took funds belonging to the firm amounting to $3,000 and left the city.

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The Tobey Furniture Co.,

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street.

SCHOONER AND STEAMER MISSING.

Fears That the John D. Williams and the Falcon Have Foundered.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—The three-masted schooner John D. Williams, Capt. S. Longstreet, which sailed from this port for Providence Oct. 6 last, is thought to have foundered off the Jersey coast during the hurricane of the 10th inst. The missing schooner had a crew of eight men. No tidings have been heard from the missing British steamship, Falcon, Capt. Bartlett, bound from Philadelphia to St. Johns, N. B. Its agents here have given it up as lost with all hands.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 21.—The steamship Corean of the Allen line arrived here from Philadelphia last night. When interviewed today regarding the steamer Falcon Capt. Main said he had seen or heard nothing of it on the passage here, and that he encountered no weather sufficiently heavy to destroy a stanch vessel like the Falcon. He believes it broke its shaft and drifted out of the track of steamers, and that it cannot make its way back as its sail-power is too small.

COPES' MURDERERS NOT DISCOVERED

The Assailants Failed to Secure Most of the Money.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Oct. 21.—As yet nothing has transpired to fix the identity of the murderers of Robert Copes, County Treasurer, who was killed yesterday. Armed squads of men were riding in all directions throughout the entire night. It is probable not less than three parties were concerned in the murder and robbery. Both shots were fired by the same party from ambush. A place was found near the road in the bushes beyond the swamp from where the murder was committed where some one had lain in wait for a long time. It is thought the murderers took to the river in a boat or are now concealed somewhere in the swamp. This morning Mr. Cope's satchel was found some distance off in the swamp with several slits in it. The amount of money missing will hardly exceed $75. The men missed his left-hand trousers pocket. The victim had the bulk of the money, $556 in greenbacks, in that pocket. Citizens will probably increase the Governor's reward by $500.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

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Our magnificent assortment of Dinner and Course Sets is worthy of more than passing notice. We have had success beyond precedent in securing the choice products of the best factories of the world, and confidently assert that we can suit the most critical taste in everything pertaining to modern table service. Prices unquestionably as low as any.

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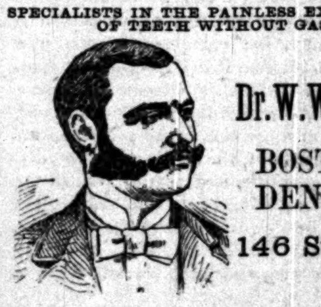

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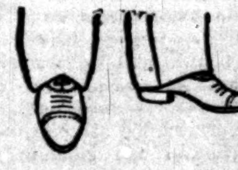

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1894.

TUESDAY.

YOUR last day.

FOR registration.

DON'T say we have failed to warn you.

IT is apparent that President Cleveland is not at home to calls for help from Hill's friends.

IT has always been suspected that Mr. Wissig of New York is about that sort of man.

THE campaign now has reached the stage at which the orators challenge their opponents to produce a scintilla of evidence to sustain, etc.

ONE of the most interesting and harmless curiosities in the political dime museum before very long will be the mummy of the Tammany tiger.

BY this time, without doubt, it has occurred to the esteemed Ohio contemporaries that the subject of Southern lynchings is a hackneyed one anyhow.

AT the same time it must be conceded that Gov. Flower's campaign contribution of $2,000, when compared with what is still left in the bar'l, is miserably small.

AT the latest meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Prof. Harkness, the retiring President, and who recently has been appointed Director of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, presented a history of the methods that have been used to measure the distance of the earth from the sun. He said the result of all the work done in that direction is a conclusion that the mean distance between the earth and sun is 92,797,000 miles, with a probable error of only 59,700 miles—this about six-tenths of one per cent. So the mean distance may be stated in round numbers as 92,800,000 miles. The corresponding total diameter of the solar system was stated by Harkness to be 5,578,400,000 miles.

LORD ROSEBERY at last has been driven to the wall. His tenure of office hangs by a slender thread and now the Irish leaders have placed their ultimatum before him. He has dodged the principal issue of his party—abolition or restriction of the veto power of the House of Lords—now he must face the issue. His own party is pressing him and the Irish are bound to precipitate the encounter with the Lords. Under such circumstances Lord Rosebery must take a position that cannot be misunderstood. It is intimated that at his forthcoming speech in Bradford he will pledge himself to introduce an uncompromising measure at the opening of the next parliamentary session. If he does the fight will be on under his leadership. If he does not the fight will be on just the same, but under another leadership, and it will be the great contest of the century in British politics. It is the first step in the struggle for home rule, for so long as the present overwhelming majority in the Upper House exists and has the power of vetoing House of Commons bills no home rule bill can become a law. Lord Rosebery's utterances on this question will be awaited with extreme interest, since his tenure of office will depend upon his attitude towards the House of Lords and whether he is willing to lead the fight for taking away its veto power.

LEAF by leaf the roses fall, and now comes Henry W. Yates, President of the Nebraska National Bank of Omaha, and announces at the banquet of the Bankers' club in this city that although he has voted the Democratic ticket for thirty years he shall vote in November the straight Republican ticket, and this in the presence of the administration's Controller of the Currency! Undoubtedly the action of Bryan in swinging the Democrats over to the Populists in Nebraska has had much to do with Banker Yates' disgust with his party and its dickerings with "that mongrel conglomeration of politicians known as the Populist party." Undoubtedly, however, it is the fear of the evils that will flow from 50-cent dollars and the danger of an unlimited issue of irredeemable fiat money that has led him to identify himself with the party pledged to honest money, to the development of industry, and to the encouragement and protection of the trade and commerce of the country. No conservative man engaged in business can safely take any other stand. Mr. Yates will take this stand. "Though I have been threatened," he says, "I propose to do it at the risk of making enemies, and trust there will be thousands of Democrats just as good as myself who will follow my example." Mr. Yates may rest assured he will have plenty of company. Not every one has the courage of himself to walk out of the Democratic front door in plain sight of all his neighbors, but there will be crowds of them who will quietly slip out of the back door without making any noise about it, and for the first time indulge in the luxury of putting their X's against the names of the Republican candidates.

HYDROGEN is the only one of the known gases that has not yet been liquefied. The reason for this exception was stated recently in the London *Times*. It is that the possibility of making a gas pass into the liquid state depends upon our being able to get below the point of temperature known as the critical point, and unless this be reached no amount of pressure can force the gas to assume the liquid form. Hydrogen has a critical point at about 240 degrees below zero, while the use of liquid air, or nitrogen, only enables a temperature of 200 degrees below zero to be reached. The remaining gap of 40 or 50 degrees must be bridged over, if at all, by liquefying a gas composed of hydrogen mixed with 10 per cent of nitrogen, the latter being the most volatile liquid yet known. Prof. Dewar is working on this hypothesis, and the results already attained give hope of further advance. It is certain that by subjecting a gaseous mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen to high compression at a temperature of minus 200 degrees, and expanding the resulting liquid into air, a much lower temperature can be reached than any that has been recorded up to the present time. This is proven by the fact that such a mixed gas gives under these conditions a paste or jelly of solid nitrogen, evidently giving off hydrogen, because the gas coming off burns fiercely. Even when hydrogen containing only some 2 to 5 per cent of air is similarly treated the result is a white solid material (solid air), along with a clear liquid of low density which is so exceedingly volatile that no known device for collecting it has been successful.

IDENTIFY THE RASCALS.

The junior Democratic organ is full of unconcealed dismay over what the Republicans did last Tuesday and what they intend doing tomorrow. The Republicans knew that their antagonists intended to register fraudulently as many men as they could for the purpose of voting them fraudulently two weeks from tomorrow. Therefore they directed their challengers to take down a rough personal description of each candidate for registration. This was done as far as the Democratic sluggers allowed it to be.

When a lodging-house bum presented himself before the judges the challenger took down the name he gave and set down against it a few memoranda about his personal appearance. The object was that if on election day bummer No. 2 presented himself and attempted to vote on the name given by bummer No. 1, who was at that time repeating in some other ward, the difference between the looks of No. 2 and the description of No. 1 would show that a fraud was being attempted.

The sympathetic junior organ shrieks over this legitimate attempt to suppress the frauds to which its party is addicted. It says:

> To make a descriptive list of a voter or to take a snap likeness without his consent is a personal affront, like abusive language or like a man shaking his fist in another's face. It is a tacit charge of criminal intent. It is a department of rogues' gallery practices. It is the work of a blackguard, which decent men ought not to undertake. It excites resentment and tends to provoke riot and disturbance. It is the duty of the judges of election in each precinct to suppress this practice as molesting, bulldozing, and intimidating voters.

On whose part did it "provoke riot and disturbance" last Tuesday? On that of the low and base creatures that swarm in the slime of Democratic politics. The respectable Democrats did not object if their descriptions were taken. The members of Mr. MacVeagh's "Business-men's club" did not object. Who did? The repeaters, the men who head them, and the Democratic bosses who hire them and pay them out of the slush fund wrung from the criminal classes and the City Hall tax-eaters.

When the barrel-house bums, who had been hired to register falsely for MacVeagh, free trade, and political purity, saw the challenger taking notes they were scared. They knew what the object was and they were frightened. The heads of the gangs rushed to the ward bosses and told them what was being done. Word was sent to the City Hall. Orders came back to "beat the game." Then the roughs and toughs rallied. The registry places were invaded. The challengers were beaten and driven out. Their books were seized and destroyed where it was possible. The police stood by and did not interfere. Why should they? They have ceased to be guardians of the peace and protectors of the people. They have become the regular and uniformed army of the Democratic machine.

Ever since Tuesday the Democrats have been abusing this personal description plan. The "workers" object to it because it may land them in the penitentiary if they are too brash. The virtuous, reputable organs object because it will diminish the chances of success of the Democracy. It is amusing to see how these saintly organs which have not a word to say against fraudulent registration, against the retention in office of judges and clerks who are under indictment, or against brutal assaults on Republican voters by the bullies of the slums, are profuse in their defense of the rights of a plugugly who wants to register illegally. His height, the color of his eyes, nose, and hair are sacred and must not be noted down.

The Democratic ward bosses say this is "the Bertillon system." It is surprising that they should say that when so many of them know from personal experience just what that system is. It is the series of accurate measurements taken of a criminal for purposes of future identification when he lands at Joliet. The Republicans have simply been noting down the most striking personal peculiarities of the Democratic repeaters so as to prevent the commission of crime. The Republicans are doing unofficially that which is done by law in California. There when a man registers the election officers write down a full description of him, and when a man presents himself to vote his appearance is compared with the description which accompanies the name under which he wants to vote.

The Republicans will not be bullied and intimidated by Hopkins or the brawling newspapers which do his dirty work so gladly. The Republicans will continue tomorrow their good work of checking fraud by writing down descriptions of would-be repeaters. They are within the law in doing so. They know their rights and intend to have them.

LYMAN TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

A Washington dispatch contains a report of an interview with the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in which he is reported as saying he is not a candidate for the Senate or any political office, that he is out of politics, but had something to say to the people, and thought it would get to the masses easier if he spoke where he did than it would if he spoke before "either political party." He said: "There is a spirit of unrest pervading the people, a feeling of dissatisfaction. Unless something is done there will be trouble." What did Mr. Trumbull propose in order to allay this "feeling of unrust" and prevent the "trouble" he professes to fear? What remedy did he offer for giving wages to a man who has none or for giving bigger wages to those already at work? Of course he made certain suggestions and references in his speech. He had something to say about free silver, but gave no hint of the inevitable fact that its adoption would rob the people of half the money they have on deposit in the savings banks, reduce the buying power of their wages, and render their condition far worse than it is at present. He made no allusion to the fact that free silver would cut down by one-half the value of pensions, of money received for taxes, and thus render it necessary nominally to double them in order to maintain the government. He professed a wish to see the corporations abolished and to have inheritance limited in amount, as if the fact that a man could not bequeath more than a million dollars could be of any benefit to the poor man who was out of work. But ex-Senator Trumbull made no objection to free trade, Democratic agitation and action for which have caused all the mischief. He did not suggest protection as a remedy for the evils which have been brought on the country by this working towards free trade and promising more of it as soon as the Democrats can agree among themselves on the further reductions to be made. He suggested nothing in the way of aid for the toiling masses or of help out of their troubles. His talk was mere wind, and to adopt the suggestions made by him would do no more good than would the throwing of his hat in the air as a proof that he is still alive, though "out of politics." It would have been much better for him to have kept quiet than to have countenanced by his presence a gathering of people who professedly are in favor of principles which would lead to State socialism.

HOW FOREIGN-BORN TOILERS SHOULD VOTE.

The 100,000 foreign-born men in this county who voted for Cleveland and Democracy two years ago or who would have voted thus had they been naturalized have paid dearly for their misplaced aid and sympathy. They have suffered from loss of employment and reduced wages under the operation of a policy dictated for the Democratic party by the Southern States. Ever since the days of Calhoun the South has been persistent in its efforts to procure such legislation as would crowd down Northern labor to the level of the half pauperized labor of Europe or below it. Previous to a third of a century ago the Southerners sought to degrade Northern labor to a parity with that of their own slaves. Since the abolition of slavery they pine for its reduction to a level with that of the free colored men whom they employ at insufficient wages on their plantations. The South has no manufactures to speak of. The people who control its policies want to beat down prices and wages in Northern factories so that if they sell goods at all to the South they will get no more for them than is charged by the European manufacturer of similar articles. The Southerners are working for this, and if they are allowed to control the policies of the country through the Democratic party, which always submits to their dictation, they will not rest till the wages paid to toilers in the Northern States have been depressed to the European standard.

If these 100,000 people think that conditions in Europe are as good as those which obtain here, or better, that their kinsfolks in the Old World are more comfortable than they themselves are in this country, if they want to have their wages still further cut down till they reach the European level, then by all means let them vote the Democratic ticket this year, and if they vote for Boss Hopkins' nominee for Senator they will get just what they want in that direction. For the result of voting for MacVeagh will be a wiping out of the last tittle of protection to American industry. In his speech accepting the nomination MacVeagh defined himself as "a man who believes in a progressive but constant approach towards free trade," and added that he believes more strongly than ever that he will live to see absolutely free trade in the United States.

The admission of European goods free of duty not only would mean a depression of American wages to the European level but also heavy taxes on the American worker to meet the cost of maintaining the government. There would be a tax on tea and coffee and a heavier income tax, with smaller exemption. In the event of continuing Democratic success there must be a starvation struggle, a battle of hunger, between the United States and Europe, the issue being which can come nearer to the starvation line without tumbling over into it, which can suffer the most and pinch the most, and thus drive its worn-out and almost inanimate antagonist from the field. Those who want to see the country brought to such a pass by all means ought to vote for Democratic candidates and policies at the election of next month.

But those who would prefer to see the people of the United States, and especially the toiling masses among them, made more prosperous instead of more miserable will vote the Republican ticket. This number ought to include the great majority of the 100,000 foreign born citizens whose sympathies heretofore have been with the Democrats. For most of them know that wages here are two to three times higher in America than in Europe and that they are vastly better off here than they could be there, though they may have to pay a little more for certain classes of articles of domestic manufacture, as food is cheap here and the cost of living otherwise was reduced under a Republican administration while the wage rate was increased. All of the many who know these things should vote against Boss Hopkins' man, MacVeagh, the alleged "scholar in politics."

GEORGE MUST DO HIS OWN EXPLAINING.

THE TRIBUNE has on various occasions put some questions to Henry George as to the way in which he proposed to put his land confiscation plan in force without the coöperation of the millions of land-owners of the United States and as to the manner in which he would divide the rental values of lands which he desires to seize between the General Government and the States. He has not answered those questions, but disciples of his are sending communications to THE TRIBUNE telling how they would do to manage those matters.

These questions were put to the master, and from him, and not from his followers, the answers should come. He is the author of this ingenious plan for the annihilation of twenty billions of capital by seizing the rent of land, and thus depriving it of its selling value and making it impossible to borrow money on real estate security. He and no one else can say authoritatively in what manner this spoliation scheme is to be carried out. It would have been better if Mr. George had set forth in his book his mode of inducing the land-owners to part with the property they inherited or bought.

Mr. George has not stated whether he intends to outvote the land-owners with the city rabble or whether he intends to convert them. If the latter he has not made much headway yet. There are no indications among farmers or city lot-owners of a cordial acceptance of the spoliation doctrine. If he relies on the votes of the men who own no land to confiscate the rental value of real estate does he also think the owners will submit meekly? If so can he point out any case where white men having arms have submitted tamely to such spoliation? Over a century ago the Vermonters under Ethan Allen took up arms to defend their lands of which the New York government sought to deprive them. Their descendants would do the same.

Mr. George has elaborated a fascinating program. He wishes to confiscate the land. He wishes to do away with protection and cut down the American wage scale and close American factories. He is anxious to have the taxes on spirits and malt liquors repealed, so that intoxicants may be cheap. A man who can get up so many ingenious ways for making a country miserable ought to have ingenuity and zeal enough to devise and make public a plan for carrying out his crankeries.

THE TRIBUNE has applied to headquarters for information, and does not propose to waste time or space on the guesses of the followers of George, who have no authority to speak for him.

POSITION OF WAGE EARNERS.

It is astonishing that the toiling wage earners, who two years ago voted themselves out of "jobs" by voting the Democratic ticket should go on strikes, wander off after Populist doctrines and in support of Populist candidates, or continue to follow the Democratic leaders who led them astray, instead of voting for the party which for thirty years gave them prosperity, plenty of work, and good wages. The fact that they do so shows they do not stop to think for themselves. A very little quiet consideration of the matter in their own homes, apart from the demagogues who have incited them to bring about the industrial distress, would suffice with the great majority to show where their true interest lies, to enable them to see that they have opposed their best and truest friends.

Statistics referred to by Mr. Reed in his speech of Saturday evening show that for every dollar the wage earner of the United States received in 1861 he received $1.71 in 1892, while his dollar would buy more of the things needed for the support of himself and family in 1892 than the same dollar would buy in 1861. The condition of the average American toiler was nearly twice as good two years ago as it had been thirty years previously. Under the operation of Republican policies for the protection of home industries the pay and condition of the American wage earner almost steadily improved and some twelves millions of persons belonging to the wage earning classes in other lands came here to share in the great benefits assured by Republican control of the conditions under which goods produced in foreign countries were allowed to enter our markets. The prosperous condition of the workers enabled them to buy freely for their own consumption, making a good market for the goods produced at home, and employers were willing to keep their hands at work during temporary lulls in the demand for their goods, because they knew they were protected from foreign competition. For this reason work was steady, and generally there was a sufficient stock of goods on hand to ward off any fears of scarcity, as well as to prevent any inflation of prices to make them unduly high to the American consumer.

The Democrats persuaded the toilers to vote their ticket two years ago under the false promise of cheapening goods without reducing their wages. There has been some cheapening of what the toilers need to buy, but it has been achieved at a cost fearfully disproportionate to the advantage said to have been gained. The wage-earners have had to submit to reductions of 12½ to 25 per cent in their wages, and find work scarce at that, the result being that great numbers of them have been forced into idleness. All this has been brought about directly and solely, first by fear of what the Democrats would do and secondly by their doing only a part of what they have set out to accomplish and intend to perform if sustained by the votes of the people.

These conditions are not to be improved by strikes. The employers of labor find a much poorer market for their goods than they had two years ago under Republican administration, hence are obliged to sell more cheaply in competition with each other, and cannot afford to pay wages which would necessitate their producing goods at a loss. Higher wages can be paid only when there is a better market, or the prospect of one, the best means for assuring which would be a return to the Republican policy of adequately protecting American labor. The condition is not to be improved by the success of a Populist movement, which would diminish if it did not destroy incentives to individual exertion and lead to an indefinitely large debasement of the currency, making it ultimately worth nothing at all. It is not to be improved by again voting for the Democratic party that has caused all the industrial misery from which the toilers have suffered during all the time that the present Democratic administration has been in power. It can be ameliorated only by voting for a reëstablishment in full of the Republican policy of protection under which for more than thirty years the country enjoyed a prosperity without a parallel in the history of nations.

TO DISPENSE WITH DYNAMOS.

The industrious inventor, Nicola Tesla, is reported to have evolved from his fertile brain a new machine to be called an "oscillator," which is expected to reduce by one half the cost of electric force. It is described as using the highest steam pressures and converting their energy directly into electricity. In the steam engine, which is of simple and cheap construction, "the piston action directly excites the magnets, which in turn control the very rapid vibration of the piston, and electric current is produced in quantity varying with the power of the machine, without any of the losses by friction and radiation incidental to the existing methods of combining the steam engine and the electric dynamo." The current thus obtained is available for conversion into heat, light, or motion, like that obtained from the ordinary dynamo, which would appear to be entirely dispensed with in the new machine.

If there be no mistake about this another peaceful revolution is in order for the near future. A general substitution of electricity for gas may be looked for. While the ratio of use now is ten of gas to one of electricity, the former may be dispensed with if the cost of the latter be reduced 50 per cent, and even coal will be driven out from the household, indeed from all but the larger factories. The electric force will be accumulated in vast quantities at central points, and from them supplied by wire to residences for cooking, heating the building, also lighting it and the street, and supplying power to innumerable small machines for minor manufacturing processes which then can be conducted at home. Offices and factories will be served in the same way, the cheapness of the new method commending it to universal adoption. Of course this will eliminate coal and ashes from the buildings and thoroughfares, render the former far more comfortable than now is possible because of the facilities for equalizing the temperature, and totally abolish the nuisances of smoke and soot which at present make life a burden to many in the big cities. The lungs and eyes of the citizen, as well as his walls, pictures, and furniture, will cease to be polluted by an atmosphere laden with filth from imperfect consumption of soft coal in grate, stove, and furnace.

The new idea also will be extensively utilized in transportation, with the result of an immense cheapening in the cost of the service. Already in France steam is being converted into electricity for the moving of railroad trains and the process is crude and expensive as compared with that proposed by Tesla. If on the present French plan it be worth while to effect the conversion surely the arguments will be overwhelmingly in favor of the new plan being adopted on every line of railroad in the world, and if on land the substitution on water must be universal. Steamers not only will be furnished with a much cheaper motive power, but the dead load they have to carry will be enormously reduced for a given tonnage, leaving more room for freight and passengers, and presenting the additional great advantage of a reduced risk of breaking down in midocean, while the danger of fire must be vastly decreased by having all the lighting and cooking on board performed by the aid of the electric current.

It now is more than twenty years since the idea was first advanced that ultimately science may find a way in which electricity can be obtained directly from coal, using the fuel as an element in the battery. That idea has not been actualized yet; perhaps never will be. But if it should be found possible some day in the future to effect this the additional step will not be so great a one as that achieved by Tesla in dispensing with the dynamo, always provided his invention be all that is claimed for it. Probably the chief drawback will be found in the important fact that a considerable part of the force now needed to turn the dynamo will have to be expended at the piston to overcome the retarding stress due to the operation of evolving the electric force in the manner stated. Just how much of saving will be effected in spite of this relative loss is for the practical electricians to determine.

MR. REED'S GREAT SPEECH.

The speech of Thomas B. Reed in this city Saturday evening was a clear and convincing exposé of the folly of two years ago which brought upon the American people the business depression under which they since have suffered. He told his audience that there is no doubt the election of next month will turn upon business questions, and business questions alone. The people are tired of the unfortunate conditions imposed by the Democrats, under which no man dared to buy materials or to hire labor, except on the hand to mouth plan, because he did not know what to calculate on. Hence the stagnation in business, the "hard times." He asked if they wanted certainty or uncertainty for the next two years. He had no doubt that when the whole broad question is opened up in 1896 we shall have learned enough wisdom and gained enough strength to take care of the question in a manner which he trusted will be convincing for ever.

His statement of the business conditions was a cogent one. He said until 1892 our market was the greatest in the world. Since then it has grown smaller and smaller. "We are not buying our own goods, let alone goods from foreign countries." When we left off having money to spend in just that proportion we left off being a market. Ever since 1861 wages had steadily increased until the fatal day in 1892 when Illinois went wrong like some other parts of the Union. In that time the dollar of wages gained by the man of brain and muscle increased to $1.71. If only one-fifth of the population of the United States today were wage-earners that augment of 71 cents per day would mean a wage gain of more than two billion dollars a year. By so much the purchasing power of the people would be increased, "and the purchasing power is to a nation the same as what we boys used to call 'suction' is to a pump." It sets all the machinery going. It turns the mill wheel. It is the foundation and origin of cheapness, which only is possible when there is a tremendous demand for a product and money to buy it with. "Cheapness without a cent of money in your pocket to buy with is a bitterness to the soul," while cheapness with money to buy is a blessing unmitigated. The latter is legitimate cheapness. The other is not.

A Democratic paper has published the legend: "Cotton cloth, 1893, 10½ cents; 1894, 9½ cents," as a "nut" for the protectionists to crack. Supposing the two statements are true. What is the rest of the story? The men who made that cotton cloth in 1894 already have suffered a 13 per cent reduction in their wages, and are on the verge of another cut of 10 per cent. "They will get their cloth 10 per cent cheaper, and they lose 23 per cent on their wages." The Democratic idea might have been a good thing in the old days when we had nothing but consumers. But the American people are producers, and they mean to consume the equivalent of all they produce. The doctrine of two years ago would do for Southern planters with their slaves, among whom the people that did produce did not consume, and the people that did not produce did consume. Of course the Southern planters were not interested in having high wages for their servants. What they were interested in was the exhaustion of our rich land, the exhaustion of a race of servants, and the consumption at the cheapest price possible of goods from across the water.

Mr. Reed said it is one of the first duties of a nation that means to be prosperous to look out for the wages of its citizens. But the wage-earner must look out a little for himself. It is amazing how any man can fail to see that every bale of foreign goods brought in here, the result of cheap labor, is pitting just so much cheap labor against the dearer labor of this country. But if they do not see it now, the day will come when they must see it. There exist in China, and in India, and in Japan great quarries of 10-cent, 20-cent, and 35-cent labor. The world has got to be so peaceable now that capital and machinery go anywhere. Some day or other the enterprising Briton will establish his factory in India, in China, in Japan. He is doing it now, and when that happens to any great extent the people of this country will begin to understand the necessity of protection for their happy homes.

THAT LYING PULLMAN STORY.

What can be said in behalf of papers which print in their news and indorse in their editorial columns stories like the one which has appeared in the senior and junior Democratic organs, to the effect that Mr. Pullman has contributed a quarter of a million to the Republican campaign fund, so as to secure the election of a Legislature which will look out for the interests of the corporation at the head of which he is? Those papers, professing to be respectable, gave that story their sanction, and yet they knew there was not a word of truth in it. This is Democratic newspaper morality about election time.

These papers printed the fake because the Democratic Central committee told them to do so. Whether that committee invented it is uncertain. It is more than likely that its author was Mayor Hopkins, who is a skilled hand at the manufacture of the campaign lie. If he did not fabricate this one he at least approved of it, thinking it would help MacVeagh and harm the Republicans. The scholar in politics may have been ignorant of lying in politics, but if he will watch Hopkins he will get much valuable instruction on that subject.

The object of this latest campaign lie was to utilize the prejudice against Pullman for the benefit of the Democracy and its candidates—to draw back to the party of hard times and low wages some of the men who had made up their minds to leave it and vote for that party which has given them in the past good times and high wages.

The reckless, rotten scoundrels who believe in ballot-box stuffing, false registering, and repeating are afraid that their lawless methods will not be sufficient to gain them the victory, if they cannot stop the exodus from their party of the men who are getting their eyes open at last to the fact that they cut down their own wages and voted themselves out of their jobs when they cast their ballots for Cleveland and free trade. These men cannot be driven back to the support of the party that fooled them. The Mayor's police cannot club them to the polls. The Democratic sluggers cannot force their way into the booths and make these men mark their ballots for free trade Democrats.

So an effort is being made to get them back by working on their prejudices and appealing to their dislike of Pullman. The fraudulent statements of organs which claim to be respectable will not have any effect on the thousands of Democratic tax-eaters. There need be no fear about their votes. The intelligent Democrats will not believe the story. They will say "it is one of Hopkins' tricks," will wink at one another, and vote the party ticket. But the men who have charge of the fraud factory think they can delude some ignorant workingmen who may hate Pullman more than they do the party of low wages. The labor demagogues have been ordered to tell the men to whom they talk that "Pullman is helping the Republicans." Those demagogues know that is a lie, but what do they care?

Fraud and forgery have been always the favorite occupations of the Democrats about election time. Fourteen years ago they tried to defeat Garfield with the Morey letter. That was an appeal to the strong feeling against the Chinese on the Pacific coast. They are trying now to utilize Pullman as they did the Chinese then. It is a disreputable scheme, but thoroughly characteristic of the unprincipled, desperate Democratic bosses of this city who in their hunt for office respect neither truth, morality, nor the law.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

MR. OWENS of the Seventh Kentucky District will notice that he has been gradually shoved into the background lately by a pressure of more important matters.

IT is wrong to publish to the world all those stories about poker-playing in the White House. The misery of it is that nobody seems to feel authorized to deny them.

PHILADELPHIA papers steadfastly refrain from treating Mr. John Wanamaker with the flippant levity so noticeable in their New York contemporaries.

THE reader is requested to be patient while we call his attention once more to the fact that tomorrow will be his last chance to register.

> MR. CONAN DOYLE is having a lovely time at Chicago. A few mornings ago he sat next a lady at breakfast who told him that she had seen his play, "The White Squadron," and enjoyed it very much.—*New York Evening Sun.*

We had hoped this wouldn't come out, but since it has we confess with extreme reluctance that it was a visiting New York woman who said it.

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ANY agreement among the railways relative to restricting the issue of free passes must be understood as not applying to Vice-President Howard of the A. R. U.

UNLESS Vice-President Stevenson can secure the continued services of a good brass band his Western speaking tour is likely to prove a failure.

THERE is no sort of doubt that Mr. Pullman could make a very handsome contribution to any campaign fund if he chose to do so, but there is no sort of doubt that he has successfully restrained himself as yet from plunging headlong into any dissipation of this kind.

IN the lower portion of Jackson Park about all that remains standing now is the Statue of the Republic, the Convent of La Rabida, and the indebtedness to the French exhibiters.

CHAIRMAN WILSON says he could have sold out to the protectionists for $70,000. Probably never again in his life will Chairman Wilson have an opportunity of disposing of himself at a figure so much above his real value.

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Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"In Mizzoura," which inaugurated Nat C. Goodwin's third week at Hooley's last evening, represents not only the best work of its author, Mr. Augustus Thomas, but also in its chief character of Jim Radburn the highest effort of the comedian. The pronounced success of the drama at the time of its first production at Hooley's during the World's Fair will be remembered as one of the leading events of that unusually significant season. Its revival under other auspices was no less a matter of prime interest. The audience, which included Mr. Joseph Jefferson and Mr. Sol Smith Russell, followed the play with rapt attention, calling the actor before the curtain after each succeeding act. Mr. Goodwin's character of the modest but courageous Sheriff of the Missouri County is a study of real life set in a framework of local color as natural as if it had been taken from the soil and placed intact before the footlights. Its charm is its absolute simplicity and its unconventionality, which is the direct outgrowth of that simplicity. There was no jarring note in Mr. Goodwin's Jim Radburn from the moment of his entrance with the injured dog in his arms until the close. Mr. Clarence Holt, who played the rôle of the blacksmith—his first appearance—gave slight evidence of his own personality, which does not accord with the author's genre picture of Pike County life. The Mrs. Vernon of Miss Estelle Mortimer was at times unduly studied, but its faults will soon be removed. The Robert Travers of Mr. Ingersoll, 'Lizabeth of Miss Minnie Duprée, and Col. Bollinger of Robert G. Wilson were again excellently played. Miss Lilla Vane, who now plays the unsympathetic part of Kate Vernon will add positiveness to what is already an excellent impersonation. "In Mizzoura" is one of the few plays which lift the auditor out of himself and present a picture of sectional life so true that the illusion seems perfect and the actors become really a part of it.

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H. Grattan Donnelly's melodrama "Darkest Russia" is intended for just such audiences as witnessed it yesterday at the Alhambra. In other words, it appeals to enthusiasm rather than good judgment. Had the playgoers who fell as readily into ecstasies of applause over the hero as into storms of hisses over the villain given the matter a moment's consideration they would have realized how impossible the whole thing was. Colonels in the Czar's Imperial Guards do not fall in love with serfs, and Russian despotism does not take the hideous forms it is made to in the play. But the scenes are exciting and intense, the lines ring with heroics, the costumes are striking and martial, and consequently the people applaud—and hiss. Happy should that actor-villain be whose achievements are hideous enough to merit the hisses of an Alhambra gallery. And they hissed so long and loud yesterday that some of them had to be removed by the policeman on duty up there. The piece was given at a down-town theater last season and was described at that time. Its parts are well interpreted in the main. Will S. Harkins was the hero of the first magnitude and Benjamin Horning the next of interest. Frank E. Aiken and Miss Eva Byron were the arch-villains and Miss Selma Herman the oppressed. It was difficult to understand their lines, not that they were poorly spoken, but because they were generally drowned in cheers or hisses, according to the sentiments they expressed.

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"A Wild Duck" at Havlin's was more a variety show than what it professed to be—a satire upon newspaper coupons, if, indeed, such a subject is tangible enough for satire. Somebody who was "A Wild Duck" wanted to marry somebody, and this idea was worked out with the aid of "twentieth century cash girls," "delightfully horsy girls," "sweet innocent typewriter girls," and "modest shoplifter girls." The cast was principally "girls" in short frocks and variegated hosiery. It was all arrant nonsense eked out with song and dance specialties. Its place is much less in criticism than on the stage of a theater. But, unfortunately, to deplore such incursions upon the drama is useless. The piece must have its day, which probably will be a short one. Meanwhile the best thing that can be done will be to send England's new Social Purity League through its three acts to weed out the vulgarities which are there. If successful little of the piece will remain. Unpleasant lines and dances can be tolerated with the adults. Their cigaret smoking and their slang only engender disgust. But the mere child who figures prominently in the cast should be put upon the right track before some of the features of "A Wild Duck" become ingrafted in her character.

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A special performance by W. S. Cleveland's minstrels at the Columbia and by a company presenting the farce, "A Summer Blizzard," at the Schiller kept these two theaters open last evening. Tonight they will resume their regular work. At the Columbia the Empire Stock company will begin its final week in a revival of Sydney Grundy's "Sowing the Wind," and at the Schiller Mr. Felix Morris will begin a two weeks' engagement in a farce by Ralph Lumley, new to Chicago, entitled "The Best Man." McVicker's and the Grand Opera-House were in darkness. Mr. Joseph Jefferson will begin his final week at the former in a double bill consisting of Buckstone's "Lend Me Five Shillings" and the familiar stage version of "The Cricket on the Hearth." Mr. Sol Smith Russell will enter upon his last week at the Grand in E. E. Kidder's "Peaceful Valley."

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An audience as large and enthusiastic as any that ever witnessed a first production by the American Extravaganza company was at the Chicago Opera-House, where Canary and Lederer's Burlesque company began a return engagement in "The Passing Show." This entertaining and clever mixture of travesty, burlesque, and vaudeville was seen in Chicago only a few weeks ago and during its short absence has suffered no change. It furnishes a lively and enjoyable entertainment, most pointed to those familiar with the plays it travesties, but enjoyable to playgoers in general by reason of its excellent vaudeville specialties and the lively spirit which permeates it. The cast, headed by John E. Henshaw, Miss Vernona Jarbeau, and Miss Lucy Daly, remains the same.

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Hanlon Brothers' "Superba," which combines so many different features that it falls under the head of no distinct class of stage entertainment, was presented before an overflowing audience at the Haymarket. It was seen recently at a down-town theater and was amply described at that time. Its saving feature is that while it undertakes many things it does them well. Miss Julia Mackay makes an excellent Superba and the specialties of the four Schrode brothers, the Filippi family, as well as the magic tricks and the numerous mechanical devices are entertaining.

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Much of the Hoytian spice still remains with "A Bunch of Keys" at the Lincoln, which has now jingled through many seasons. It bears many evidences still of the cleverness of its author. Its lines have point and its situations are amusing. Altogether it furnishes good entertainment. The songs and specialties are kept up to an acceptable standard and the chief parts are played with dash by Miss Ada Bothner, Miss Alma Desmond, Miss Sadie Cushman, Charles Bowser, who was in the original cast, and others.

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The business policy of the new English Winter Circus and German Water Carnival is to give matinée and evening performances Sundays. These were liberally patronized yesterday. The entertainment in its general aspect is creditable. The circus proper has reached the standard that is generally expected of exhibitions of its kind.

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Scott Marble's melodrama, "Tennessee's Partner," which is a sympathetic story of a girl of the Rocky Mountains, has been transferred to the Academy, where it was given yesterday with many evidences of approval. The best-played rôles are contributed by Miss Cora Van Tassell and C. B. Hawkins.

The Masonic Temple Winter Garden provided a new list of entertainers for its patrons yesterday. The list included Lyman, a mimic and expressionist; Ziska, an adroit juvenile magician; the Mariam Lady Quartet, and others.

The seat sale for the Sousa Band concerts at the Auditorium next week will begin this morning. The programs of the concerts will be popular and John Philip Sousa will direct.

The new all-day vaudeville bill at the Casino called out the usual Sunday crowds. As it is now being given the performance includes about seventy distinct numbers.

Sam T. Jack's Opera-House began its new week with the Rentz-Santley Burlesque company in a Shakspearean travesty and a variety bill.

The Creole Burlesque company will provide this week's entertainment at the Empire.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Richard Mansfield definitely announces his intention to produce next Saturday evening the historical drama, "Napoleon Bonaparte." It is said that the performance will be in reality a public dress rehearsal instead of an ordinary first-night affair. During the week he will put on "A Parisian Romance," "The Scarlet Letter," "Prince Karl," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." It did not need the experience of "The Bauble Shop" to prove that John Drew was a favorite with the New York public and that the city was full of his friends. That testimony is added, however, and the full house every night at the Empire Theater illustrates again how well the town can treat people whom it really likes. The popularity of "Shenandoah" is well sustained at the Academy of Music, where the forty horses are still galloping and the 300 soldiers are still retreating and rallying to the music of victory.

Miss Olga Nethersole is drawing good audiences at Palmer's Theater and seems to have made a personal hit. She will continue to play "The Transgressor" through this week, and one week from tomorrow she will appear for the first time in "Camille." At the Harlem Opera-House this week the attraction will be Miss Marie Wainwright in her new play, "Daughters of Eve," by A. E. Lancaster and Julian Magnus. Miss Wainwright appears in the double part of twin sisters, one of whom is living quietly with her father, while the other has become a somewhat noted figure in London Bohemian circles. The Gayety girls at Daly's Theater have not yet failed to fill the seats every evening. Everybody who has anything to do with "A Gaiety Girl" would like to have it stay at Daly's Theater longer, but its time is growing short. Mr. Sothern's success in Jerome's play, "A Way to Win a Woman," at the Lyceum Theater has been fortunate for the author. The piece is now considered for production in London by Forbes Robertson of the Garrick Theater. Mr. Sothern's earlier success, "Lord Chumley," will be revived here before the end of his engagement. He will, when he goes on his tour, play "The Victoria Cross," "Capt. Lettarblair," "Lord Chumley," and "The Highest Bidder." "Der Weisse Hirsch" will receive its first American production Thursday evening at the Irving Place Theater.

"The New Boy" is a very popular boy. He will have his fiftieth performance at the Standard Theater Nov. 2. The farce is going along in a more rollicking style than ever since James T. Powers has taken the title part. It is filling the Standard at every performance. Only two weeks remain of Francis Wilson's engagement at Abbey's Theater with "The Devil's Deputy." His stay there has proved one of the most successful of his engagements. Lillian Russell begins an engagement in Abbey's Theater with "The Queen of Brilliants," succeeding Mr. Wilson. Digby Bell will join the company. The engagement of the Liliputians in "Humpty Dumpty Up to Date" at the Fifth Avenue Theater will end Saturday, Nov. 10.

Tomorrow evening Chauncey Olcott begins the last three weeks of his engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theater, where people are turned away at every performance of "The Irish Artist." "Dr. Syntax" has had seven prosperous weeks at the Broadway Theater and the eighth, which is the last but three of its run at that house, will begin tomorrow evening. De Wolf Hopper was able to appear at both performances yesterday in spite of his accident Friday night.

William H. Crane will appear in a new character at the Star Theater tomorrow night, when he will be seen as Sylvanus Urban in Paul M. Potter's "The Pacific Mail." The company has been rehearsed under the direction of E. W. Presbey. The scenery has been painted by Ernest Albert. "The Man Without a Country," the new melodrama by James W. Harkins Jr., will be presented for the first time at the American Theater tomorrow evening. The manager, Mr. Norman, has furnished it with a great variety of new and elaborate settings. Rice's "Little Christopher Columbus," at the Garden Theater, shows some promise of popularity. Like its predecessor, "1492," it has to be altered and improved. One week from tomorrow the new comic opera by De Koven & Smith, entitled "Rob Roy," will be produced at the Herald Square Theater.

SAFETY FILM

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

LATEST BULLETIN SHOWS THE CZAR TO BE SOMEWHAT IMPROVED.

Before It Was Received in the Russian Capital Wild Rumors Circulated, One That the Emperor Was Dead—He Gets More Sleep and His Appetite Is Improved—Report That Japan and China Are Conducting Peace Negotiations—Death-Dealing Gale Along British Coast

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—This morning an unofficial dispatch was received from Livadia stating that the Czar had passed a better night and had been able to sleep a little. This somewhat alleviated the anxiety, although even the official bulletins are now received with suspicion. After this bulletin nothing was received until 9 o'clock this evening, when another private dispatch reported a continued slight improvement, also that he had a better appetite. This was confirmed at 11 o'clock by the following official bulletin:

Livadia (8:50 p. m.)—During the last twenty-four hours the Emperor has had rather more sleep. His Majesty was up today as usual and his appetite is rather better. He is more composed. Otherwise there is no change.

This bulletin is signed by the five physicians in attendance upon his Majesty. The crowds that had long and patiently awaited the issue of the bulletin read and discussed it with evident relief and then rapidly dispersed.

Wild Rumors in Circulation.

The dearth of news from Livadia yesterday occasioned the wildest rumors to circulate to the effect that the Czar was actually dead but that the fact was concealed because the Czarowitz had renounced the succession to the throne and the Grand Duke George, the Czar's second son, had also died from the lung trouble from which he has long been a sufferer. These rumors were effectually silenced by the issuing of a bulletin at night that the Czar had been out of his bed during the day but his general condition was unchanged. Today, however, the rumors have been revived in an intensified form, Sabbath leisure and the gathering of unusually large congregations attracted by the special prayers for the Czar assisting in the growth of the rumor and speculation. It is everywhere recognized that the doctors have no hope of his recovery and that they are only devoting their efforts to prolong his Majesty's life until the arrival of Princess Alix at Yalta so that her marriage to the Czarowitz may be celebrated before his death. It is said that the physicians have now been compelled to turn their attentions to the Czarina, whose mind is said to be seriously affected by the strain of nursing her husband.

The special services in all the churches this morning were well attended. The reverence displayed and the sincerity of the prayers offered show how deeply the public mind is affected.

"God Protect the Czar" Played.

In the theaters here and at Moscow during the last few days there have been numerous instances during intervals between the acts of the audience calling on the orchestras to play the national hymn, "God Protect the Czar," to which the people would listen standing.

London, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says according to the best information obtainable there will be a formal betrothal and exchange of rings between the Czarowitz and Princess Alix at Livadia Wednesday, perhaps sooner, according to circumstances. This presupposes the performance of the ceremony of reconciliation to the Orthodox Church, which, in the usual course, must take place first. The marriage of a foreign un-orthodox princess to a Russian heir apparent necessitates three distinct ceremonies—reconciliation to the Orthodox Church, betrothal, and nuptials. The ceremonies formerly were always separate, but the betrothal and actual marriage latterly have often been performed together. An imperial manifesto on this subject is expected from Livadia. All the Russian newspapers have been requested to print special copies of their respective journals for subscribers in Livadia, omitting the Czar bulletins altogether. This is now being done. The wildest rumors are circulating in St. Petersburg, and an extra special censor has been appointed to control all the press telegrams concerning the condition of the Czar and the doings generally of the the imperial family. Even the Ministers and high officers of State, who themselves are astonished at the mysterious and tardy way the little official news vouchsafed is sent from the Crimea, have to telephone all day long and half through the night to the office of the official gazette begging for information. In the remoter parts of the empire there are probably whole populations who have hardly yet heard that the Czar is seriously ill.

Prayers for the Emperor.

Special services in behalf of the Czar were held today in the chapels of the Russian Embassies and in the Russian Greek churches in all the capitals of Europe and were attended by all the diplomats.

A dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin says that Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia left the banquet given for the King of Servia Friday to meet Princess Alix, en route to Livadia, at the Charlottenberg station. The Emperor daily receives several telegrams from Livadia reporting the condition of the Czar. It is quite in accordance with the usual course of the Czar's malady that, as stated in private telegrams, he should still be able to rise and dress at his usual hour. Suddenly a spasm accompanied by difficulty in breathing attacks him and the nervous crisis is attended by sharp muscular pains, which cause great agony and extort cries of anguish, but there are days when these distressing symptoms are fairly absent, and the imperial patient regains his normal condition, and even his normal spirits. The night time is the most dreaded, as sleep can only be obtained by ever increasing injections of morphia.

May Live for Weeks.

In spite of the last bulletins there is reason to believe the Czar's life may be prolonged by careful treatment for weeks if not for months. The end generally comes after a period of collapses and unconsciousness, which may last several days.

Harsh Opinions Freely Expressed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that some of the leading papers in that city and Buda-Pesth do not hesitate to judge the Czar with ill-timed and brutal frankness.

The *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* says the Czar did not know a pitying tear until he was obliged to shed it on himself. Nobody in Russia, it adds, will weep for him. The *Pesther Lloyd* calls the Czar a revolutionist, and declares at his death a sigh of relief will proceed for the Russian people and the evil spirit of Pobiedonstzeff will disappear from the scene into oblivion.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Prayers for the recovery of the Czar were offered in all the churches here today. The Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Czar's cousin, has gone to Nice, where a special train is kept in readiness to convey him to Livadia at a moment's notice.

Athens, Oct. 21.—Prayers for the restoration of the Czar to health were offered today throughout Greece. Services were held in the Russian church here, and were attended by a large number of persons. Among those present were the Duke of Sparta (the Crown Prince), and his wife, Princess Sophia of Prussia; the members of the Greek Ministry, and all the diplomats.

Copenhagen, Oct. 21.—The Czarina, who is the second daughter of King Christian of Denmark, is suffering from severe nervous shock. The rumors that she has been stricken with paralysis or apoplexy are untrue.

[Prayers were offered yesterday morning at the Russian Greek Orthodox Catholic church, No. 13 Center street, for the Czar. There were no special ceremonies, the pastor, the Rev. Ambrose Vretta, simply invoking divine mercy and beseeching that the life of the Czar be spared. The congregation joined in the prayer. The Rev. Mr. Vretta, in speaking of the feeling of Russian Americans towards the Czar, said: "It is a mistake to think this grand man is not beloved by the majority of his subjects. Alexander III. has been a most zealous and, take him all in all, just ruler of the Russian people. The initial steps in many reforms have been inaugurated during his reign, the most important of which is the compulsory national public school system. The Czar has been greatly blamed for not giving his people a constitutional form of government, but they are not ready for that yet. It would be a most foolish thing to hand a constitution to a band of roving Tartars. A foreign reporter was once admitted to an audience with the Czar and bluntly asked him why he did not grant his people a constitution. The Czar replied: 'They would not know what to do with it. If the dearest wish of my heart could be achieved, I would make a republic out of Russia today instead of an absolute monarchy. But my people are as children. We are young in our national strength, and it is the youth and strength of an uncouth giant. My people must be educated before they can govern themselves.' So we truthfully call the Czar 'Our Little Father.' He loves us and we love him. There are those that hate him, but all great men have enemies."]

WILL GUATEMALA AND MEXICO FIGHT?

Central America Seems to Believe a Conflict Is Certain.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Quesaltango, Guatemala, Oct. 21.—The opponents of President Barrios have distributed 500 rifles in the rural districts within a fortnight. The concentrating of troops by Mexico on the frontier has aroused fear among the people.

Guatemala, Oct. 21.—If war is declared between Mexico and Guatemala a revolution undoubtedly will break out at three different points, and President Barrios will be among the first to be killed.

Comitan, Mex., Oct. 21.—Many people are arriving from Guatemala to avoid the horrors of war, which is considered certain. It is reported that Barrios, determined on having war, is receiving men throughout Central America to serve against Mexico. He had been swindled by an enterprising Yankee, who obtained a large sum of money on agreeing to bring filibusters from Texas and Louisiana, and who, it has been discovered, is a fraud, and now safe in Mexico.

DEATH IN A GALE ALONG BRITISH COAST

Sailors Drowned, Boats Driven Ashore, and Damage Done on Land.

London, Oct. 21.—The Warner lightship, while being towed today during a gale from Spithead to its station, broke away from the tug boat when near New Haven and was driven shorewards. A boat was lowered to replace the tow line, but a heavy sea capsized it and four of its occupants were drowned. The lightship and two other boats were driven ashore. The crews were saved by the use of the breeches buoy. The loss to the owners of fishing vessels is large, many of their boats having been destroyed. At Sunderland a life brigadesman was drowned. A man who was fixing a sign in front of a theater in Sunderland was blown into the street and killed. Much damage was done on land by the storm.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS OPENED AGAIN.

China and Japan Said to Be Trying to Call the War Off.

London, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Shanghai says negotiations for peace between China and Japan have been reopened. A dispatch from Yokohama reports the arrival there of Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.—A telegram received at the Japanese Legation this morning says the universal expression in Japan is that the war must be vigorously pursued until it is brought to a triumphant conclusion. The Diet has manifested the greatest willingness to grant everything asked by the government. The two Houses Oct. 20 passed by an unanimous vote the bills introduced by the government relating to war expenditure, which involves a total sum of $150,000,000.

MADAGASCAR'S QUEER GOVERNMENT.

Queen Is the Mere Figurehead, the Premier Being the Ruler.

M. A. Martineau, a Frenchman, who has lived a long time in Madagascar, has lately published a book on the social and political conditions of this interesting island which at present so largely occupies the attention of the French republic. About the government of Madagascar he says the following:

> The Queen does not reign by right of inheritance according to a certain monarchical constitution. For more than a century it has been the custom to elect a female ruler from among the more or less direct descendants of King Andrianampuins, the founder of the monarchy. There is no regulated order of succession to the throne. Since the Prime Minister has taken the direction of affairs in hand—i. e.: since about forty years—he has always selected a Queen according to his own will. When the throne is vacated the death of the Queen is kept secret to the people for one or two days, and this time is utilized by the Premier to make an alleged will and to select out of the royal family the female member which he thinks can be most easily influenced by him. This Princess is made Queen. It is the usage that the new ruler marries the Premier and no difference of age, views, or inclinations is regarded as an obstacle to such a marriage. In this way the present Prime Minister has married already three Queens, none of which has borne any children to him.

At present Queen Ranavale III. is reigning. She ascended the throne in 1883. Though of royal descent she lived before her accession in very modest, almost poor circumstances. One of her uncles was a butcher in Tananarivo. Being nominally the ruler she is in fact only a tool in the hands of the Premier, who is in reality the reigning power. The Queen is not less dependent of him than the last Merovingian Kings were of their majordomos. Her advice is asked about public affairs, but about the government of her country she gets information only through her relatives. No one has access to her person and she lives in her palace in Tananarivo like a prisoner. Being at the head of her subjects, her education, habits, and mode of living do not differ from theirs in the least. Although the palace, which she occupies, looks imposing with its stone walls, the inside of the same is not better than that of a block house and is kept in the same bad order as the other houses in the country. The soldiers too, who, lying on the ground, guard the palace, are not such as to give one an exalted idea about the wealth and power of the Queen of Madagascar.

Ranavale III. is at present 35 years of age. It is said that the pleasureless life which she has led for ten years at the side of her aged Premier husband has instilled her from year to year with a greater longing for more personal liberty and more influence in the conduct of State affairs. Last year she had gathered around her, through the coöperation of various circumstances, a number of dissatisfied persons at the head of which stood one of the sons of the Premier. This party has been made powerless through the banishment of its leader and nothing was accomplished by this conspiracy except a deeper estrangement between the Queen and her husband. The rôle of Ranavale III. seems to be destined to remain forever a subordinate one. This is a matter of indifference to France, as she—like the whole administration of her country—leans more to England. Besides, she is a Protestant, and, like the Queen of Great Britain, the head of the church. In the present condition all parties in Madagascar are bound to oppose France in their own interest.

About the Prime Minister and husband of the Queen M. Martineau says in another part of his book:

> By and by he has usurped all the royal prerogatives, mainly through the determination of his character. In a country where no one takes the trouble to make and execute plans a strong-minded man could easily make his will supreme. At present he has already reigned under three Queens. The death of the first two had fortified his power, as, with the change of governments, his experience was indispensable. He himself has thoroughly established his influence by appointing himself chief commander of the army, which gives him the supreme power of the military resources of the country.

Repressive Measure Will Not Work.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Oct. 21.—The annual German Social Democratic Congress opened this evening in the presence of an immense gathering of workmen. There were 200 delegates of both sexes, including nearly all the Socialist members of the Reichstag and Diet of Saxony, Baden, and Bavaria. There were also many Austrian, Hungarian, Swiss, and English Socialists present. Wilhelm Liebknecht said the new repressive measure would be as powerless to check the victorious career of Social Democracy as Prince Bismarck's similar law. Tomorrow the real business of the congress will commence.

Prussian Journals May Be Restricted.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—Further meetings of the Prussian Cabinet are expected before a final decision is reached in regard to the repressive measures against Socialists. Among the measures likely to be adopted is a strict press law, with stringent provisions against the glorification of crimes and criminals. A version has been published of a passage in the Emperor's speech at the consecration of the flags Thursday that might foreshadow an immense increase in the peace effective, which would occasion fierce opposition in the Reichstag.

Prussian Farmers Stand by the King.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The *Kreutz Zeitung*, ultra-Conservative, says the address presented to Emperor William by the deputation of the Farmers' Alliance of East Prussia declared it was far from being the intention of the landed proprietors to oppose their King, their natural shield and protector. They would joyfully sacrifice their last drop of blood for him. The Emperor said he was sincerely gratified to learn that his words at Konigsberg had been rightly interpreted.

No Italian Diplomatic Changes.

Rome, Oct. 21.—The Italian Foreign Office denies the announcement that the following diplomatic changes are to be made: Baron Fava, Ambassador to the United States, to be placed on the retired list; Count Tornielli Brusani Di Vergano, Ambassador to Great Britain, to be placed on waiting orders; Sig. R. de Martino, Minister to Japan, to be transferred to Rio De Janeiro; and Count Orfino to go to Tokio.

Mexicans Know Nothing of It.

City of Mexico, Oct. 21.—American papers are publishing accounts of negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Mexico and the United States. Inquiry at all departments elicits the fact that nobody here has any knowledge of any such treaty. The strike of operatives of the cigaret manufacturers is ended and all return to work through the influence of the Governor of the Federal district, Gen. Peter Rincon Gallardo.

Ameer of Afghanistan May Recover.

London, Oct. 22.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Simla, India, says the doctors there believe the symptoms displayed by the Ameer of Afghanistan are due to gouty complications, which may disappear. The Ameer has instructed his notables and Generals to support his eldest son in the succession to the throne.

Eighteen Catholics Are Winners.

Brussels, Oct. 21.—The reballoting for members of the Chamber of Representatives today passed off without any disorder. The returns thus far received indicate clerical successes in Brussels. The Catholics were victorious over the Liberal-Socialist coalition. Eighteen Catholics have won seats formerly occupied by Liberals.

Eulogies of James Anthony Froude.

London, Oct. 22.—All papers here this morning contained leaders of eulogy on James Anthony Froude. The *Times* says his death seems to close a memorable and brilliant chapter in the literary history of the century. The *Daily News* says it is almost impossible to overestimate the loss that British literature has suffered.

Ezeta Had $30,000 Sewed in His Clothing.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

San Salvador, Oct. 21.—The report that Antonio Ezeta claims to have no money causes laughter here, as it is known that he had $30,000 sewed in his clothing while on board the Bennington.

Three Nicaraguan Revolutionists Shot.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 21.—A band of revolutionists has been caught by the government forces, and it is reported that three of the captives have been shot.

DECIDE TO IGNORE SATOLLI

Catholic War at Paterson, N. J., Is Assuming Alarming Features.

New York, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Only five men attended the early mass at St. Joseph's Church in Paterson, N. J., this morning. All the others were women. The priest against whom the committee spoke so severely to Mgr. Satolli yesterday, the Rev. S. B. Smith, was the celebrant. The members of the St. Joseph's Parish Association, which yesterday offered the affront to Mgr. Satolli, were absent to a man. It was expected Dr. Smith would denounce the association and its members from the pulpit. He did not. On the contrary he said: "His Grace the Archbishop Mgr. Satolli has left his blessing for every member of the congregation of St. Joseph's Church." This was the papal delegate's answer to the ungrammatical abuse hurled at his venerable head yesterday afternoon. At the 9:45 mass, which many of them attended, they did not get off so easily. Father Brown, the curate, was in the pulpit and inferentially gave the association a lecturing.

This evening at the meeting of the association, called on account of the report of the committee of fifteen who called on Mgr. Satolli, sixty angry men assembled in the rooms of the Catholic club, two doors away from St. Joseph's Church. Reporters were excluded, but the angry oratory of the speakers burst over the transom. Senator John Hinchliffe, a leading spirit of the opposition to Dr. Smith, said: "If the man is insane, as many people think, send him to an asylum. If he is a business-man, send him to the market; if he is a student, send him to a college, but he is not a fit man to be retained as the pastor of this congregation." Other bitter speeches were made, and then James Gibson introduced a set of resolutions which was adopted. They set forth that the members of the St. Joseph's Parish Association thanked the Committee of Fifteen who yesterday waited on Mgr. Satolli and approved of every act taken and every word uttered; that a committee be appointed to bring the case before Archbishop Corrigan, ignoring Mgr. Satolli and Bishop Wigger; and that everybody in Paterson be asked to desist from contributing to the support of Dr. Smith.

The association intends to bring a strong influence to bear upon business-men of Paterson to cause them to cease contributing to Dr. Smith's support. The patronage amounts to a great deal. It is expected politics will be mixed up in the fight. Members of the association declare they will support no candidate who does not openly declare against Dr. Smith.

SALT LAKE AND THE DEAD SEA.

The Two Bodies of Water Have Little Resemblance.

Deseret *News:* The water of the Great Salt Lake varies greatly in its contents of dissolved solids, depending upon the relation between the supply of water through streams and the evaporation. A fair average of total solids dissolved in the water of the lake at its present mean level is from 19 to 20 per cent by weight. But not all of this is common salt; for besides this ingredient the water contains sodium sulphate (glauber salts), magnesium chloride, calcium, sulphate (gypsum), and potassium sulphate. A detailed analysis of water taken from the lake in August, 1888, was made by Dr. Talmage. This contained in all 19.56 per cent dissolved solids, of which 15.74 was common salt. Such water would yield of total solid matter 391 pounds to the ton, and of common salt about 314 pounds to the ton.

The Dead Sea contains a greater proportion of solid matter dissolved in its waters than does the Great Salt Lake. Much discrepancy exists among published accounts of its contents, the fluctuations in composition being due to the same causes that prevail in our lake—viz: the relation between the supply through inflowing streams and loss by evaporation. A sample taken from a depth of 1,110 feet carries 25.4 per cent of dissolved solids. This corresponds to 528 pounds to the ton; but this is only 7.55 per cent common salt—or 151 pounds to the ton.

Therefore, though the Salt Lake carries a lower proportion of dissolved solids of all sorts than does the Dead Sea, the lake contains more than double the proportion of salt. The chief solid constituent of the Dead Sea water is not sodium chloride (common salt), but magnesium chloride. Strictly speaking, the water of our lake is much "brinier" than that of the Dead Sea, common salt being the chief solid dissolved in the lake. Nevertheless the Dead Sea is much more highly saturated with solids.

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HEBREWS SICK OF IT.

SAY THEY HAVE ENOUGH OF DEMOCRATIC FREE TRADE POLICY.

Rousing Cheers for Republican Doctrine at a Largely Attended Meeting in Metropolitan Hall—Ald. Noble Delivers a Speech That Awakens Lusty Applause—Lorimer Colored Republican Club Meets at Lemont—Told They Should Not Vote the Democratic Ticket.

The Thirteenth Senatorial District Hebrew Republican club held another large and enthusiastic meeting yesterday afternoon at Metropolitan Hall on Jefferson street. It was a fairly good repetition of the demonstration witnessed a week ago. The Hebrews apparently are taking greater interest than they ever did in ascertaining which party is best qualified to conduct national and State affairs. It also was taken to mean added proof that there is considerable of a stampede already among the Jewish voters from the Democratic to the Republican party and that at the rate new converts are coming in almost a clean sweep may be expected election day. Boss Hopkins, it is said, views this condition of things with alarm and has his tax-eating lieutenants hard at work trying to stop it, but as yet their efforts seem to have been in vain. Too many of them, the Hebrews say, are out of employment and they understand the Democratic party is responsible for that fact; they understand it so well every time any of the speakers yesterday told them such was the case they shouted in response: "We know it!" It appears that under false promises from Democratic speakers of great things for the betterment of their condition if they would only vote for that party and free trade, and without the slightest knowledge of what American free trade meant to the wage-earners of this country, nearly every one of them supported the Democratic ticket. But the knowledge they have now is so clear in their minds all references to protection yesterday were vigorously applauded.

The big hall was filled to overflowing. Col. Herman Jacobson, President of the club, presided. The speakers were John Bright, George Braham, Joseph Cranick, John Ritter, Ald. Noble, Theodore W. Jones, James P. Cavanach, John Meyer, and Sol Simon. Ald. Noble devoted himself chiefly to a discussion of the condition existing under Republican rule and protective tariff as compared with what the country is experiencing now and has been going through ever since the Democratic free trade outfit came into power. His talk was punctuated with cries of approval from the audience. When he reminded his hearers they had voted for a change two years ago and got what they did not want and that it was their duty this time to line up and vote for another change a mighty chorus of voices sent up the acclaim:

"You bet! That's just what we are going to do!"

"You all remember," continued the speaker, "how the Democrats, when they were not in power and you were getting along nicely, earning good enough wages to have all you wanted to eat, wear, and drink, used to go about deploring your condition and telling you how badly off you were. Now they are in power and you are out of money, out of work, yet to keep up the deception they are telling you you are well off. Do you believe them this time as you did before?"

It was not necessary for the speaker to repeat the question. It got an emphatic negative answer.

Mr. Bright, who is the Republican nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke principally upon school matters and pointed out how the public school education made good and loyal citizens out of the children of every nationality, a sentiment that met with a hearty greeting. Mr. Braham and the other speakers confined themselves largely to local politics and the candidates on the State, legislative, and county tickets.

LEMONT COLORED MEN HOLD A ROUSER.

Lorimer Republican Club Gets Together a Splendid Political Audience.

At Lemont a rousing Republican demonstration was held yesterday by the Lorimer Colored Republican club of Lemont. A large crowd was present, notwithstanding the inclement weather. At 1 o'clock speaking took place at Section 6. S. B. Turner, Master of Ceremonies, introduced J. H. Porter, who reviewed the condition of business and gave a brief history of the Republican party. He concluded by paying a tribute to the county candidates and urged the necessity of voting the straight Republican ticket. He also dwelt largely upon the speech made by Thomas B. Reed at the armory. John Humphrey, candidate for State Senator in that district, addressed the assemblage, and a local glee club sang a song. Mr. Cooper, candidate for Probate Clerk, made a short talk. E. H. Wright said at this time men should be actuated by principles and past results in casting their ballots, and every voter should use his influence for the betterment of himself and his race. The colored people are reputed the world over as being loyal to their country. They can never forget the good qualities of the government, and the world cannot forget that even before the Declaration of Independence, while the great struggle of the Revolution was being agitated, a colored man, Chrispus Attucks, was shot down in the streets of Boston for defending the colonial rights. Before the black man had anything to gain, before he was even a citizen, he placed his forces at the disposal of this government and was willing that any amount of blood should be sacrificed for the preservation of the Union. "It is a grave duty that we so cast our ballot that men may live and let live," said the speaker, "and we should see to it that we exercise the right accorded to us in casting our ballot for that which is right and just. The Democratic party has no grounds whatever upon which to ask us for our votes; and every colored man to do his duty should vote the straight Republican ticket."

PLAIN TALK FOR POLISH CITIZENS.

Republicans Address a Mass-Meeting in Devengowski's Hall.

A mass-meeting of Polish Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward was held last night at Devengowski's Hall, No. 659 Dickson street, under the Presidency of Ald. John Schermann. The hall was crowded to the doors and the meeting was highly enthusiastic. Speeches were made in Polish by Anton Rudnicki, Ladislaw Schrojda, and ex-Ald. J. J. Dahlmann, and in English by James Pease, candidate for Sheriff; E. J. Magerstadt, candidate for Clerk of the Criminal Court; George E. White, candidate for the Fifth Congressional District; Kickham Scanlan, George Reed, Oreald Dick, and others. Mr. Pease and Mr. Magerstadt made short speeches on the local campaign issues that took well with the audience, and Kickham Scanlan made a telling appeal to Polish citizens to stand by the principles that their heroic compatriots Kosciusko, Pulaski, and Sobieski had fought for here in America in the war of independence. For what, he asked, was the first cause that led to the breach with England but the attempt of the government of that country to force a hateful and disastrous commercial policy upon America—the very same commercial policy which the Democratic party is at this moment trying by every means to force this Nation to adopt? Mr. Scanlan's mention of the names of the Polish heroes of the revolutionary war had an electrical effect on the audience, which cheered lustily for over a minute, and continued in a high state of enthusiasm the rest of the night.

George E. White adverted to his long service in the City Council and the State Senate and challenged any one to impugn his record in either place. His work had been largely against encroaching corporations in defense of public rights. Ten years ago he declined a nomination for Congress when the district as then constituted could and did give a Republican majority of 5,500 because he was then too poor to devote his time and energy to Congressional work as completely as the position would need. But now that the district has been gerrymandered for Mr. Noonan's special benefit, so as to give him, as it was thought, a safe majority, he was in the fight and in it to win. Even suppose the Eighteenth Ward went solidly for the Democrats he believed the other four wards would do so well the Republicans would carry the district by 2,000 votes.

Oreald Dick spoke on the tariff question, giving matter-of-fact illustrations of the working of protection. Tariff legislation had nothing to do, he explained, with the Pullman monopoly, as that and many similar, if smaller ones, rested totally on the patent laws, whose repeal no one would dream of asking. As to the price of an imported suit of clothes in dollars it might seem high with the protective tariff added, but even with 33 per cent ad valorem he showed an American workman would only pay eight days' wages for what would cost the Englishman at home, without any tariff addition, twelve days' wages to purchase.

DR. M'GLYNN PUTS IN A HARD DAY.

He Celebrates Mass, Preaches, and Gives Two Political Talks.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn put in a good day for the church and the Populists yesterday. He celebrated mass at St. John's Church, Eighteenth and Clark streets, at 9 a. m. and preached a sermon after high mass at 11 a. m. In the afternoon he spoke at a Populist meeting at Bohemian Hall, Nineteenth and Locust streets, and in the evening at a meeting at the hall at Greeley street and Archer avenue. At the evening meeting there was an audience of 1,200 people. P. J. O'Reilly introduced William G. Smith, Populist candidate for State Senator. While a collection was being taken up Andrew B. Adair, Populist nominee for County Clerk, told the audience there were in the United States 332 acres of land for every man, woman, and child. One-third of this, he said, was highly productive and tillable and capable of producing an income of $2,000 a year to the farm. His remedy for all evils was that everybody should demand his 100 acres of land and proceed to live from its income. In this way all were to become farmers, and poverty, ignorance, and vice were to be abolished. Then followed a speech by John B. Clark, Populist nominee for Congress from the Third District. Dr. McGlynn devoted half an hour to justifying his appearance in the rôle of a campaign orator with his office as a priest, and did not arouse much enthusiasm until he began to advocate single tax doctrines pure and simple and to eulogize Henry George. He said in part:

> This goodly world is the father's workshop and the father's school. The law of God is work, work, work. This command means work for muscle and mind and not merely the brutalizing burdening of the many for the benefit of the few. God never intended that the mass of humanity should be used as fertilizing material or mere muck to produce the single hot-house flower of a magnificent civilization. Labor for love of man and under the right conditions is equivalent to a prayer. Man must be free to labor, and that means equal rights and the abolishment of that great monopoly of land denounced in one plank of the People's party platform. The land laws of Ireland are today more favorable to the tenant than in any other country. An alien landlord today owns 40,000 acres in Illinois that is sublet under the terms of an iron-clad lease that would not in Ireland be worth the paper on which it is written. Charity is roaming about Ireland today that ought to come back to Illinois. The trouble is that you have been allowing your foolish, wicked, and corrupt legislators to give away for paltry bribes for themselves your inheritance in the land. Other monopolies may be broken by competition or increased production of the article monopolized, but not so with land. You can fill in a little on the Lake-Front, but you cannot produce more land. The planet remains practically as God created it. You sit idly by and allow a handful of men to say they own all the coal mines of Pennsylvania, or a syndicate of a dozen men to say they own hundreds of thousands of your acres. They did not make the land and you did not give it to them. It is not within the power of all the governments of the world to alienate man from his natural right to the God-given land. You may sell what land you own, but you cannot sell the land rights of generations yet unborn. This is the question that should interest you, and if it does you will vote the People's party ticket. Democrats talk of free trade, but they do not know what they are talking about. The public has lost all patience with them. Why talk of tariff when you are allowing the value of public lands to go into private pockets? The single tax would convert many acres of land very near Chicago back to the public domain. It would compel the utilization of natural advantages and make employers run after you instead of you after them. We want no more free land way off where it is of no value. It is the vacant land in Chicago that the single tax would compel to be utilized. Take away the unearned increment from the individual and give it to all the people. Under single tax, if you owned land of no value and were paying no tax you would be glad to have the taxation commence, for that would mean that churches, theaters, schools, and manufactories were clustering about it.

The last half hour of the speech was devoted to the advocacy of the free coinage of silver and government ownership and control of railroads, highways, telephones, gas works, telegraph lines, etc. One sentence of the peroration was as follows:

> I believe the ideal currency is one which has no intrinsic value at all. It should be based on an unchanged unit of some kind, perhaps the value of a day's labor or an hour's work.

SHE WANTS ALL WOMEN TO REGISTER.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb Addresses Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic Women.

Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic women held a meeting at the Grand Palace last night, Mrs. Laura S. Webb presiding. Mrs. Webb, who was the principal speaker, regretted exceedingly the indifference of women on the North Side to the matter of registration. In her own precinct she found she was the only woman who had registered. She urged every woman, whatever her politics, to take an interest in public affairs to the extent of registering and casting her vote. She was a stanch Democrat herself, but would rather see women vote the Republican ticket than not vote at all. She took exception to Cardinal Gibbons' wholesale repudiation of woman suffrage, and, though a coreligionist of the Cardinal, could not see he had made out a good case. She thought the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church was that of St. Paul, that woman was man's equal. If woman had that purifying and refining influence that the best of men attributed to the best of women, why not carry it into politics as well as disseminate it in the home? On all but the most degraded of men that influence would be to some extent at least beneficial. A meeting will be held tonight at the same place to urge all women who are interested at all in the questions of the day to register tomorrow.

IRVING PARK WOMEN ENTHUSIASTIC.

Mrs. Bradford Hancock Reads a Sketch of the Public Service of Mrs. Flower.

The Republican women of Irving Park are enthusiastic over registering and voting since the afternoon meeting held at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Day. The parlors were crowded with women who had registered Tuesday last, many of whom, in relating their experiences, influenced others to register tomorrow. Mrs. L. B. Shattuck, Vice-Chairman of the Illinois Woman's Republican committee, and Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Chicago and Cook County, addressed the meeting. She said that within a period of five weeks every ward in Chicago, with five exceptions, had been well organized, in some every precinct having its own subcommittee. It was decided to complete the organization after the close of registration tomorrow. Mrs. Bradford Hancock read a sketch of the public services and life of Mrs. Flower, the women's candidate for University Trustee, and in answer to an inquiry said she has been for twenty years a member of St. James' Episcopal church and a strictly temperance woman. Mrs. Henry Wulff, Dr. Barstow, and Mrs. Converse were other speakers.

Swedish Republicans Meet Tonight.

Under the auspices of the Swedish-American Republican club of the Twenty-third Ward a mass-meeting will be held tonight at Svea Hall, Chicago avenue and Larrabee street. Speeches will be made by John A. Linn, candidate for County Commissioner, and George D. Anthony, Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District. P. A. Sundelius and others will speak in the Swedish language.

Greek Democrats Elect Officers.

Greek Democrats of the First Ward elected the following officers yesterday at No. 265 Clark street: President, John Potiles; Vice-President, Peter Manusas; Treasurer, Nicholas Gregor; Secretary, James Marzarakas. Speeches were made by J. Williams, V. Brown, Ald. Coughlin, and others.

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Sure of a Living.

Proud Mother—"Little Dick is the most ingenious boy. He'll be a great inventor."

Practical Father—"If he has a bent for experimenting I'll make a doctor of him. A doctor gets paid for his experiments; an inventor doesn't."—*Good News.*

TEETH WILL GNASH.

DEMOCRATS ARE LIKELY TO LOSE GORMAN'S STATE.

Republicans Expect to Elect Congressmen in the Fifth and Sixth Districts and May Also Win the First and Fourth—Dayton Giving Wilson a Hard Fight in the Second West Virginia District—Republicans Say They Will Defeat the Free Trader.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Although receiving no outside assistance in the way of speakers and funds the Republicans are making a stirring fight in every Congressional district in the State. The officials at headquarters in this city are much encouraged. Reports from the districts indicate the election of the Republican candidates in the Fifth and Sixth, and favorable prospects in the First and Fourth. The Democrats have nearly given up hope in the Sixth District. The correspondent at Frederick of a leading Democratic paper has stated in a review of the situation that the outlook for Democratic success was anything but bright.

A prominent Democrat up in the soft coal region said: "The miners will not allow the district to go Democratic, because the issue of free coal is at stake, and free coal while beautiful in theory means a sad loss to Western Maryland. We intend to make a great fight, but, candidly, we expect Republican majorities in Allegany, Garrett, Washington, and Frederick. So you see we have only Montgomery to depend upon, and while that county is certain it is scarcely probable it will give a sufficient majority to overcome the four other counties in the district."

Senator Gorman will not give John K. Cowen any assistance in his campaign in the Fourth District, which is comprised of the up-town wards in Baltimore City. Mr. Cowen for years was Mr. Gorman's most bitter political foe. He waged war on the machine and called Mr. Gorman all sorts of hard names. The nomination of Mr Cowen was, it is said, urged by President Cleveland. Senator Gorman at first opposed it, but, with the other leaders of the machine, was forced to yield for the sake of harmony. Mr. Cowen is chief attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio, an out and out free trader, and a close friend of Mr. Cleveland and Congressman Wilson. Robert H. Smith, the Republican nominee of the Fourth District, is making a good fight. Hundreds of Democratic workingmen will not vote for Mr. Cowen because of his tariff views.

Wilson Likely to Be Defeated.

The Republicans in the Second West Virginia District are greatly encouraged over the outlook. The Democratic managers have lost all control of the labor vote and hundreds of workingmen are repudiating Wilson's free trade theories. The correspondent of The Tribune, who has just returned from a week's travel over the great political battleground, found the Republicans more united and more confident than the Democrats. It is estimated the campaign has already cost the Democrats $50,000. At the recent barbecue free railroad tickets were furnished to thousands of Pennsylvanians to come across the line and swell the crowds. In the eastern part of the district, however, notwithstanding the free lunches and free rides, the workingmen will not vote for Wilson and free trade. The masses of the people are with Dayton and protection, and if the election were to come off tomorrow Wilson and free trade would be beaten by 2,000. "We have unmistakable evidence," said Mr. Bowers, Republican Chairman, "that money in wholesale quantities is being used in our section by the Democrats, but the effort to carry the district over the will of the people by the use of money is already causing a reaction in our favor."

Interviews with other Republican leaders show the voters were never so aroused before. The miners and operators in the coal districts, the lumbermen, and the farmer whose wool has gone down to 15 cents under a Democratic administration, and many conservative business-men who have heretofore voted for Mr. Wilson now will vote for Dayton. With a change of but thirty-three votes in each county the Republicans will defeat the free trade champion.

BIG CULLOM MEETING AT DANVILLE.

Court-House Thronged with Voters Who Desire to Hear the Senator.

Vienna, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom arrived here on a special train from Danville last evening, accompanied by W. R. Jewell of Danville, and made a speech to as many as could crowd themselves into the court-house. There were fully 1,000 people on the streets before the speaking began, and the meeting was a success as regards numbers and enthusiasm. This was the fourteenth speech the Senator made yesterday, but he was in good strength and voice, and was frequently applauded. Mr. Jewell followed, making an earnest Republican speech. The meeting closed with rousing cheers for Senator Cullom and the Republican ticket.

McHenry, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The voters of McHenry and vicinity to the number of 400 turned out last evening to hear Ald. J. R. Mann of Chicago discuss political questions. Judge Donnelly and V. S. Lumley of Woodstock also spoke. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic of the campaign.

Stevenson's Stumping Tour.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Vice-President Stevenson left this evening at 7:30 to make a two days' car platform speaking tour of the State. He was accompanied by C. C. Maffitt, Will Zevely, Adiel Sherwood, Sam Cook, and other prominent Democrats. Before leaving St. Louis Mr. Stevenson was given a banquet at the Southern Hotel by prominent Democrats. Those present were: Louis Stevenson, ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, Charles W. Knapp, Judge G. W. Burnett, C. C. Maffitt, James Hagerman, F. W. Carroll, J. A. Zevely, Maj. Salmon, Nicholas Bell, Howard Elliott, and Mr. Thomas of Albany, Mo. Vice-President Stevenson will speak at Keokuk, Ia., tomorrow.

Campaign Chips.

C. A. Windle, a leading A. P. A. man, has been elected to a vacancy in the Fairbury (Ill.) Board of Education.

F. L. Cook and Dr. N. G. Dahlstedt, both of Paxton, addressed the Republicans of Clarence, Ill., on the political issues Saturday evening.

Democrats of the Eleventh Illinois Congressional District will hold a demonstration at Princeton Oct. 31. The principal speakers will be Controller Eckels and Col. Nic Worthington.

Congressman Lane is delivering no speeches in Fayette County, Ill., thinking it would be wasted time to make a campaign in the home county of Frederick Remann, the Republican candidate for Congress.

OFFICERS ASSAILED BY RESCUERS.

Friends of Three Prisoners Vainly Try to Prevent Arrest.

Officers Elliot and Winzenberg of the Chicago Avenue Police Station had a hard time of it last night when they arrested John Skog, Edward Kenneally, and William Stafford at Milton and Hobbie streets. The men had been acting in a disorderly manner. While the officers were waiting at the patrol-box for the wagon a crowd of the prisoners' friends gathered and tried to release them. In the scuffle Officer Winzenberg lost his club and star. When the men were put in the wagon and started toward the station Stafford assaulted Officer O'Connor and knocked off his helmet. The crowd followed the wagon and stopped it, and then tried to overturn it. The officers succeeded in driving them away and landing their prisoners. A small boy brought in Officer O'Connor's helmet and Officer Winzenberg's club, but the star is still missing.

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Frederick Godman Dies from a Stab.

Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Charles O'Brien this evening stabbed Frederick Godman. Godman lived but a short time. O'Brien was arrested. There was but one thrust of the knife-blade.

Numerous Family.

According to the census of Germany no less than 629,897 persons by the name of Mueller live within the limits of the empire.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

EX-GOV. JOSEPH D. BEDLE IS DEAD.

Succumbs Under the Effects of a Surgical Operation—Mortuary Matters.

New York, Oct. 21.—Joseph Dorsett Bedle, ex-Governor of New Jersey, died this evening at St. Luke's Hospital, this city, where he underwent a surgical operation Saturday afternoon. His body will be removed tomorrow to his late home in Jersey City. The funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian Church there. The ex-Governor had long suffered from calculi formations and eventually determined to submit to the operation, from which he was assured by his physicians he could alone expect to secure permanent relief. Dr. L. Belton Bangs, the specialist of this city, agreed to take personal supervision of the case and to perform the operation.

Mr. Bedle made his arrangements and entered the hospital Oct. 12 to prepare for the ordeal. Saturday afternoon everything seemed favorable and the patient was removed to the operating-room. There he was placed under the influence of anaesthetics and the operation followed. The patient rallied after the operation and seemed to be doing nicely. It was not until today at noon that Mr. Bedle's condition took a sudden change for the worse. Despite the efforts of the doctors he failed to rally, and it became evident that he was gradually but steadily sinking. At his request his family was sent for. Mrs. Bedle, with their five children, was at the bedside at the last. The dying man remained conscious up to within thirty minutes of his death. His death occurred a little before 9 p. m. and is thought to have resulted from heart failure, superinduced by the shock of the operation.

[Joseph Bedle was born in New Jersey Jan 5, 1831. He was a sound war Democrat and figured prominently in political events. In 1865 he was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench. In 1874 Mr. Bedle was elected Governor of New Jersey. His administration was dignified, decorous, and history-making. He declined nominations as Minister to St. Petersburg or Vienna offered to him by President Cleveland, and has kept out of official life since.]

Funeral of George W. Champlin.

The funeral services of George W. Champlin were held at the family residence, No. 515 West Adams street, yesterday at 1:30 o'clock, and began with the thirty-ninth psalm being chanted by the choristers from the Church of the Epiphany. The Episcopal burial service was read by Dr. Morrison, after which the choir sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," the anthem "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The honorary pallbearers were Judge R. S. Tuthill, Dr. F. Ziegfeld, W. H. Salisbury, Charles Lane, John G. Beazley, John M. Mott, Henry Botsford, and A. W. Woodward. The active pallbearers were C. K. G. Billings, W. A. Shaw, C. N. Bishop, W. D. Gregory, Samuel Carson, Franklin P. Fisk, John Farwell, and W. H. Lane. Interment was at Rosehill.

Funeral of Peter B. Wright.

The funeral of Peter B. Wright was held at St. Jarlath's Church, Jackson boulevard, at 12 o'clock yesterday morning and was strictly private. The services were simple, consisting alone of prayers by Father Thomas Cashman, pastor of the church, at the conclusion of which the pastor made a short address of comfort to the family. The casket was borne by the four sons, Frank S., George B., Alfred L., William E., and two sons-in-law, J. E. Thorndyke and S. D. Creedon. The widow, the sons, and the three daughters, Mrs. J. E. Thorndyke, Mrs. S. D. Creedon, and Mrs. J. P. Padieux, followed the remains to Calvary. The fourth daughter, Mrs. O. Sands, is absent in Europe.

Charles H. Marble.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Charles H. Marble, leading grain merchant, son of A. J. Marble, a wealthy capitalist, and formerly a member of the firm of Marble, Moore & Co. of this city, died this evening of complications of the liver.

J. W. Truesdell.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—J. W. Truesdell of Minneapolis, Minn., aged 60 years, Western agent of the American Road Machine company, was found dead in bed at noon today of heart disease at Kennett's Square, Chester County, Pa.

Mrs. Adeline Hoffman Powers.

Mrs. Adeline Hoffman Powers of Davenport, Ia., died at Kenosha, Wis., yesterday of general debility. She was the widow of Charles Powers, well known in Iowa in earlier days, and the mother of Charles J. Powers of this city.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Councilman H. C. Kyle of Madison, Ind., a retired lumber merchant, died last night of paralysis at the age of 78 years.

Andrew Smith, a member of the firm of Smith Bros., manufacturers of cough drops, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday. He was 58 years of age. Mr. Smith was widely known as a philanthropist.

Matthew Hunter died at Bloomington, Ill., yesterday at the age of 63 years. He was for some years Superintendent of the McLean County Coal company of which Vice-President Stevenson is President.

CHARGES MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Dr. Flower, Arrested at Terre Haute, Says He Will Sue for Damages.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 21.—The sensational arrests in this city growing out of the affairs of the New Mexico Land and Improvement company promise a bitter fight also in the civil courts, as the two men arrested here, Flower and Smith, are preparing to enter a suit for damages for malicious prosecution against Foster. The Chicago indictment under which they were arrested charges them with victimizing Foster of $50,000, and the accused say he perjured himself. Dr. Flower of Boston says he is damaged greatly by being arrested. Detective Rohan of Chicago is still here and will take his prisoners to Chicago in a day or so.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

GRIP ON HIS THROAT.

MRS. RICHARD STAPLETON SAID TO HAVE KILLED HER FATHER.

David Higgins Found Dead on a Lounge in His Home, No. 178 Sangamon Street—His Son-in-Law Says His Daughter Choked Him and He Died—The Stapletons Under Arrest—Mrs. Patrick O'Meara Tries to Commit Suicide—A Possibly Fatal Row Over Politics.

Things went wrong on the West Side at 1:30 a. m. yesterday. At that time, according to the police, a daughter choked her father to death, two men were cut up with razors, and two more were shot in the back by unknown men.

David Higgins, 65 years old, living with his daughter and her husband at No. 178 Sangamon street, was found dead on the lounge. Richard Stapleton said his wife and her father quarreled at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Mrs. Stapleton caught her father by the throat, says Stapleton, and choked him severely. Afterwards the old man complained of feeling ill, lay down on the lounge, and died. Mrs. Stapleton and her husband are locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

At the same hour William Kirk, No. 43 Meridian street, met two men at Halsted and Madison streets. They asked him for a cigaret. He said he wouldn't carry such things, so the two men nearly scalped him. No arrests were made. Kirk is at the County Hospital.

John Riley, a bartender living at No. 44 North Morgan street, got into a fight with two colored men at Lake and Green streets. The men drew razors, cut Riley badly in the thigh, and escaped. Riley was taken to the County Hospital.

Thomas Silk, No. 318 Henry street, was crossing the Halsted street viaduct when a bullet hit him in the back. He says he doesn't know who shot him. He was taken home.

Thomas Sheehan, No. 328 West Polk street, was walking home after a dance at Apollo Hall. When he reached Polk street and Blue Island avenue he also was shot in the back. His assailant is unknown. Sheehan was taken home.

John Mahon, a bartender at No. 11 La Salle street, was shot fatally on a Lake Shore freight train Saturday. With George Gordon and Thomas Sullivan he boarded the train at Chester, Ind. The men were in an empty stock car. After the train started two other men got in. They started a quarrel with Gordon, and when Mahon interfered one of them shot the bartender in the breast. Gordon and Sullivan jumped and Mahon was thrown off. They walked back to Chester, and came in on a passenger train. The bullet penetrated Mahon's lung, and the surgeons at the County Hospital think he will die.

MRS. PATRICK O'MEARA DRINKS ACID.

But Help Is Summoned in Time and She Will Not Die.

Mrs. Patrick O'Meara, 22 years old and heartbroken because of the alleged perfidy of her husband, who, it is said, has deserted her, tried to commit suicide Saturday night by taking a dose of carbolic acid. Mrs. O'Meara lives at Forty-fifth and Atlantic streets. It seems some days ago her husband left her almost in want. Saturday she took some carbolic acid. Neighbors found her unconscious and told the police. Physicians were called and after hard work restored the woman to consciousness, after which she was taken to the County Hospital. She will recover.

STUPKE PUTS A BULLET IN TEISEL.

Possible Fatal Outcome of a Wrangle Over Twenty-ninth Ward Politics.

Louis Stupke shot and, it is feared, fatally wounded Joseph Teisel early yesterday morning at Forty-sixth and Wood streets. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over politics. Stupke was arrested immediately after the shooting and locked up at the Stock-Yards Station. Teisel was taken to his home, No. 1918 Forty-sixth street, where the wound was examined by physicians, who were unable to give an opinion as to the probable result. Stupke, Teisel, and others were attending a dance in Passek's saloon, Forty-sixth and Wood streets, when they became involved in a quarrel over Twenty-ninth Ward politics. Blows were exchanged and one of the party was hit by a beer glass. Saloonkeeper Passek, claiming Stupke had started the argument, ejected him from the room with the assistance of Teisel. Smarting under the insult and sore from the kicks and thumps he had received, Stupke picked himself up from the gutter and started to his home at No. 4607 Wood street vowing vengeance. Procuring a revolver and getting his brother to go with him he returned about 10 o'clock to the saloon, where he found Teisel asleep in an inner room. His brother John went inside and awakened the sleeping Teisel, telling him he was wanted outside. With his eyes partly opened Teisel went outside only to meet Stupke on the sidewalk, revolver in hand. Stupke raised his hand and shot, but in his hurry the aim was not true and the bullet took effect in the sidewalk at Teisel's feet. The latter started to reënter the saloon and Stupke shot a second time. This time Teisel fell in the doorway with a bullet wound in the back below the left shoulder. Bystanders seized Stupke before he could fire a third time and held him until Officer Golden arrived. Both men are laborers.

SHE JUMPS OUT AT THE WINDOW.

Mrs. Eliza Fitzpatrick, It Is Said, Was Compelled by Her Husband to Risk Her Life.

Mrs. Eliza Fitzpatrick, 22 years old, wife of Patrick Fitzpatrick, was perhaps fatally injured early yesterday in jumping from a second story window of their home at No. 4554 Wentworth avenue. Fitzpatrick was arrested and locked up at the Stock-Yards Police Station. It is claimed in a fit of jealous rage he drove his wife to the window and forced her to jump. Saturday night the couple attended a dance at Wentworth avenue and Forty-sixth street, from which they returned at an early hour yesterday morning. As soon as they entered the house it is said a quarrel was begun by Fitzpatrick, who took exceptions to some action of his wife during the dance. She denied his assertions and hot words passed between them. Fitzpatrick lost control of himself, it is said, and, catching up a razor, started towards his wife. The frightened woman ran to the window and without a moment's hesitation jumped through it. She fell upon a picket fence and was wedged in between two of the pickets and rendered unconscious. A policeman who happened to be near the house came to the woman's assistance and carried her into the house. A physician found that Mrs. Fitzpatrick had received serious injuries, the exact nature of which could not be at once determined. Her body was badly bruised and lacerated. Fitzpatrick at the Stock-Yards Police Station refused to say anything in regard to the affair. The couple have been married a short time.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

Congressman Tarsney of Michigan Arrives.

Congressman T. E. Tarsney of Michigan registered at the Grand Pacific last evening. He was met at the depot and escorted to the hotel by some of the prominent members of the Columbus club, which will entertain Mr. Tarsney during his stay in Chicago. Tonight at the club's third annual celebration of the landing of Columbus Mr. Tarsney will speak on "The Constitutional Government and Preservation of Liberty, Personal, Political, and Religious." He expects to leave the city for Marquette, Mich., on a business trip next Wednesday.

Edward Crane Brought Back.

Detective Bock of the Central Station returned from New York last night with James Edward Crane, wanted here on a charge of grand larceny. Crane was city salesman and collector for J. W. Goddard & Co., a New York clothing house, which has a branch at No. 147 Fifth avenue. Crane received a salary of $2,500, but the firm claims he collected $3,000 additional of their money and failed to account for it. He is locked up at the Central Station.

Policeman Robbed While He Slept.

John Magner is a policeman at the Englewood Station and a brother of the ex-County Commissioner. He lives at Sixty-fifth and State streets. Some time Saturday night unknown thieves entered Magner's sleeping-room. They took his revolver from under his pillow, his watch and chain, and then left the house with his trousers. Yesterday Magner made an investigation and succeeded in finding his trousers in an alley at the rear of the house.

James H. Sloan Commits Suicide.

James H. Sloan, a metal polisher, 25 years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself to the steam pipes in the boiler room of W. H. Bunge's vinegar factory, Nos. 77-85 North Ann street. He was found by the watchman, Michael Bennett, who cut down the body but found life was extinct. Sloan was married and lived at No. 505 West Lake street. He had been ill for some time, and had been out of work for several months.

Fishermen Recover Nelson's Body.

Two fishermen yesterday afternoon found the body of William Nelson, No. 40 North Morgan street, floating in the lake two miles from shore opposite the Lake View water-works. The body was brought to shore and taken to No. 11 Adams street. Nelson, while walking along the shore protection in Lincoln Park some time ago accidentally fell into the lake.

Kurtz Goes to Joliet Tuesday.

Frank A. Kurtz, the murderer, whose sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Altgeld last week, will be taken to Joliet Penitentiary tomorrow. His sister, Clara Kurtz, called upon him yesterday. His father, Jacob J. Kurtz, was also at the jail, but did not go to his son's cell.

Items.

Laura McAvoy's parents, who live at No. 157 Sixty-fourth street, last night sent her to a saloon on State street. On her way home she was stopped by an unknown man and robbed of $4. Laura is 7 years old.

Herbert Deskoll, No. 7109 Woodlawn avenue, was locked up in the Englewood Police Station last night on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses made by Michael Hess, a wealthy property-owner of Englewood, over a land deal.

John Bishop was lodged in the County Jail late Saturday night to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of burglary. Bishop is accused of breaking open a freight car on the Chicago and Alton railroad between Sag Bridge and Lemont Friday night.

AMERICA'S CUSTOMERS FOR COAL.

England and Not the United States Supplies the South American Markets.

New York Sun: The distance between Liverpool and the nearest port in South America is about three times as great as that from New York City to the nearest port in the same continent. Notwithstanding this fact and the prodigious supply of American coal the South American States and those of Central America and the West Indies usually get their coal from England and not from the United States. According to recent official figures less than 1,000 tons of American coal were exported from the United States to Brazil in a year, against 700,000 tons of British coal. The greater part of the English coal exported to Brazil is shipped from Cardiff, the market price in Brazil being about $10 a ton, Brazilian money. Newcastle coal in England sells in Brazil for about $12.50 a ton.

The Agentine Republic does an enormous trade with foreign countries. The amount of coal it imports is large and constantly increasing, and six-sevenths of it comes from England. Less than 10 per cent comes from the United States. Belgium and France also furnish some. The amount of American coal imported is less than 2,000 tons a year. About 3,000 tons of American coal, most of it anthracite, is exported to Chile in a year, against 150,000 tons of English coal. Peru, less progressive, takes no American coal, but buys 60,000 tons of English coal annually. The exports of American coal to the West Indies amount to 200,000 tons a year. The largest exports to Martinique are thus accounted for: Forty thousand tons annually to the French steamers, 20,000 tons to the sugar refineries, and 10,000 tons for the use of the French local authorities. The import duty is about 80 cents a ton. American and English coal sell at the same figure, $8 a ton, duty included. The English exports of coal to the West Indies are less than those of the United States, and amount to 165,000 tons a year.

Mexico consumes a considerable amount of American coal, which comes chiefly from Colorado and New Mexico. The amount of importations in a year is about 200,000 tons—175,000 tons of soft and 25,000 tons of anthracite. The imports of British coal into Mexico are not a considerable item of commerce on account of the long sea voyage which is necessary, whereas the American coal may be shipped (and at a low rate of freight) over either of the railroads leading from the United States into Mexico.

A foreign country with which the United States do practically no business in coal, though the opportunity for an interchange of product seems to be excellent, is Uruguay. To this country the United States export in a year about 1,500 tons of coal against 500,000 tons from England, either from Cardiff or Newcastle.

The abrogation of the reciprocity treaties made during the Harrison administration will, it is generally believed, further diminish the exportation of American coal to South American countries.

NEW CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Statements as to the Good Results of Its Use in Other Countries.

Dr. E. O. Shakespeare of Philadelphia, who has recently returned from Paris and Berlin, where he has been devoting some time to the study of the newly discovered treatment for diphtheria, says that the use of diphtherine, the name given to the material, had lowered the mortality from diphtheria in those cities fully 50 per cent. The *Press* reports him as adding:

"Deaths from this disease are now scarcely half the number in any given period that they were previous to its use. Diphtherine is made from an artificial culture of the diphtheria bacillus. This is injected into the goat or horse, both of which enjoy natural immunity from diphtheria and tuberculosis. Inoculating this animal a number of times with this culture creates an artificial immunity against diphtheria. After this is established the animal is bled and an extract of his blood is made, which is found to have curative virtues for diphtheria in human beings. The portion of the blood used is the serum, and a hypodermic injection of a fraction of a centimeter of this diphtherine has the result, as has been shown conclusively in Paris and Berlin hospitals, of dividing the mortality—that is to say, it is scarcely half what it was under other treatment.

"Diphtherine is also successfully used as a preventive. For instance, if a case occurs in a house, all the members of the family are inoculated and the spread of the disease is stopped.

"The principal reason we have not used it here is that it is a new discovery. It was discovered about three years ago and has been in use in Berlin about one year and in Paris about two years.

"Reports upon diphtherine and its use were made before the recent Hygienic Congress at Buda Pesth by Dr. Roux of the Pasteur Institute, Paris; Dr. Loeffler of the University of Greifswald, who discovered the bacillus tuberculosis, and Dr. Behring of the Institute for Contagious and Infectious Diseases in Berlin, who is the discoverer of the curative properties of this serum. It is a common law of medicine that the serum form of blood of an animal which has been rendered immune from a disease is a specific for that disease. This is so in diphtheria, cholera, and tetanus. This is also said to be true of typhoid fever, and it has been found to be a general law in contagious and infectious diseases that the blood serum of an animal that has had such disease, either artificially or naturally, is a specific for that disease. Experiments have not gone far enough, however, to determine about scarlet fever."

Regarding the use of diphtherine in the Municipal Hospital Dr. Shakespeare said that he felt sure that Dr. Welsh would have authority to use what treatment he thought best. It could be secured by application to the Berlin or Paris centers of manufacture.

There Is a Difference.

There is a difference in the way
A modern maiden's heart will soften;
To this young man "come off" she'll say;
While to that one it is "come often."
—*Buffalo Courier.*

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THIRSTING FOR BLOOD

CHINESE OFFER A REWARD TO MURDER TWO WHITE MEN.

Fire Inspector Conway and Insurance Inspector Cowie the Intended Victims—Their Investigations in a Case of Arson Madden the Mongolians—Opium and Chinese Smuggling on an Extensive Scale Also Discovered—Insurance Companies Interested for a Large Amount.

Some of Chicago's Chinamen have posted a notice offering $500 reward to anyone who will kill Fire Inspector Conway or Insurance Inspector Cowie. The advertiser would prefer to get Cowie. The notice is written on tissue paper in the Chinese character, and besides offering this reward threatens death to the Chinamen who shall act as witnesses in the forthcoming arson trial. As a sort of foot-note, decapitation will be dealt out to any one removing the notice. Cowie took it down and doesn't appear to be worried about his head.

That this reward was offered in earnest there seems to be little doubt. Although the arson case was the first cause of offense to the Celestials the persistent raiding of their gambling and opium joints are also charged up to the fire inspectors. As a consequence Chinatown is in a ferment of fear and rage. The threatening notice was posted in full view on a bulletin board at No. 309 Clark street and had been there three days before a friendly Chinaman told Cowie of it.

The affair, it is suspected, grows out of the arrest of H. Sling and Ah Hong on a charge of arson. Sling and Hong were managers of the Chinese theater and bazaar at the World's Fair. Under the name of the Wah Mee Exposition company it failed and went into the hands of a receiver. Most of the stock was located at No. 139 Wabash avenue, where Hip Lung and Sam Moy also had goods. Insurance was taken out for $8,000 in the following companies and amounts:

Oakland Home	$ 1,500
Germania	1,350
St. Paul Fire and Marine	1,150
Orient	1,000
Phœnix of Brooklyn	1,000
American Fire of New York	2,000

Then all the property was removed to No. 349 State street and the insurance went with it. Hip Lung and Sam Moy removed their property and the business reopened with the name of W. Wintine painted on the window.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of July 26 there was a fire which destroyed the stock. Inspector Cowie says he can produce a man who saw the store fired. The building is a four-story one and sixty people who slept in the building had a narrow escape for their lives. The proof of loss which was filed said Sling had no interest in the business, and that he only acted as clerk for the adjuster. The schedule showed a $14,000 stock insured under the name of Wintine & Co. Ah Hong, who was interrogated, said Wintine was in China buying goods. Inspector Conway says he can show no such man exists, ever had a passport, or ever left this country. Insurance Inspector Cowie says he can prove the Chinese books of accounts used to adjust the loss were manufactured for the purpose. The inspectors claim Ah Hong and Sling were burned out under suspicious circumstances at Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah. Inspector Cowie said last night:

"Inspector Conway and myself began to investigate this fire Aug. 20. Two companies, the Oakland Home and the Germania, had previously paid the loss. The other companies refused. The investigation has been one of the most difficult we ever undertook owing to the terrorism over their countrymen exercised by certain Chinamen. Wednesday night one of them threatened to kill one of our witnesses and the man has not been seen since. In investigating the case, however, we have run across such a mass of evidence relating to the smuggling of opium and Chinamen into the city that we shall bring the matter to the notice of the United States District-Attorney. We have evidence that one of the leading Chinamen engineers the thing and gets $250 from each Chinaman he brings in."

"What are you going to do about that threatening notice?"

"Find out who wrote it. I took it down for that purpose."

LEE YON IS PLACED BEHIND BARS.

His Projected Departure for the Flowery Kingdom Peremptorily Postponed.

The Chinese colony on Clark street was greatly excited last night by the report that Lee Yon, who has a restaurant at No. 318 Clark street, had sold out and was about to leave town. A band of 200 celestials crowded about the restaurant, and the excitement was not calmed until Lee Yon had been placed behind the bars at the Central Police Station. The trouble grew out of the workings of the Chinese Mutual Benefit Association, of which Lee Yon was a member. This association charges its members $25 a month and when a payment is made a number is given out. Every month a drawing is had and the Chinaman who draws a lucky number gets $450. It was Lee Yon's day yesterday, and he got No. 3, which drew the capital prize. One of the conditions of the association is that its members shall not withdraw when a lucky number has been drawn. Lee Yon forgot this, however. The sight of the money made him long for home and he at once made preparations to sell out his laundry and other possessions and leave the city. When the other members of the association heard this they decided to keep Lee Yon in the association at all hazards. So they crowded about the restaurant to keep watch of him while Sam Moy and several others went for a warrant. No warrant could be obtained and then they went to the City Hall detective headquarters and asked that Lee Yon be arrested. Officer Elliott was sent out and Lee Yon was locked up. Sam Moy says he will be charged with larceny. Wong Aloy, who is Secretary of the association, says embezzlement will be the charge.

Can Idiots Be Cured?

Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth, writing in an English medical journal, takes a very sanguine view of the effect of systematic training on idiots. In reviewing the statistics of one of the largest training institutions for imbeciles in England he shows that idiots have been improved, educated, and even cured; not one in 1,000 has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in 100 has not been made more happy and healthy; more than 30 per cent have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and of working like the third of a man; more than 40 per cent have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man, and 25 to 30 per cent have come nearer the standard of manhood, until some of them have defied the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women. It was found after systematic inquiry from year to year as to the career of pupils discharged on completion of their seven years' course of training, that 10 per cent were, or had been, earning wages, 5 per cent were remuneratively employed at home, and 3.5 per cent were (in their friends' opinion) capable of earning wages if suitable positions could be found for them. About 22 per cent were reported to be more or less useful to their friends at home, while another 22 per cent were reported as of little or no use, 29 per cent had gravitated to workhouses and lunatic asylums, and the remaining 8.5 per cent had died.

On the Road to Dallas.

They were talking about Texas.

"O, yes, I have been down there," said the traveler, "and I remember it very well. I ought to remember it. I was invited to 'git into' a little game of poker, and when I got up from the table I hadn't a dollar in my pockets, nor a cent."

"Of course," said some one who was a believer in hospitality, "they entertained you and then gave you a ticket to your home."

"O, no," answered the traveler thoughtfully. "The man who owned the house in which we were playing left the room when I announced that I was broke. Presently he returned with a lantern and beckoned me to follow him. I stepped out of the room, going carefully, so as not to disturb the players. My host led me out the front door to the road. Placing the lantern in my hand he pointed into the blackness of the night.

"'Here is a lantern,' he said, 'and this is the road to Dallas.'

"Dallas, my friends, was 160 miles away."—*New York Tribune.*

An Artistic Currency.

The Treasury Department at Washington is preparing to spend between $50,000 and $100,000 to give the people of the United States a more artistic currency. The exact cost of the changes cannot be estimated as yet, but it is thought they will cost at least $50,000. There are thirty-six designs to be changed eventually, though the present plan contemplates the experimental change of but six—the designs for the silver certificates of the denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $50, and $100. If these changes are acceptable to the public the others will follow.

RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES IN DISFAVOR

Several Persons Who Would Scarcely Regret the Death of the Czar.

New York Tribune: Probably the course of the disease which is afflicting the Czar is watched by no persons with so much interest as those members of his house who, for one reason or another, have incurred his displeasure. Some of them who are living in banishment hope to be able to return to St. Petersburg in the case of his death and the accession of a younger and less rigorous man. His Majesty has always been a strict disciplinarian and has declined to forgive the shortcomings of his relatives. Many of them are no longer looked upon by the Czar as members of the imperial family and certainly few of them would heave many sighs at his death. The greatest sufferer at the hands of his Majesty—for which he himself, however, is to blame—is the eldest son of the late Grandduke Constantine Nikolajevitch, the Grandduke Nicholas Constantinovitch, who, deposed from all his offices and shorn of all his dignities, lives as an exile in Turkestan. In his early youth he was guilty of the theft of jewels and holy relics which he gave to a woman of American origin and was banished by his uncle, the late Emperor Alexander II. After the latter's death he returned unexpectedly to St. Petersburg, and demanded that his cousin—the present Czar—reinstate him in all his rights and privileges. When his Majesty declined to consider this he threw himself in the arms of Nihilism, and became an ardent propagandist against imperialism. The Czar had him arrested, and he was imprisoned for a time, it is supposed, in the dark and dreary Schluesselburg, but later was sent to the Far East, where he lives the life of a simple country gentleman under the strictest supervision.

The Grand Duke at the time of his return to St. Petersburg gave the present Emperor several unpleasant quarters of an hour by his pretensions to the crown, the right to which he assumed for the following reasons:

According to the laws of the Russian Imperial family the eldest son of the Czar is the heir to the throne (the Czarewitch), Alexander II. was not born as son of the Czar, but while his father was still the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Grand Duke Constantine, however, second son of the Grand Duke Nicholas, was born after the latter had become Czar, and thus, literally speaking, was the eldest son of the Czar. Therefore, it was argued by the banished Grand Duke, after the death of Emperor Nicholas, the real heir to the throne was the Grand Duke Constantine, and he—Nicholas Constantinovitch—as his eldest son, was the rightful heir to the crown. This influenced Alexander II., however, to introduce a new rule of law providing that at each accession the oath of allegiance was to be given, not only to the new ruler, but also to his successor.

Another Grand Duke who is in disfavor with the Czar is the Grand Duke Michael Michailovitch, son of the Grand Duke Field Marshal Michael Mikolajevitch. This young man married against the will of his family the Countess Merenberg, the beautiful child of Prince Nicholas Nassau and his morganatic wife, the daughter of the Russian poet, Pushkin. He retained his right as a Grand Duke, it is true, but his name was stricken from the army lists, where it had appeared as the Adjutant of the Czar.

Neither is the Grand Duke Nicholas Michael in good standing in Russia. About ten years ago he was assigned to the Chevalier Guards, the "crack" regiment of the empire, for active service. As a rule, officers of a regiment welcome the addition of a member of the imperial family to their number. But to the surprise of all society, at the time, the officers' corps of the "Cheavaliers" voted against the admission of the Grand Duke. So strong was the opposition that the Emperor himself had to interfere personally, virtually to command the men to accept the Grand Duke as a comrade. The reason of the opposition was the fact that the Prince was known to be "red" politically—and that is still the case today. He was unable to assume any standing in the regiment, and the opposition to him became so pronounced that he decided to ask for his transfer to a regiment stationed in the Caucasus, where he had lived for many years in his early youth. The Czar gave him the Grenadier Regiment "Mingrelia," garrisoned in Tiflis, and there the Grand Duke, far away from his relatives and home, has a much pleasanter time than in St. Petersburg. But the Czar pays little attention to him, having in the meantime become convinced that the charges made by the "Cheavaliers" were true. This was shown recently when the anniversary of the Grand Duke's regiment was celebrated.

In all cases when a Grand Duke commands a regiment he receives many telegrams and presents from the members of his family in case the regiment has an anniversary. But the Grand Duke received no telegrams even from either the Czar or his brothers.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholajevitch, oldest son of the late Field Marshal Nicholas, is another Prince who enjoys little favor in the Imperial family, as well as among the officers of the Second Cavalry Division, of which he is in command. As a rule, all officers who reach the grade of Lieutenant-General, are nominated Adjutant-General by his Majesty as a mark of Imperial favor. But the Grand Duke has never been so honored. The Prince avoids his relatives entirely, and associates with only a few intimate friends.

Duke Constantine von Oldenburg is also disliked by the present Imperial family, and is obliged to pass his days in the Caucasus. His past is somewhat dark, and his wife is a woman who would not be admitted to court.

THE RULE OF THE POPULISTS.

How It Has Prostrated the Business Interests of Colorado.

Denver Times-Sun: The following is an extract sent to the Republican Congressional committee at Washington and signed by the Executive committee of the Denver Business-Men's League, consisting of 5,000 business-men—partly Republicans, partly Democrats, and partly recent Populists:

"Populist rule in Colorado has been like a devastating forest fire. By destroying our credit, which is the life of commerce, it has consumed for the time being not less than $300,000,000 of values in this State. Colorado's credit was so high that the borrowing power of her property ranked in the late census next to that of New York. This borrowing power, this mainspring of our splendid progress, has been temporarily paralyzed by the accidental ascendency of a party which stands for repudiation and fiatism, and is not a true friend to hard silver money.

"The property of Denver was assessed for $100,000,000, and was worth three times that sum when the Populists came into power. Notwithstanding the city's inevitably brilliant future, the average selling price of this property, pending the overthrow of Waiteism, has shrunk two-thirds.

"Silver has declined only 25 per cent, or less than the average products of the other States, while the increased value and output of gold, together with our bountiful crops, have more than made up the shortage. Therefore, not over one-half of our shrinkage of values can be charged to the panic and the universal depreciation resulting from the gold standard. The other one-half of loss is due directly and wholly to the destruction of confidence by Populist misrule.

"So withering has this been that at the present moment even a gold mine cannot borrow $1 on $5 worth of gold ore actually in sight with which to extract that ore and send it to the smelter. Lenders are anxious to reap the rich harvest offered, but hold aloof until the election in November decides whether we are to have anarchy or civilized government. Two hundred thousand farmers from the drought-stricken States to the east of us are anxious to come here and farm by irrigation, but under Populist rule we can borrow no more money with which to build irrigating canals. Manufacturing is most profitable here, but capital shuns Populism as a pestilence.

"The people of Colorado are loyal to their contracts, and they are lighting up the camp fires on every hill for a campaign, regardless of party, which is to overthrow Populism and reëstablish the credit of the State."

The Roundhead Bible.

A fac-simile of the "Soldier's Pocket Bible," compiled by Edmund Calamy in 1643 and used by Cromwell's Roundheads, of which only two copies, one in the British Museum and one in the United States, are known to exist, has just been published by Elliot Stock in London. It was long supposed that the edition used by the army of the commonwealth was a very small Bible, printed by John Field, but as that was first issued in 1653, after the civil war was over, it cannot have been the book. The credit for the discovery belongs to Mr. George Livermore of Cambridge, Mass.

Sure Death, Anyhow.

Scientist (at railroad restaurant)—"Do you know, sir, that rapid eating is slow suicide?"

Drummer—"It may be; but on this road slow eating is starvation."—*New York Weekly.*

KRAUS HARD AT WORK

NEW EDITOR ADMITS HIS FIRST DAY'S LABOR WAS A SEVERE ONE.

Trouble with Visiting Cranks and Would-Be Assistants Mars His Pleasure—Will Give His Whole Time to the Task Until He Is Familiar with All Departments of "The Times"—New Type, Machinery, and Paper to Be Used—New Men at the Head.

Editor Kraus took his first dash into the joys of newspaper work Saturday. He does not think it is so joyful after all, but he still has large enthusiasm for his *Times* and its future. He took a look at the fruits of his initial day's labor yesterday morning and his heart grew glad. But he just wants everybody to wait until he has purchased a new dress, some fresh white paper, and some new ink.

Editor Kraus appeared at the *Times* office at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, before the elevator man had fairly wakened up. He was somewhat surprised to find that none of his young men were there waiting to greet him. There was nobody in the editorial rooms but a lonely scrubwoman, and the composing rooms were as lonesome as Jackson Park. But then Mr. Kraus recollected that probably the most of his young men were abed storing up sleep against getting out a Sunday paper. Mr. Kraus set about getting it out right away. He did about two days' work—union schedule—before he got away, and then he was not sure whether or not he was overset or whether he would be horribly scooped in the morning. It was a day such as made Mr. Kraus willing to believe that this thing of being an editor is not so easy after all.

First there was a bushel or so of mail waiting for him. It contained about 100 or more applications from journalists out of jobs who wanted to help Mr. Kraus edit. Some of them wanted it exceedingly bad. One assured the new editor in grotesque spelling that he could and would, for proper salary, write a higher grade of English than was to be found in any newspaper in Chicago.

Then there were communications. Mr. Kraus had never thought there were so many cranks in all the world. Then there were a few score cranks who called in person and who seemed deeply hurt when Mr. Kraus failed to fall into their way of thinking. Also there were modest persons with subscription lists and tickets to church fairs. By the time Mr. Kraus had his fill of this sort of thing there were the heads of departments coming in to consult over everything from a coal bill to a proposition to play Tom Reed's speech under a scare head on the first page.

By the time Mr. Kraus got home he did not care whether or not the first edition caught the early mails.

Says It Was a Hard Day's Work.

"It was as hard a day's work as I have had in a long time," said Mr. Kraus, speaking of his experiences yesterday. "I am free to confess that. There were a good many people with cranky notions up to see me. The most of them seemed to think I was either an ass or a personal enemy if I failed to agree with them. I intend to put in fifteen to sixteen hours out of each twenty-four. I shall give my whole time to the paper until I am somewhat master of the situation in all the departments. But just now it is an awful, awful task. Yesterday I had at least 100 communications from people who all feel that they are the ablest editors and newspaper men in the universe, all of them offering their services.

"I intend to make the *Times* a strong paper," said Mr. Kraus, speaking of his plan of conducting the paper. "I will increase the staff. In my opinion the Chicago morning papers are the best in America; to make an attempt to be owning such excellence the best is a great undertaking. I shall try it. Now that I am entering a new field, and having a high regard for the editors of the other papers, I shall try to have their respect also. I feel sure that I will have. There will be no jealousies on my part. Nothing will please me more than to see others prosper. I hope that the others will regard me in the same way.

"I would have brought my paper out in a new dress this morning, but it was a physical impossibility to change in a day. But I shall have a new dress and shall change the white paper to about the quality used by THE TRIBUNE and shall get the best ink there is. I have already ordered new machinery. It will probably take two or three weeks before we are ready for the new dress.

New Men Will Be Secured.

"I have been fortunate enough to secure Mr. Martin J. Russell to aid in editorial writing, although he will not be able to devote his whole time to the paper. In addition I have secured as an editorial writer one of the most celebrated professional men in the country—I have not yet permission to announce his name, however. Mr. Abbott will remain with the paper. If I find the work is to my liking I shall permanently give my whole time to the paper; if not I will exercise only a general superintendence. Yes, I expect to do considerable writing."

The *Times* appeared yesterday with no formal announcement of the change of management. In the place of the Harrison Bros. "The Newspaper company" appeared as publisher. Mr. Kraus' name is not on the editorial page and it will not be. "The *Times* is the *Times*," he says. "It makes no difference to the general public who owns a majority of the stock. As for myself, I propose to sink my identity in the paper."

FOUR ALLEGED BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Quartet of Young Crooks Taken Into Custody by Sergt. Troy.

Sergt. Frank Troy of the City Hall detective force saw four young men climbing over the gates across the stairs leading to the second story of the City Hall at the Washington street entrance last night. He arrested them and found in their possession a set of burglars' tools. They gave their names as Frank Manning, William Craning, Arthur Wren, and John Stark. For some time there have been numerous complaints of missing overcoats and other property from the offices about the City Hall, and although nothing was found in possession of the men when arrested last night it is thought they are responsible for the many thefts recently about the building.

$50,000 FIRE LOSS AT DETROIT, MICH

Warehouse of the American Paper Company Destroyed.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—A fire which started early this morning in a warehouse of the American Paper company on West Larned street destroyed in all $50,000 worth of property. The five-story structure occupied by the paper establishment was destroyed, and two small buildings on either side were completely demolished by the falling walls. Two other small structures adjacent sustained severe damage by falling walls, fire, and water. The loss on the paper company's stock was about $10,000, with only $3,500 insurance. All the buildings destroyed carry light insurance.

Children Burned to Death.

ARDMORE, I. T., Oct. 21.—Near here last night Terry and Fannie Cox, 9 and 11 years old respectively, were burned to death and C. M. Cox, their father, was so badly burned no hopes of his recovery are entertained. They were trying to fill a lamp with coal oil while the wick was burning.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

Winnetka Defeated by N. M. A.

The Winnetka High School football team was defeated Saturday at Winnetka by the N. M. A. team by a score of 12 to 4.

T. D. Mosconesotes, Florist,
59 State street, Masonic Temple, offers the sale of roses today at 35c. per dozen.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

WILLING TO BET $50,000 ON FITZ

Mr. Gourdain's Faith in Fitzsimmons Causes General Comment in Gotham.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Bob Fitzsimmons and his manager, Capt. Glori, opened their eyes in amazement when they read a story today about Mr. Gourdain's offer to bet $50,000 against Corbett.

"Whew!" whistled Fitz. "Here's a hot one. It reads like a dream. Just think of it, $50,000!"

"Do you know this man?" asked Capt. Glori.

"I met him in New Orleans and afterward in this city," replied Bob, "and he told me he was willing to take a couple of thousand of the stake, but he didn't mention such figures as these."

"What do you think of the offer?"

"I can't make out what to say about it," answered Fitz, after a moment's reflection. "Of course we are already matched, but the date cuts no figure with me. All I can say is, if this man is sincere and wants to bet such an amount of money he'll certainly get a run for it."

Manager W. A. Brady, who was in town today, laughed, and said:

"I have not the slightest objection to Gourdain betting $50,000 at evens when he can get odds, but it is as plain as day that somebody's fine Italian hand is in this. The idea of putting up $10,000, and leaving the balance of $40,000 to be posted forty-eight hours before the fight. This man must want to deal with inexperienced schoolboys. Surely no sane man will swallow such a tale. In the first place the match is made and must stand. Why doesn't this fellow turn Fitz over $10,000 if he's so anxious to get a bet. It is not my affair, but I think Fitz would not object to such a thing. Money is pretty tight these days. This is an advertising dodge of some kind. If Gourdain will bet $50,000, or any part of it, on the fight I will guarantee that it will not take him many hours to find customers."

This offer was the leading topic for discussion in sporting circles today. Jim Wakely said he did not care to violate the law of this State, but that he would bet $50,000 or $75,000 on Corbett against Fitzsimmons with Mr. Gourdain at ten hours' notice.

MURDERER LAKE CAUGHT IN A BARN

Crowds Make an Effort to Lynch Him, but He Is Placed in Jail.

ALBION, N. Y., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—William Lake, the murderer of Emma Hunt, was arrested this afternoon and is safely lodged in jail. At 12:30 o'clock Constable Barry Handy of Waterport located the fugitive in the large grain barn of Mrs. Rachael Hoag, about a mile and a half northeast of the village of Waterport and about seven miles from the scene of the tragedy. Handy, on discovering Lake's red cap through the hay, covered him with his revolver. Lake at once threw up his hands and said: "Don't shoot, Barry. I would rather give up to you than any other man in this country." Handy then took Lake into John Hesner's house, and after washing him started with his prisoner for the jail in Albion. A large crowd gathered and some shouted, "Hang him," but the constable drove rapidly away. Two hours later he delivered his prisoner to Sheriff Rice. To Officer Handy Lake said after he killed Emma he went to Carlton station and then staid around in a barn until daylight. He finally got to Albion, where he got something to eat, but was chased out of town, secreting himself in the barn where caught. He expressed sorrow for having killed Emma Hunt, but says she hectored him so that he made up his mind to kill her. He struck her first with a hammer, he says, having written out a confession while they were eating supper that evening. His satchel was packed, but he had no chance to take it. After Lake was placed in jail some one among the crowd called for a rope, but matters soon became quiet again. The crowd finally dispersed and gathered in groups in the streets.

WILSON OBJECTS TO THE PICTURE.

Says He Will Not Hang Watts' "Love and Life" in the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—At the last session Congress voted to accept a painting called "Love and Life," offered to the American people by the English artist Watts. The picture was exhibited at the World's Fair. It represents Love as a nude young woman leaning against a nude young man, who personifies Life. The figures are life size. There is nothing suggestive of evil in the painting and it has been much admired. After Congress had accepted the painting Secretary Gresham wrote to the painter that his gift to the American people would be hung in the White House. But Secretary Gresham did not reckon on Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings. The picture is all ready to take its place of honor upon the White House walls, but Col. Wilson says it is too immoral to occupy a place there. He will not hang the painting, he says, unless President Cleveland orders it to be hung. In his capacity of Superintendent of Buildings Col. Wilson has authority of all such matters.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Missouri, general fair Monday, west winds, slightly cooler Monday night.

Indiana, fair Monday, with probably local showers east Monday morning, south winds shifting to west, and cooler Monday night.

Wisconsin, fair, west winds, slightly cooler.

Iowa, fair, west winds, slightly cooler.

North Michigan, local showers, followed by fair south to west winds, cooler in eastern portion.

Upper Michigan, showers, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to west, and cooler Monday evening.

Minnesota, fair west winds, cooler in southeast.

Kansas and Nebraska, fair, west winds, becoming variable, cooler in eastern portion.

Colorado, fair, variable winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, general fair, west to south winds, slight changes in temperature.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.
Abilene	29.98	76	82	N. W.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.96	44	50	N. E.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass	30.28	50	56	E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.02	60	66	E.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill	29.94	68	76	S. E.	Clear	.14
Charleston, S. C	30.00	70	80	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.98	50	58	N.	Clear	
Chicago	29.88	56	70	S. E.	Clear	.28
Cincinnati, O	29.98	70	72	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O	29.98	68	86	S. E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia	29.84	64	70	W.	Clear	.26
Denver, Colo	29.98	62	68	E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia	29.56	64	72	N. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich	29.94	78	76	S.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas	29.98	66	70	S. W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn	29.80	52	60	Calm.	Clear	.01
El Paso, Tex	30.06	66	78	S. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.00	68	80	S.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex	30.00	76	80	S.	Clear	.14
Grand Haven	29.86	56	72	S. E.	Rain	.38
Green Bay, Wis	29.82	60	66	S.	Cl'udy	Trace
Helena, Mont	29.92	44	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Huron, S. D.	29.92	56	66	N. E.	Rain	.24
Indianapolis	29.94	72	78	S.	Fair	
Jacksonville	29.96	70	80	N. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	29.96	72	78	S. W.	Clear	
Knoxville	30.04	78	78	E.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis	29.88	58	68	N. W.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	29.96	64	68	S.	Clear	Trace
Louisville, Ky	29.96	72	78	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich	29.78	54	68	S.	Cl'udy	
Memphis, Tenn	29.98	70	78	N.	Rain	.18
Miles City	29.88	48	60	E.	Clear	
Milwaukee	29.86	58	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	.30
Minnedosa	29.82	38	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Montreal	30.16	50	56	N. E.	Clear	
Moorhead	29.90	46	62	N. W.	Cl'udy	
New Orleans, La	30.02	72	80	S. E.	Clear	
New York City	30.20	56	64	E.	Foggy	Trace
Omaha	29.86	70	76	W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.04	60	66	S. E.	Clear	
Palestine	29.98	76	84	Calm.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.94	56	68	N. W.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.04	68	80	S.	Clear	
Port Huron	29.94	68	78	E.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.96	66	74	S. E.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.00	48	62	N.	Clear	
St. Louis	29.94	66	72	S.	Clear	.62
St. Paul	29.88	52	60	S. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.98	54	64	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Santa Fe	30.10	52	60	S. W.	Clear	
Sioux City	29.84	60	78	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill	29.58	66	70	S.	Fair	.46
Springfield, Mo	29.96	72	76	S.	Clear	
Toledo	29.94	70	78	S. W.	Fair	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Trave, from New York.

HAVRE—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from New York.

LONDON—Arrived—Richmond Hill, from New York.

DEATHS.

DELANEY—Oct. 20, Martin Delaney, beloved husband of Margaret Delaney, nee Maloney. Funeral Tuesday at 9:15 a. m. from his late residence, No. 782 Fulton-st., to St. Malachy's Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Members of Oriental Lodge, A. O. U. W., are invited to attend.

HEATH—Monroe, at Asheville, N. C., Oct. 21, in his 68th year. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MORRIS—At Atlanta, Ill., Oct. 20, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. Martha Morris, widow of late Solomon Morris, mother of Mrs. F. M. Huber, Mrs. George Merritts, and Frank Morris. Funeral Monday, Oct. 22, 1894, at 3 p. m.

MOORE—At Knox, Ind., Michael Moore, beloved husband of Anne Moore, and father of Mrs. James B. Heaney, Mrs. John B. Heaney, and John F. Moore. Funeral notice later.

MOORE—Oct. 21, at parents' residence, 188 Emerson-av., Charles Stanley, dearly beloved and only son of William and Lizzie Moore, aged 4 years 3 months. Funeral 23d, 1:30, by carriages to Rosehill.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
...THE...
Stoddard Lectures.
RETURN OF
JOHN L. STODDARD
From a SUMMER IN EUROPE to give his Course of
5 SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED LECTURES
During a Season of Five Weeks (Monday and Saturday Evenings excepted) beginning
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30,
and to be continued as follows:
TUESDAY EVENING COURSE—Oct. 30, Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.
WEDNESDAY " " —Oct. 31, Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.
THURSDAY " " —Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
FRIDAY " " —Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
SATURDAY MATINEE " —Nov. 3, 10, 17, 24, Dec. 1.
The 5 courses being exactly alike, viz.:
1—PARIS.
2—SWITZERLAND.
3—ROME.
4—NORWAY, LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
5—THE PASSION PLAY OF OBER AMMERGAU.
COURSE TICKETS, with reserved seats for five lectures, as follows:
Parquet, Parquet Circle, } 1st floor... $4.00
Four rows Dress Circle, 2d floor ... $3.00
Remainder Dress Circle, 2d floor, Three rows Balcony, 3d floor, } ... $2.00
Remainder Balcony, 3d floor... $1.50
Boxes holding four... $10.00, $15.00, $20.00
THE SALE OF COURSE TICKETS for all the courses will open at Box Office TOMORROW (TUESDAY) MORNING.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

THE AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Soloist, LILLIAN BLAUVELT, Soprano.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 26, at 2:30.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8:15.
POPULAR PROGRAM.
Suite, op. 43, Tschaikowsky; Aria, "Mad Scene," from "Hamlet," Thomas; Overture, "Les Francs Juges," Berlioz; Prelude, Int. to Act III, "Lohengrin," Wagner; Songs; "Carnival of Flanders," Selmer (new).

THE AUDITORIUM.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, Oct. 29, 30, 31
—FOUR POPULAR CONCERTS by
SOUSA'S Grand Concert BAND
Soloists: Mme. Francesca Guthrie-Moyer and Messrs. Pryor, Moeremans, Bode, Griffen, Lyons, Hasse, and Raffayola.
Seats—50c, 75c, $1.00.—now on sale.

CHICAGO FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.
Harlem Race Track.
1894—SUMMER AND FALL MEETING—1894.
SEVENTH WEEK, OCT. 22 to OCT. 27, inclusive.
Five (5) or more races each day, rain or shine.
RACING BEGINS AT 1:30 P. M.
Booking on all Foreign Races.
Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand... 75c
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS to track in 25 minutes, leave Chicago & Northern Pacific R. R. Depot, Harrison-st. and 5th-av., direct to the Grand Stand at 10:20 a. m., 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, and 1:30 p. m. The 10:20, 12:10, 12:50, stops at Halsted-st., Blue Island-av., and Ogden-av. stations. Trains at West Fortieth and Randolph-sts., connecting with Lake-st. Elevated and Madison-st. cable roads to Grand Stand in 10 minutes, leave as follows: 10:00, 10:45, and 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., and every 15 minutes after that up to 3:00 o'clock. Returning trains leave the grounds for West Fortieth and Randolph-sts. at 2:15, 2:30, 2:45 p. m., and after the fourth, fifth, and last race, and for the city (stopping at all stations) at 4:00 p. m., and immediately after the last race.
FARE—Round Trip from Harrison-st. and all stations en route, 25c; from Randolph and W. 40th-sts., 15c.
Grand Orchestra of 35 pieces under the direction of Banks Cregier.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Last Week Engagement of
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
TONIGHT, Tomorrow and Wed. Nights and Saturday Mat. Cricket on the Hearth
and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
Thurs., Fri., and Sat. Nights, Rip Van Winkle Seats selling.
Sunday Oct. 28—The new Farce, RUSH CITY.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
THE PASSING SHOW
A BIGGER HIT THAN EVER. GET SEATS NOW OR NEVER.
This Week Only. Last Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Next Week—Russell's Comedians in "A Review."

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Last Week —OF— CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATER CO.
IN THEIR LATEST PLAY,
SOWING THE WIND
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, October 29—DELLA FOX Comic Opera Company. First time in Chicago of THE LITTLE TROOPER. Seats and boxes ready Thursday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
Mon., Tues., Wed. Matinee, Wed. Eve.,
Peaceful Valley
Thursday—THE HEIR-AT-LAW.
Fri., Sat. Mat., Sat. Eve.—A POOR RELATION.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, AT 8:15,
Only appearance of the eminent English Novelist,
DR. A. CONAN DOYLE
In his new lecture... READINGS AND REMINISCENCES.
Box office open. Regular Prices.
F. WIGHT NEUMAN, Mgr.

HOOLEY'S—Evenings at 8:15. Sat. (only) Mat. at 2.
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
This Week Only, IN MIZZOURA
Oct. 29—Last Week Mr. Goodwin. A Double Bill. DAVID GARRICK and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. Seat sale ready Wednesday.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
MUSEE and VARIETY THEATER, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. The Leading and Fashionable Vaudeville Theater of the city. Continuous Stage Performances 11 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. daily. "The curtain never drops." The Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago, by over 100 Best Artists in America. Prices, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Best seats, $1.00.

ROYAL ENGLISH WINTER
CIRCUS
And German Water Carnival. Now open. Wabash-av. Daily at 2 & 8 p.m. Adm. with res. seat, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

ALHAMBRA—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
This Week—DARKEST RUSSIA.
Oct. 28—The Still Alarm.

ACADEMY—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
CORA VAN TASSELL—TENNESSEE'S PARDNER.
Oct. 28—The Prodigal Father.

HAVLIN'S—ALL THIS WEEK.
The Big Scenic Farce Comedy, A
WILD DUCK
By JOSEPH M. GAITES.
Matinees Sunday, Thursday and Saturday.
Next Sunday—THE CAPTAIN'S MATE.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
TONIGHT. MATINEES WED. AND SAT.
FELIX MORRIS IN THE BEST MAN
In preparation—"Behind the Scenes."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
HANLON BROTHERS' SUPERBA
Unequaled by any show in the world.
Next Sunday—WARD AND VOKES.

GREATER CONFIDENCE

PUBLIC GROWS OPTIMISTIC BUT STATISTICS ARE UNSATISFACTORY.

High Sterling Rates Start a Gold Export Movement—Abnormal Gold Shipments Cause Anxiety—Unsatisfactory New York Bank Statement—Bank Clearings Are Less Favorable—Local Mercantile Trade Satisfactory—Irregular Stock Market—The Week on the Board.

A week's trade has not changed the position of wheat and corn materially so far as quotations are concerned. Corn has dropped into a minor place in speculative interest. The trade in it is not extensive and the fluctuations are within a narrow range. Local receipts, although running much smaller than last year, are watched carefully and, in fact, are the principal market influence. The cash demand for corn has been fairly good, the movement of last week, however, being interrupted to some degree by the arbitrary advance in Erie Canal freight rates. Prospects for a liberal shipment movement this week are considered good. Wheat is the dominant market and the last week saw plenty of market action and plenty of trading features. The advance of the two active deliveries of wheat for the week was but ¼c, but this fraction does not convey any idea of the change in sentiment. The feeling late in the week was uncompromisingly bullish. A few of the bulls who have been dissatisfied again and again were inclined to think that the advance was on the sand rather than on the rock. At any rate the inspiration for the recent boom comes from the proper source. An improved and sustained export demand is a feature which will offset big receipts and unwieldy visible. No one is now skeptical regarding wheat feeding. Testimony to its importance and extent is brought in from all directions. The reports from farmers and country grain dealers have become an old story. State crop experts and statisticians of high and low degree have been forced to pay attention to wheat feeding prospects. Now come the railroads and testify that their wheat movement westward into the drought sections is larger than the movement east from the Mississippi River. There are "doubting Thomases" who will not recognize the importance of the feeding of wheat until the reduction of the invisible now going on is represented in the reduction of the visible supplies. During the period when reports of wheat feeding have been most plentiful the export demand has been anything but urgent. During last week this export demand has toned up in a remarkable degree and it appears that the foreigners have at last become interested in wheat at the low current prices. Good demand was reported on the Pacific coast as well as at the Atlantic seaboard and the prospect of liberal clearances this week are good. With good exports and heavy feeding to farm animals we will be burning our candle at both ends, and although the candle in the shape of the visible is of uncomfortably large proportions there is sure to be a change of opinion in the trade. Prominent exporters claim that all that is necessary to insure a good movement of wheat out of the country is support in the leading markets here. Stocks abroad are being cut into steadily, but so long as the markets here continue declining and unsteady there is no disposition abroad to buy. A fairly large increase in the visible is expected today, but the feeling at the close Saturday was so bullish that the estimates were not received with apprehension. The local cash wheat business has been quite extensive for a week, but the trade is a little at sea as to what it signifies. Some No. 2 red has been taken by exporters and shippers for movement East, but the great bulk of the business done was in transferring loose lots of grain to elevator people, who propose to keep the elevators here well filled as long as possible.

In the minds of the public there is unquestionably growing confidence as to the business outlook. That growing confidence, however, is not yet reflected to any great extent in the trade situation. The statistics of the week were indeed particularly unfavorable. The most important is the situation in the sterling market. Sterling exchange has for a long time been acting abnormally, and during the last week it reached such a high point that gold could be profitably exported. Shipments of $500,000 were made from Boston early in the week and a like amount was sent out at the close of the week from New York. These shipments tended in a measure to relieve the pressure, and at the close of the week the sterling market was a shade easier, but it was still dangerously near the gold-exporting point. Such a situation is anything but satisfactory. We ought by all the ordinary rules of trade to be importing gold at this season, and to have a movement the reverse of that is anything but pleasant. And it is particularly unpleasant in view of the condition of the government's gold reserve and the apparent inability of the government to increase its gold stock. Of course, so far as the general currency situation is concerned the loss of a few million dollars of gold matters little. There is now such an abundance of currency that rates are abnormally low at the money centers. Rates are indeed lower in New York than they are in Europe. But if we are to have gold shipments at all the question naturally arises as to what will be the situation next spring when the gold flow will naturally commence.

Bank clearings were less satisfactory than they have been for several weeks. The Chicago bank clearings were a shade under the record for the corresponding week of last year and were smaller than they have been for several weeks this fall. The New York bank statement was also unsatisfactory. It showed a heavy increase in deposits and an increase in the surplus reserve, a condition which shows that business in New York is not reviving, else there would be a marked increase in loans instead of an increase in the idle money on hand.

Notwithstanding these unfavorable statistics there is a good deal that is satisfactory. Retail trade is fairly good. The wholesale trade is generally making satisfactory comparison with the record a year ago, but is from 10 to 25 per cent below the record of 1892. The fact that prices of almost everything are materially lower than in 1892 accounts for a part of this decrease, of course. Locally there has been some improvement in the demand for loans, but the situation is still decidedly easy in the money market. There is still a large amount of idle capital.

Investors have been turning towards the bond market rather freely and quotations for first-class issues have shown advance. The stock market has been comparatively uninteresting. The public has shown much less interest than it did a few weeks ago. There has been a good deal of manipulation by the heavy traders and quotations have been irregular. The street railways are making better earnings than they have at any time before this year. The increase in traffic also extends to the elevated roads, and indicates increasing activity in industrial affairs in Chicago. The improved earnings have not materially strengthened the quotations for street railway stocks. The market is under other influences than those naturally governing investment securities. It is in the hands of a few large operators, and its course bears little relation to either the general situation or to any fact that might influence the investing public one way or the other.

Industrials have shown marked improvement. Diamond Match has led in this advance, and closed at the end of the week at the highest price it has touched on the present advance. The buying is led by strong investors and they have taken a large amount of the stock out of the market. Other industrials have shown considerable improvement. Strawboard is firmer and the Brewery stocks present a rather better tone.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Price range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Oct. 21, 1893.
WHEAT.				
Oct.	51⅞	51⅞@ 52⅜	52⅜	61⅜
Dec.	52⅝	52⅝@ 53⅜	53⅜	63⅜
May	57⅝	57⅝@ 58⅜	58⅜	70⅜
CORN.				
Oct.	49⅝	50 @ 50¼	50¼	37⅜
Dec.	48⅝	48⅝@ 49	49	37⅜
May	49⅝	49⅝@ 50¼	50¼	41⅜
OATS.				
Oct.	28	28 @ 28¼	28	......
Nov.	28¼	28⅛@ 28¼	28¼	27⅜
May	32⅜	32⅜@ 33	33	31⅜
MESS PORK.				
Oct.	12.37½	12.25 @12.37½	12.37½	16.75
Jan.	12.17½	12.15 @12.27½	12.27½	14.32½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Oct.	7.15	7.10 @ 7.15	7.15	9.82½
Jan.	7.07½	7.00 @ 7.07½	7.05	8.40
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Oct.	6.37½	6.35 @ 6.42½	6.42½	9.00
Jan.	6.17½	6.10 @ 6.20	6.20	7.42½

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—SATURDAY

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

6000	A C O 6s ... 114¼@114⅜	5000	M L L T 7s ... 123⅜
3000	Atch 4s ... 66¼@66⅜	5000	N C & S L 1s ... 132⅜@133
3000	Atch 2d Class A. 19⅜	10000	N Y C 1st rg ... 126⅜
1500	C S 1st gt ... 111½	2000	N Y L E & W 2d cn-D & M Ectfs ... 72
5000	C & O con 5s ... 109	1000	N Y S & W 1st re 5s. 109
2000	C & O gnl 4½s ... 76⅜	10000	N P c tr n ... 75⅜@76
2000	C & O-R & A divist cn 4s ... 94⅜@95⅜	2000	N & M cn ... 110⅜
2000	C N J gm 5s reg ... 116	2000	Or Im cn ts ... 58⅜
2000	C & O reorg 1st ... 105⅜	5000	O S L 6s ... [illegible]
2000	C P 6s of '98 ... 104¼	5000	O S L & U con ... 43@43⅜
5000	C B & Q-Neb ex 4s ... 91⅜	2000	P of M 1s 4s 100⅜@100⅞
11000	C & N P lts tr r 40¼@40⅜	5000	P & R 3d pf in ... 17⅜
2000	C N J gm 5s ... 115	5000	P & R gm 4s ... 60⅜
2000	C & N W sf 5s reg ... 108	5000	P & W 1st ... 81¼@83
5000	D & R G 4s ... 85⅜	5000	R & W P c t 5s tr c ... 28⅜
9000	E T V & G c g 5s ... 106⅜@107	3000	R G W n 1st ... 69⅜
1000	Edison Ill 1st 5s ... 107¼	2000	R W & O con ... 116⅜@116⅞
5000	E L & B S 5s ... 99¼	3000	S J & G I 1st t c ... 62
5000	H & C 4s-1953 ... 100⅜	3000	S J & G I 1st cn ... 79⅜@80
1000	Ia C 1st 5s ... 91	5000	St L & F gm 6s ... 98
2000	K P 6s of 1896 ... 105⅜	5000	S L & S W 1st ... 59⅜
2000	K P 1st cn ... 76	5000	S L & S W 1st ... [illegible]
1000	Ky C 1st ... 114¼	10000	S P of C 5s ... 100⅜
3000	L S & M S ist cp ... 120	2000	T C I & R 6s-T D 6s ... 77⅜
5000	L V of N Y 1st ... 100⅜	2000	T & P 2d in ... [illegible]
5000	L I con 5s ... 117	2000	U S C 1st ... 72@73
5000	L I gm 4s ... 96½	1000	U E 1st 6s ... 81@81¼
2000	L & M S 1st ... 135	1000	U P 1st of 1896 ... 105⅜
5000	L N A & C con ... 91½	1000	U P 6s of 1898 ... 107¾
4000	M E 1st ... 121⅜	2000	U P sf 8s ... 105¾
5000	Mex I 1st 4s ... 65¾	1000	V M gm ... [illegible]
1000	M L S & W ex 5s ... 109⅜	5000	Gntee Stamp ... 97⅜
5000	M & N 1st of 1913 con 139	28000	Wab 1st 5s ... 105⅜@106
5000	M & St L 1st-s W Ex. 164	3000	Wab 2d mtg 6s ... 67⅜
5000	M & S L 3d ... 150⅜@151	3000	W S gt 4s ... 104⅜
5000	M K & T 1st 4s ... 81@81¼	2000	W N Y & P 2d tr r ... 24⅜@25
1000	M K & T 2d 4s ... 42⅜@43	2000	W U c tr 5s ... 107⅜
1000	M K & E 1st ... 73⅜	5000	W C 1st ... 53@55⅜

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	600	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Amn. Sugar	1,500	86⅞	87	86⅜	86⅞
Do pfd	75	92½	92½	91⅞	91⅞
Bay State Gas	3,250	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜
Bell Telephone	25	199	199	199	199
C. B. & Q	1,300	74	74⅛	73⅜	73⅝
General Elec	300	35	35	35	35
Do pfd	50	65	65	65	65
New England	1,150	31	32	31	31¾
Do pfd	50	60	60	60	60
Union Pacific	175	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Westinghouse Elec	150	35	35½	35	35½

BONDS.

$12000	Atch 4s ... 66⅛	$ 8000	do inc ... 35@37
5000	do 2ds ... 19⅛	3000	C B Q conv 5s 101¾
2000	Gas 2d 5s ... 58	7000	New Eng 7s .. 109

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 20.—Alta, 21c; Alpha Consolidated, 12c; Andes, 54c; Belcher, 94c; Belle Isle, 7c; Best & Belcher, $1.20; Bodie Consolidated, $1.20; Bullion, 38c; Bulwer Consolidated, 12c; Caledonia, 16c; Challenge Consolidated, 45c; Chollar, 65c; Confidence, $1.15; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.55; Consolidated Imperial, 2c; Consolidated New York, 4c; Crown Point, 69c; Exchequer, 6c; Gould & Currie, 61c; Hale & Norcross, 74c; Justice, 25c; Kentuck Consolidated, 5c; Mexican, $1.15; Mono, 20c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Occidental Consolidated, 8c; Ophir, $2.60; Overman, 21c; Potosi, 68c; Savage, 55c; Sierra Nevada, 85c; Silver Hill, 4c; Union Consolidated, 66c; Utah Consolidated, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 75c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Closing prices of mining shares: Bulwer, 12c; Chollar, 50c; Crown Point, 60c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.30; Deadwood, 50c; Gould & Curry, 65c; Hale & Norcross, 70c; Homestake, $15.00; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, $1.15; Ontario, $5.00; Ophir, $2.50; Plymouth, 10c; Quicksilver, $1.50; Quicksilver preferred, $15.10; Sierra Nevada, 55c; Standard, $1.10; Union Consolidated, 60c; Yellow Jacket, 70c.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Closing prices of mining shares: Atlantic, 9½c; Boston and Montana, 29c; Butte and Boston, 10¾c; Calumet and Hecla, $2.90; Centennial, 85c; Franklin, 12½c; Kearsarge, 6¾c; Osceola, 22c; Quincy, 90c; Tamarack, $1.55.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 20.—WHEAT—Strong and higher this morning, and closed ¼ to ½c higher than yesterday for futures and ½c for cash on track. The demand all around for cash wheat was good and while receipts were fair they failed to supply the amount wanted by millers and elevator companies for storage. Receipts, 839,000 bu; shipments, 25,000 bu. Reports from the interior indicate steady marketing by farmers even at these low prices. It is supposed the interior receipts will show about 1,000,000 bu increase in country storage for the week. Close: October, 56¼c; December, 55⅝c; May, 58½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 57¾c; No. 1 Northern, 56¾c; No. 2 Northern, 55¼c. FLOUR—Firmer. Patents, $3.20@3.40; bakers, $1.90@2.10. Production for the last twenty-four hours was estimated at 38,000 brls; shipments, 366,587 brls.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash and October, 58¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash and October, 56¾c; December, 56¼c; May, 59½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53¾c; No. 3, 50¾c; rejected, 47¾c. To arrive—No. 1 Northern, 56¾c. Rye, 45c. Flaxseed, $1.44½. Oats—No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31c. Barley—45@50c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 339; oats, 8; barley, 31; flax, 18. Receipts—Wheat, 235,619 bu; oats, 4,380 bu; barley, 11,982 bu; flax, 7,111 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 167,020 bu; barley, 818 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, higher; No. 2, cash and October, 52¾c; December, 53¾c; May, 57c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 50c; No. 2 yellow, 51½c. December, 48¼c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c. Rye—Dull; cash, 49c. CLOVERSEED—Steady; prime, cash and October, $5.25; November, $5.30; February, $5.35. Receipts—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; cloverseed, 145 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 55,500 bu; corn, 4,500 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; cloverseed, 53 bags.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; ½c higher. Sales on basis Kansas City. No. 2 hard, 48c; No. 2 red, 46@46½c; No. 3 red, 45½c; rejected, 42@44c; f. o. b. Mississippi River points, No. 2 hard, 55@56½c; No. 2 red, 52@53c; No. 3 red, 51½c. Corn—Slow at yesterday's best prices; No. 2 mixed, 43c; No. 2 white, 44c. Oats—Rather slow; No. 2 mixed, 28¼c; No. 2 white, nominally 31½@32c. No movement of grain.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat advanced on cables, gaining ⅜c. No. 2 red, cash, 49½c; December, 50¼c; May, 56⅝c. Corn firmer; higher on news from all sources; No. 2 mixed, cash, 47¾c; October, 47c; December, 46½c; May, 47c. Oats firm, higher; No. 2 cash, 29c; October, 28¾c; December, 29½c; May, 32⅞@33c. Rye—49c bid for No. 2 regular. Barley, no trading. Bran—61c on track.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 20.—GRAIN—Corn firm, steady; No. 2, 49¾c; No. 3, 48¾c. Oats active, firm; No. 2 white, 29¾@30c; No. 3 white, 29¼@29½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 49@49½c. WHISKY—Firm; highwines basis, $1.23. Receipts—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 53,300 bu; oats, 50,600 bu; rye, 2,400; barley, 13,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 9,750 bu; oats, 51,700 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,900 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, 55@55½c; No. 3 red, 54½c; No. 1 white, 58c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 3 yellow, 55½c; No. 2 corn, 55½c; No. 3 corn, 54¾c; new yellow, 50@51c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 mixed, 32c.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 20.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 90c; good, $1.00. SPIRITS—Firm; 25c. TAR—Steady; $1.15. TURPENTINE—Quiet; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of Shipment of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 15	22,653	708	34,663	19,903
Tuesday, Oct. 16	9,061	547	23,960	17,300
Wednesday, Oct. 17	19,218	1,081	28,445	28,521
Thursday, Oct. 18	15,360	948	24,844	15,198
Friday, Oct. 19	4,837	681	24,163	11,801
Saturday, Oct. 20	2,000	100	16,000	2,000
Total	73,129	4,065	151,075	94,723
Previous week	73,334	4,029	107,607	95,691
Cor. week, 1893	85,208	5,966	119,041	82,906
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 15	3,510	5	9,925	2,785
Tuesday, Oct. 16	2,647	91	5,686	1,974
Wednesday, Oct. 17	3,479	117	8,016	1,323
Thursday, Oct. 18	4,443	113	6,525	4,251
Friday, Oct. 19	3,420	78	7,294	1,381
Saturday	1,000	.....	6,000	1,000
Total	18,499	404	43,446	12,714

Estimated receipts Monday: 20,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, 12,000 sheep.

CATTLE—The market for cattle closed nominally firm, with a very good clearance in all branches of the trade. The late reports from across the water were a little more encouraging to the exporters and recent sharp decline in prices is expected to shorten the supplies of desirable native cattle the coming week. The range cattle season is nearing an end. Closing cattle quotations were:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	$5.65@6.10
Choice to prime, 1,300@1,500 lbs.	4.90@5.60
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs.	4.25@5.00
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs.	3.50@4.25
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs.	2.90@3.60
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.30@2.90
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.90@2.40
Inferior to good canning cows	1.00@1.85
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.	2.10@3.45
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	2.00@5.60
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs.	2.25@3.20
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.80@2.60
Western rangers, steers	2.60@4.40

HOGS—There were 25,000 hogs on sale. Prices were very uneven, but largely 10@15c lower. Large drovers cost 10c less than Friday's average and 25c less than Thursday. The demand was fair, and buyers kept at work quite steadily, though nobody could see any signs of improvement in late prices. Mixed hogs sold at $4.55@4.90, largely at $4.60@4.80; heavy at $4.30@5.05; light, $4.35@4.75; pigs, $2.75@4.25.

SHEEP—No sheep of any consequence were sold today. Feeders took a few, but there was no demand from killers. Values were steady, with sheep quotable at $1.00@2.80, and poor to choice lambs, $2.00@4.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400; shipments, 1,100. Market dull, unchanged from yesterday's prices. HOGS—Receipts, 300; shipments, 2,700. Market steady at Friday's quotations.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 20.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; yesterday, 1,870; shipments, 264; 10@15c lower, $4.25@4.45; bulk, $4.35@4.40. CATTLE—Receipts, 200; yesterday, 140; shipments, 245; dull, tendency lower; feeders, $2.40@2.75; yearlings, $1.50@2.25; cows, $1.00@2.50; bulls, $1.25@2.00; oxen, $1.25@2.50; veals, $3.00@4.00.

ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Few Changes in Americans at London—Absence of Signs of Weakness.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—There are very few changes in the prices for American securities today but there were fewer signs of weakness than have been visible in the international stocks here lately. Matters are pretty dull, just as they have been in New York, and the market apparently was very narrow, there being no disposition to do anything one way or the other. The advances were: Northern Pacific preferred ¼, Louisville and Nashville ¼, Chesapeake and Ohio ¼. The declines were: St. Paul ⅛, Atchison ⅛, the stocks not mentioned selling at a parity with last night's closing prices in New York.

Consols were quoted at 101 7-16 for both money and the account. The rate of discount on short-time bills was firm at ¾@1 per cent. Money loaned at ¼@½ per cent.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

WALL STREET IS FIRM

HOLDERS OF SECURITIES SHOW INDIFFERENCE TO CHANGES.

Investors Are in a Quandary and Bears Will Not Extend Their Lines Because Prices Go Up on the Least Buying—Evidences That Prices of Staples Must Go Up Soon—Roberts' Rosy View Affects Many Speculators—Improvement in Railway Receipts Continues.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Although new low records were made for both wheat and cotton and the condition of the foreign exchange was such that heavy gold exports appeared to be imminent, the Wall street markets remained almost stationary throughout the week. Holders of securities have probably never before displayed such complete indifference to the changes in financial and commercial affairs as at the present time. Good news fails to stimulate purchases, while no long stocks are dislodged by unfavorable developments. It is a waiting period with investors, and speculators are in a quandary as to what to do. The bears have about reached the end of their rope, and are chary about extending their lines, because when they want to cover, stocks are not to be had easily and prices go up with a rush on the execution of very moderate buying orders. The short interest is dangerously heavy, considering the fact that the market is narrow, and should anything occur to induce aggressive action by the bulls a sharp rise would be the inevitable result.

The tenaciousness of holders of stocks is something that should constantly be kept in mind, for it is obvious that unless they can be frightened out any bear movement that may be inaugurated is doomed to defeat. There are various ways to account for the equanimity of holders. The great staples of the country are already down to such low prices that, taking into consideration the actual cost of production alone, it is evident that a turn for the better must come before a great while. When the raising of cotton or wheat proves unprofitable for any length of time planters and farmers look around for new means of earning a livelihood and the trouble sooner or later corrects itself through a diminished yield.

Food Products May Go Higher.

The unsettled condition of European politics, aggravated by the critical illness of the Czar, may at any moment lead to an advance in food products as well as cotton that would revolutionize sentiment in trade circles as well as in Wall street. One thing is certain, that the decline in wheat and cotton at intervals strikes the street with steadily diminishing force and that some of the other arguments advanced by the bears are practically ignored. There is a feeling that even though railroad earnings continue on a basis where small dividends only can be declared it is better to hang on to securities with money going a begging at nominal rates than to accept present low prices. In short, as the money market is congested with funds stocks paying 4 or 5 per cent per annum on the basis of par are good things to hold when they can be purchased at 50, 60, or 70 cents on the dollar. In no other way can the strength of such stocks as the Burlington and Quincy and St. Paul be accounted for. When the public is once inoculated with the idea that the trade and industries of the country have turned the point of extreme depression and are really on the mend it is difficult, if not impossible, to buck against such a sentiment.

The extended interview recently printed with President Roberts of the Pennsylvania has undoubtedly had a most reassuring effect. Mr. Roberts rarely talks, but when he does comment on the situation his remarks command general attention—first, because his leaning towards the side of conservatism, and second, because as the head of one of the greatest railway systems in the world he has peculiar advantages to obtain correct views of the business outlook. It is only necessary to say that when Mr. Roberts expresses the opinion that improvement, while it may come by easy stages, is in sight, a host of investors and speculators feel it tolerably safe to espouse the bull side.

Improvement in Railway Receipts.

It is to be said the improvement noted in railway tariff receipts for the last month or two compared with 1893 continues, although the passenger traffic is much less than last year, when there was a rush to the World's Fair from various parts of the country. Some of the smaller systems particularly are showing up excellently, and the stocks of these are bound to advance just as soon as speculation revives. Shrewd capitalists are beginning to pick them up at current low prices, feeling quite confident of the outcome.

The trading in stocks reached 860,392 shares, against 851,719 the previous week, and over three-fifths of the business was in Sugar, St. Paul, and General Electric. Sugar gained three points for the week, and General Electric went down about as much. The manipulation of these two excited more interest than the movement of all other stocks. Sugar went up in spite of the statements that the Havemeyers and other insiders were opposed to an advance at this time. Street gossip had it that the rise was due to the operations of a bob-tailed pool, and, as many traders supposed the advance would be followed by a collapse, they lost their money. Some of the largest refineries have been shut down, and with the curtailment of production surplus stocks are being worked off. The insiders tell their friends that if the November elections result satisfactorily there will be a splendid opportunity for another bull campaign, and that so far as the surplus itself is concerned thousands are rapidly assuming better shape.

General Electric's Drop a Puzzler.

The drop in General Electric was a puzzler, inasmuch as those who direct the affairs of the company aver that its financial condition is excellent and that the future is full of encouragement. On the other hand, the bears have sent statements broadcast that the General Electric company is taking contracts at rates that show no profit, with the view of being able to make good returns in the way of gross earnings.

Should the stock suffer any material decline from present figures the calculations of some of the wealthiest men of the street will be all awry, for bankers and their friends both here and elsewhere have bought stock all the way down from 40. Chicago Gas, which was fourth in point of activity, was held well in hand, the bulls advancing or lowering the price at will. Care seems to have been taken not to alarm the short interest, which is heavy.

The Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, Western Union, and National Lead met with excellent support, and altogether the feeling was more confident than for some weeks, as the more the situation is looked into the more difficult it appears for the bears to extricate themselves from their delemma without bringing about a material advance in prices.

The piling up of the reserves of the city banks means a continuance of merely nominal rates for money, and will make Wall street less apprehensive about gold exports should they be resumed during the coming week.

WEEK'S MOVEMENTS ALL DOWNWARD.

London's Stock Market Declines, Though It Is Inactive—Falling Off Noted.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The money market during the week was unchanged. The stock market was inactive. Speculation was almost suspended owing to the uncertainty concerning the Czar and the Ameer of Afghanistan. The Jewish holidays also tended to diminish the volume of business except in the market for mine shares, where great activity still prevailed. The week's movements were almost without exception downward. Russian, German, French, Spanish, and Turkish securities were all heavy. Home railway securities dropped considerably. The settlement which commences next Wednesday is expected to show that there has been a large account opened for a rise. The decline on the week in American railway securities was mostly fractional. It is believed that the bottom has been almost reached and that after the elections gradually improving trade will have its natural effect, inducing a steady rise. New York Central was up ¼. The following declines were noted: Central Pacific 1½, Reading firsts ex., ½, Atchison 4s ¾, Reading, Wabash incomes, Norfolk and Western, Lake Shore, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, each half. Grand Trunk securities again dropped on unfavorable receipts. Mexicans were steady. South Americans were dull.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Lake Shipments of the Week.

The large number of vessels which were forced out of the grain trade last week by the stoppage of grain shipments was cared for in the iron ore traffic without any serious break in rates. The advance in hard coal rates from Buffalo to Chicago and Milwaukee compensated for the slow movement of grain, as nearly all vessels bringing up coal were sent after iron ore. It is expected that there will be a spurt in the movement of grain from both Chicago and Duluth before the close of the season, but how soon it will come is problematical. The talk among vessel-owners now is that when iron ore ceases to move freely that a large proportion of the fleets will go into ordinary. Grain shipments out of Chicago for the week were:

Place.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Buffalo	53,183	137,072	427,151	186,034
Kingston	.....	.....	42,000	.....
Ogdensburg	325	.....	25,000	.....
Midland	.....	.....	107,807	80,444
Port Huron	.....	.....	75,000	.....
Erie	3,039	230,330	.....	.....
Totals	56,547	367,402	676,958	266,478

In addition to the above 265,000 bu of barley and 21,000 bu of flaxseed were shipped.

BAY CITY, MICH.—Lumber shipments for the last week were 4,658,000 feet. Buyers from the East are plentiful, and it is thought that the remainder of the season will see greater shipments than for the same period in many years past.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal shipments for the last week were considerably increased, the amount being 78,200 tons.

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Around the Lakes.

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 21.—A meeting of all persons interested in log towing has been called to meet in this place Tuesday afternoon to discuss measures to induce or compel the Canadian Government to withdraw its ruling that the duty of 20 per cent must be paid on boom sticks every time they enter Canadian ports. A committee will be appointed to consult with the Privy Council at Ottawa and to prepare a bill to present to the next Congress, which will give the government power to retaliate if Canada persists in the present position.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The steamer Alva grounded on Seneca shoal last night. The shoal is eight miles up the south shore. The Alva was fortunate, four tugs releasing it. It was foggy when the steamer went on. The thermometer registered 105° at the International bridge today, and at 4 o'clock was still 93° on the dock in the sunshine.

BAY CITY, Oct. 21.—Wheeler & Co. have contracted to build a triple-expansion engine for the steam yacht Restless, which, it is thought, will increase its speed three miles an hour. The engine will measure 13, 19, and 32 inches in diameter, by 16 inches stroke. The engine will be built for a working pressure of 250 pounds of steam.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 21.—The steamer Aurora, bound up light, is aground six miles east of Detour. The wind is light, from the southeast. Tugs Gladiator and Merrick have gone to its assistance.

DEER PARK, Mich., Oct. 21.—The tugs Swain and Crusader released the stranded steamer Colwell after working eleven hours. The steamer is on its way to the Soo.

Vessel Movements.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared—Globe, Duluth.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Maryland.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—John Craig, Seymour, Presley.

EAST TAWAS, MICH.—Cleared—Orton, Racine, Benton, Col. Ellsworth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—La Salle, Two Sisters. Cleared—Bacon, Duluth, light.

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—Arrived—Chriss Grover. Cleared—Mariska, ore, Cleveland; Northern Wave, ore, Buffalo.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Up—McVittie, Quito, Nipigon, Delaware, Melbourne, Saginaw Valley. Down—Burton, James.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Sheltered—Fearless, Blackhawk, Herschel, Ida, Kanters, Young, Edwards, Calkins, Jose, La Petite.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Onoko, Saginaw Valley, Paris, Alva. Cleared—Coal—H. E. Packer, Chicago; Grand Traverse, Green Bay.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Merrimac, Escanaba. Cleared—D. S. Austin, Manistee; S. S. Curry, City of Genoa, Minnesota, Escanaba.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Macy, Merritt, Norman, Mont Blanc, Hammond, Rounds, Houghton, Davis, Three Brothers, Downing, Badger, Sunshine. Cleared—Coal—Brown, America, Duluth. Light—Camden, Marquette.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Success, M. Dall, Avery, 6 a. m.; Magill, 7; Goodman, 9; Neff, 9:30; Soper, Wood, noon; Worthington and consorts, 2:30 p. m.; Moss, Norman, 3; Anna Laura, 4:30. Up—Foster, Parks, 3:30 a. m.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Farwell, Rutter, Fairbank, Australasia, Brown. Cleared—Parker, Palmer, Vulcan, Madagascar, Dundee, Mather and consort, Brazil, ore; Lewiston, wheat, Buffalo; Monohansett, Grampian, Stafford, McWilliams, Francomb, lumber, Tonawanda.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Morley, Ewen, 6 a. m.; Cayuga, 7:50; Jewett, 8; Tuscarora, 9:40; Washburn, 10:30; Everett and consort, Egan, 11:10; Mary Boyce and consort, 12:30 p. m.; Naiad, 5. Up—Helena, 7:20 last night; Inter-Ocean and consort, 9; Parnell, 2:30 a. m.; Kate Winslow, Blaine, 11; Hurlbut and consort, noon; M. E. Cook, 2:20 p. m.; Madden and consort, 3; Canisteo, 3:30.

Down—Manhattan, 7; Ionia, 8:30. Wind southwest, light, clear. The fog which hung over the lake last night and today cleared up tonight.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Holland consorts, Masaba, Gould, 11 last night; Owen, midnight; Wallula, Hesper, 10 a. m.; Northern Queen, John Owen, noon; Adella Shores consort, Arabia, 2 p. m.; St. Lawrence, Briton, 4; German, Northern light, 6. Down—Hall, midnight; Bielman, 2 a. m.; Gratwick, 3; Yuma, 7; Starke, Iosco, 9; Manola, Maruba, 11; John Mitchell, North Star, C. B. Lockwood, Shrigley consort, 2 p. m.; Kaliyuga consort, 5; Columbia, William Chisholm, Marigold, 6:30.

Up—Wilson and consort, 9. Down—Specular and consort, 9.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Wawatam, 9:50 last night; Griffin, 11:10; Hoyt and consorts, 12:50 a. m.; Baldwin and barges, 1; Cherokee, Chippewa, 3:30; Kearsarge, 5:40; Manchester, 6:30; Venice, Nicholas, 7:10; Globe, Mariposa, 7:50; Buffalo, 8; White Star, Robinson, 8:30; Robert Packer, 8:40; Buttironi, 8:50; Leland and barges, 9:10; Wissahickon, Idaho, 10:40; Toledo, America, 11; Frost, 11:10; Roumania, Barlum, Alcona, Alta, 11:20; Fayette Brown, 11:40; Maumee Valley, noon; Fedora, 12:30 p. m.; Florida, Seguin, 12:40; H. S. Tuttle, Queen City, 1:30; Two Parkers, 2; Harlem, Tower, Wadena, 3:10; Josephine Parker, 4. Down—Sibley, Twin Sisters, 9:30 last night; Drake, 12:20 a. m.; Horace Tuttle, 10:50; Scranton, 12:40 p. m.; Cranage, 1; Veronica, 1:30; Robert Mills, Lindsay, Rugee, 1:50; Boston, 2; Plankinton, 2:20; Centurion, Moran, 2:40; Coffinberry, Paige, Clyde, 2:50; Vanderbilt, Loretta, Mercur, Maritana, 3; Uganda, 4:40.

Up—Gratwick (steel), 6:40; Louisiana, 6:50; Jenks, 8:20. Down—Naples, 8; Haight, Van Straubenzie, 7:30; Cadillac, 8; Mineral Rock barges, 8:10; Jessie barges, 8:20; Joliet, 8:30; Rhoda Emily, 9; Rosedale, 9:30.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Wawatam, 6 a. m.; Millie Smith, 6:30; Pontiac, 6:40; Manistique and consorts, Panther, 7:30; Boynton and consorts, 8; Colgate and consorts, Devereux, 8:20; Saxon, Saginaw and consort, 8:30; Gilbert, 8:40; Michigan, Sam Marshal, 9; Henry Chisholm and consort, 9:30; Griffin, Robert Rhodes, 10; Dyer, Hoyt and consorts, 10:10; Miles, 10:30; John Eddy and consort, 11; Kearsarge, 11:30; Nelson Mills, noon; Manchester, 12:40 p. m.; Baldwin and barges, Nichols, Mariposa, 1; Cherokee and consort, 1:30; Globe, 1:40; Venice, 2; Porter and consort, 4; Buffalo, 4:10; Pratt and consort, 5; Wissahickon, 6; Harry Packer, E. M. Peck, Fedora, 6:10; White Star and consort, 7:30; Buttironi, 8; Roumania and consort, 8:20. Down—Loretta, Morgan, 7 a. m.; Rugee, 7:10; Lindsay, Jessie and consorts, 7:20; Cranage, Robert Mills, Atlantic, 8:30; Mineral Rock and barges, Plankinton, Clyde, 8:40; Fletcher and consorts, 9; Vanderbilt, Centurion, 9:30; Lake Michigan, 9:40; Maritana, Volunteer raft, 10; Uganda, 11:10; Garden City and barges, noon; Naples, 12:30 p. m.; Codorus, 12:40; Cadillac, 1; Joliet, 1:30; Rosedale, 2:10; Rhoda Emily, 3; Colonial and consort, 4; C. H. Johnson, H. G. Cleveland, 6:30; Cormorant and consort, Caledonia, 7; Mackinac, 8. The heavy fog on the river delayed movement of boats last night. Wind, west, light.

Marine Notes.

The fire boat Yosemite was yesterday brought down the river and moored at its station at the foot of La Salle street. The repairs on the boat are not yet completed, but it will be in shape for service in a few days.

The steamer Monteagle, which was aground in the river in the draw of the St. Paul railroad bridge, up the north branch, was released yesterday afternoon, lightering enough coal so the steamer could be towed through the bridge.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—B. Barnes, Escanaba; M. Duncan, S. O. Neff, Pewaukee, W. Aldrich, Menominee; Arcadia, Arcadia; Resumption, Ford River; M. T. Greene, Naubinway; W. J. Carter, Normandie, Ludington; L. B. Shepard, Manistee; R. Howlett, Rapid River; J. Otis, Muskegon; Guido, Pierport; J. D. Marshall, Oscoda. Sundries—Mohawk, Saranac, Owego, Buffalo. Iron ore—A. L. Hopkins, E. Kelly, Ashland.

Cleared—Grain—Milwaukee, Hudson, G. B. Owen, Buffalo; Conemaugh, Lycoming, Erie. Sundries—Arthur Orr, Buffalo. Light—Unadilla, Cheboygan; S. K. Martin, Marinette; Annie Laura, Menominee; George Steel, Charlevoix; R. Howlett, Grand Haven.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

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HIS VIEWS ON CANADA.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE DISCUSSES SOME LIVE ISSUES.

President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Favors the Erection of a Monument to Richard Montgomery in Quebec—Says There Are No Antagonisms Between the Border Countries—What Will Bring About Continental Union—Visionary Railroad Project Is Exploded.

MONTREAL, Canada, Oct. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—Sir William Van Horne was seen in his offices of the Canadian Pacific railway in relation to the proposed erection of a monument to Richard Montgomery at Quebec. The railway President's recent honor of knighthood at the hands of British royalty has not affected his esteem for the land of his birth and its traditions. His face glowed with approval of the patriotic project as he said: "In sailing down under the frowning heights of the old citadel the propriety of replacing the piece of black and white pine board that tells the story of the hero's death with something more substantial and fitting has always appealed to my sense of the fitness of things. Montgomery's sacrifice on the eve of 1776 at the foot of those unscalable Canadian heights has always seemed to me one of the most pathetic incidents of American history. There are no more broader-minded people on the face of the earth than Canadians. They are tolerant to a degree, particularly to Americans, whom they receive as their very own. The difference between the people on both sides of the line may seem a bit emphasized collectively, but when met individually we are one. I take little stock in the utterances of such orators as Senator Higgins, who was lately invited to address the good folks of Ogdensburg. In fact, there is no antagonism between the two countries when matters are thoroughly understood. Why should there be? There may have been misconceptions socially during and succeeding the civil war, when the extremes of social position found refuge in Canada. The cultured Southerner and the bounty-jumping and boodling Northerner equally protecting themselves under the ægis of British hospitality, it was natural the Canadian should contrast the latter unfavorably with the former and mentally declare against the immediate dweller to the south of the boundary line. But time has adjusted all this and our mutual relations are of the most cordial nature, notwithstanding the occasional inflammable speeches that crop out."

As to Continental Union.

"What do you think of continental union as an effect of succeeding variable tariffs in hastening on such an event?" was ventured as a leading question.

"I can't say that tariff legislations are ever going to precipitate such an event, although that they spasmodically affect business on both sides the line is undeniable. The McKinley bill taught Canada a wholesome lesson of self-reliance even if it was ungallantly aimed at the poor hen roost and dairy of the farmer's good wife—for you know it's the housewife among the farmers here, as in the United States, who regulates the domestic exchequer. If ever a union comes about as the 'manifest destiny,' so much discussed, I think it will be brought by a union of forces to combat a common enemy or a joint issue of some kind unforeseen now. Germany would never have been what she is today had it not been for the late struggle against France, where all petty differences of her national household were smothered and forgotten in the one great aim to defeat what they united in believing a common enemy."

As to the relative differences between Canada and the United States as places of residence Sir William expressed himself gratified at the manner of administering justice in the former country, assuring peace and security to its inhabitants in their home lives as it does.

"There are, of course, many of the law's delays and uncertainties here as elsewhere," he said, "and the friends of criminals, for instance, may use or misuse money and influence in their behalf. In the meantime, however, the culprits themselves are not out on writs of one thing or another awaiting developments. They are secure behind the bars. I rather like the desire the Canadian has brought with him from the old country to surround the home life with comparative seclusion. The Englishman's home, however small or humble, is 'his castle,' and he prefers the little discomforts and labor attendant upon keeping it up to casting in his lot with a dozen other families in the more elegant and comfortable apartment house."

"Apartment houses are unpopular?"

"It may be we are not yet crowded enough for space to make them an imperative demand of the people, but I believe they will never be so universally popular here as in the United States."

"And the climate?"

"Is superb! Nothing is more libeled than the climate of Canada. The propriety of our winter carnivals has been questioned upon the score of their advertising Canada as a snow-bound and hyperborean country—and there may be something in it. But I believe that visitors who once taste the joys of Canadian winter sports under the bluest of skies in its invigorating atmosphere are the best means of dissipating wrong impressions that exist regarding the northern climate. When winter comes, it is here to stay; but we are prepared for its advent. Houses are warm and comfortable; the children are dressed in flannel and turned loose, and for the rising generation at least, a long season of frolic and fun sets in. If winter lingers a little longer in the lap of spring here than in Illinois the warm breezes and sunshine of May push vegetation ahead so rapidly no time is lost to the agriculturist. As their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen will reside in Montreal for a season, the Montreal carnival will be an unusually brilliant affair this winter."

Reminiscences of Far Northwest.

Speaking of the Canadian climate evidently recalled pleasant reminiscences of the Far Northwest, the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, and the region where the warm "chinook" breezes are born. Sir William crossed the room and selected from a collection of wonderful views a number of photographs that were presumably associated in his mind with many a delightful excursion with rod and gun. His eyes gleamed with pleasure as he recalled scene after scene—one place where a herd of a thousand mild-eyed deer crowded round him, fearless and curious, brushing up against him in a narrow ford—for the first time possibly gazing upon a "ruler of creation"—another place where it would seem the creative powers of the universe had been in mortal combat, and in fierce struggle rent the everlasting mountains so their vast cañons had become cradling beds for storms that sweep the continent. It was easy to see that the railway President's tastes were not exclusively confined to the practical planning of extending lines and bridges and building steamships.

It was no surprise a few moments later when he selected a large picture of the "Château Frontenac," Quebec, and gave it a few skillful strokes of his pencil, and presto! new battlements, towers, lofty arched porticos appeared at the side of the grand pile that already crowns the Dufferin terrace.

"There!" said the artist, stepping lightly across the room with justifiable gratification at the success of his castle-building, "there is the new annex to be completed this summer at the Frontenac! What do you think of it?"

"May I know something about getting to Europe by a forty-eight-hour sail, Sir William? They tell me there is a proposed scheme to lay a railroad along the St. Lawrence to Belle Isle Straits, bringing the poor sailor like myself to within two days of Milford Haven, Wales, and they say that Mr. Vanderbilt and yourself are going to confer this boon of rail and steamship upon the traveling community. Is it so?"

Explodes One Visionary Scheme.

Sir William laughed outright. "Mr. Vandegbilt's name is associated with the laying of every rail and tie in Christendom, I believe," he said. "I'm afraid you'll have to wait some time longer before you can sail or fly across the big pond in two days. But you can take a skip round the world shortly by this route in thirty-five days if you like," said Sir William, taking out maps, which he explained with minutest detail of time and railway connection in Siberia, Russia, and America.

"You'll have to get out new maps if the Celestials and Japs don't cry 'quits' soon. The Japanese seem to be proving their metal, it is true. I had occasion to notice the difference between the Chinese and Japanese in this country the other day. In the office in New York where a party of each were purchasing tickets to their homes the Chinamen were all booked for steerage, the little Japs cabin passengers. The Canadian Pacific has been credited also with contemplating the establishment of a line of ocean greyhounds so that tourists from the West may avoid the long, hot ride to New York to embark, enjoying instead the delightful experience of a journey past Niagara, the Thousand Isles, St. Lawrence, Saugenay, and Quebec before entering upon a much shorter sea voyage than that from New York. Is that also only rumor?"

Sir William admitted the possibility and advisability of such a scheme, but seemed unwilling to commit himself regarding it. Said he:

"The Canadian Pacific has been accused of attempting to divert trade from Chicago by laying tracks that actually shorten its distance from the Pacific, thereby adding to and feeding its immense trade with the Northwest. So many idle and illogical statements are constantly made regarding the road the less said about it the better. Those most interested, the business-men and traveling public, are the only persons qualified to speak and act, and they will choose whatever routes and rates suit best their interests regardless of the name of the company that caters to their necessities."

DEMOCRATIC ERA OF CHEAPNESS.

Figures Showing the Decreased Purchasing Power of the People.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* These are two commodities that invariably travel hand in hand. President Cleveland believes in cheapness, and has so expressed himself. The assumption of office by himself and his party has given us abundant cheapness, which, however, has proved costly to the people. The farmer has not been pleased with cheap wheat, nor the laborer with cheap wages or no wages. Less money circulated among the people means a smaller purchasing power. This is evident from statistics of the Treasury Department, which give our per capita consumption of wheat, corn, sugar, and coffee as follows:

Year.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Sugar, pounds.	Coffee, pounds.
	—Consumption per capita of—			
1892	5.91	30.33	63.5	9.63
1893	4.85	23.66	63.4	8.25
Decrease	1.06	6.67	.1	1.38

These figures are significant. They represent the decreased purchasing power of the people since they knew the country would be governed by Democracy. Economy was the order of the day, either voluntary or enforced. If we apply these per capita decreases of consumption to our total population of 65,500,000 persons, we arrive at the total decreased consumption in these four articles as follows:

Decreased consumption of—	
Wheat, bushels	71,550,000
Corn, bushels	450,225,000
Sugar, pounds	6,750,000
Coffee, pounds	93,150,000

Let us look further and apply a value of 50 cents per bushel to the decreased consumption of wheat, 45 cents a bushel to the smaller quantity of corn used, five cents per pound to the sugar, and 25 cents per pound to the coffee, and we shall have an idea of the cash value of Democratic economy in these four articles alone. Thus:

		Price, cents.	Total value.
Wheat, bushels	71,550,000	50	$ 35,775,000
Corn, bushels	450,225,000	45	202,601,250
Sugar, pounds	6,750,000	5	337,500
Coffee, pounds	93,150,000	25	23,287,500
Total loss			$261,901,250

For these four articles alone the people spent $261,901,250 less money in 1893 than in 1892. The returns for the present year will probably show a still greater loss. This, however, gives the farmer an idea why wheat and corn are so cheap. The sugar refinery workers can imagine why they are laid off. The coffee importers and retail grocers can understand why their business has not been so flourishing as in 1892. The people, earning less money, were obliged to spend less. It is the result of Democracy.

EXPERIMENTS IN HYPNOTISM.

Some of the Tricks of the Professional Hypnotists Revealed.

The editor of the London *Medical Journal*, in an article published in the October *Century*, reveals some of the tricks of those who practice hypnotism in public. Here is an extract from the article:

One point in L.'s exhibition, which was undoubtedly genuine, was his remarkable and stoical endurance of pain. He stood before us smiling and open-eyed while he ran long needles into the fleshy parts of his arms and legs without flinching, and he allowed one of the gentlemen present to pinch his skin in different parts with strong crenated pincers in a manner which bruised it, and which, to most people, would have caused intense pain. L. allowed no sign of suffering or discomfort to appear; he did not set his teeth or wince; his pulse was not quickened, and the pupil of his eye did not dilate as physiologists tell us it does when pain passes a certain limit.

It may be said that this merely shows that in L. the limit of endurance was beyond the normal standard, or in other words that his sensitiveness was less than that of the average man. At any rate his performance in this respect was so remarkable that some of the gentlemen present were fain to explain it by a supposed "post-hypnotic suggestion," the theory apparently being that L. and his comrades hypnotized one another and thus made themselves insensible to pain. Such a power would have been invaluable to the Jews whose grinders were extracted by our Plantagenet Kings, and to the heretics who fell into the clutches of the inquisition.

So far-fetched an explanation is, however, unnecessary. As surgeons have reason to know, persons vary widely in their sensitiveness to pain. I have seen a man chat quietly with the bystanders while his carotid artery was being tied without the use of chloroform. During the Russo-Turkish war wounded Turks often astonished English doctors by undergoing the most formidable amputations with no other anesthetic than a cigaret. Hysterical women will inflict very severe pain on themselves—merely for wantonness or in order to excite sympathy. The fakirs who allow themselves to be hung up by hooks beneath their shoulder blades seem to think little of it, and, as a matter of fact, I believe are not much inconvenienced by the process.

RELIC OF THE OLD SLAVERY DAYS

The Bond Required Before Negroes Could Travel on Railroads.

It may not be generally known to those who came on the stage of existence subsequent to the war that slaves were transported on the railroads subject to such conditions as appear in the following document, which was preserved by Robert Morris of Kentucky. As a relic of ante-bellum days it will be interesting alike to old and young:

"Whereas, The President and directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad the 1st day of August, 1860, passed the following resolution: 'The transportation of persons of color over the road and the liability incurred being under consideration; resolved, that no person of color be taken in the cars for passage over any part of the road or its branches without the execution of an obligation, signed by a responsible party or parties, to indemnify and save the company harmless, and the superintendent print forms, to be kept at the different depots, and give full instructions to the agents and conductors and have this resolution fully carried into effect.' Now this instrument witnesseth that the undersigned obligate themselves to pay the Louisville and Nashville railroad company all costs and damages which said company shall incur for taking at our instance the following slave (colored person) over their road—to-wit: A negro girl named Milly, about 14 years old, the property of Craig Middleton of Henry County, Kentucky. As witness our hands this 24th day of December, 1860.

"OSSIAN A. DRANE, Principal.
John Neely, Surety."

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Gang of Brigands Broken Up.

At Lucera, in the Province of Foggia, Italy, the "Mala Vita" gang, which had been in existence since 1882, has just been broken up. It was an organization bound by oaths to live by robbery and to do no honest work; it was controlled by a council which promoted and punished as it saw fit. Treachery was punished by death. Sixty-eight members have now been sent to prison for terms of from five to ten years.

TO WIDEN ITS SCOPE.

THE TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY PLANS TO BECOME POWERFUL.

Reorganization Contemplated by Admission of Representatives from Councils of the Allied Trades—This Plan, as Alleged, Would Make It the Strongest Labor Body in the West—Resolution Passed Favoring a Constitutional Amendment Regulating Contracts.

The Trade and Labor Assembly has under consideration a plan for reorganization presented at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The object is to make the Trade and Labor Assembly the most powerful labor organization in the city. It proposes to admit to its membership instead of the various trades unions the delegates of councils elected by central organizations or councils in which are included all the allied trades of each council. In its new organization its influence would be increased and would make it the strongest body in the West.

The central bodies now in existence are: Allied Printing Trades Council, Clothing Trades Council, Garment Workers' District Council, Iron Workers' Council, Transportation Council, Bakers' Central Council, Carpenters' District Council, Cigarmakers' Joint Executive Board, Hotel and Restaurant Employés' Joint Executive Board, Painters' District Council, Machinists' District Council, Machine Wood Workers' Council, Stationary Engineers' District Council, Cabinetmakers' Council, Coopers' Joint Executive Board, Carriage and Wagon Workers' Joint Executive Board, Ironmolders' Joint Executive Board, Women's Central Council.

Those which, according to the new plan could yet be formed are: Marine Trades Council, Leatherworkers' Council, Building Material Workers' Council, Railway Employés' Central Council.

Aside from the above the following could be included: Central Labor Union (German), Bohemian Central Labor Union, South Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, and Evanston Trade and Labor Assembly. The membership is to be composed of one delegate for each branch industry represented in each central council and three delegates at large from each central council.

Among the purposes defined in the constitution are the transaction of business of interest to labor unions of Chicago and vicinity, to the labor movement in general; to prepare and present to legislative bodies such legislation as may be demanded by the masses; and to perform such work as may tend to promote the peace and welfare of the community and the preservation of the rights of all citizens. The officers of the organizations are to be voted for by the entire membership of the individual bodies. The plan as outlined was referred to the Committee on Constitution and was made a special order for the next meeting. The officers of the organization are in favor of making the new change.

Delegate Jensen introduced a resolution urging laboring men to vote for the following constitutional amendment, which will be submitted to the voters at the next election:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that there be submitted to the people of the State of Illinois for their ratification or rejection at the next general election for members of the next General Assembly the following additional amendment to the Constitution: "The General Assembly shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to enact and provide for the enforcement of all laws that it shall deem necessary to regulate and control contracts, conditions, and relations existing and arising from time to time between corporations and their employés."

It was necessary, the resolution stated, the amendment should be passed as all legislation heretofore in the line of truck laws, etc., had been declared unconstitutional.

Delegate Barrett of the Hat Finishers' Association introduced a communication declaring that though the Republican Cook County Marching club had declared itself in favor of union goods its members had purchased non-union hats. A lively discussion followed the resolutions denouncing the club, but despite of all opposition were finally passed.

The Bakers' Executive Board introduced resolutions denouncing the distribution of art portfolios bearing the advertisement of a non-union bakery by teachers in the public schools. The resolutions were referred to the Grievance committee.

Delegate Grady announced the eight hour law was being violated on the Drainage Canal and asked that the matter be given attention by the assembly.

George T. McNamara was elected delegate to the fourteenth annual session of the American Federation of Labor at Denver Dec. 10.

An October Sunday.

October's woods are golden,
October's fields are brown;
The same crisp breeze that sweeps their trees
Brings health and mirth to town.
Six days suffice for trade, device,
Work, study, pain, despair—
Let's break away from them, one day,
And take God's glorious air!

There's crimson in the forest,
As he may find who seeks,
There's scarlet in the sumach,
And in the maiden's cheeks;
Maybe that maiden's beauty
Dims all of Nature's dyes—
If there's azure in the heavens,
There's heaven in her eyes!

Across the mimic billows
That race o'er bay and sound
The schooners break a foaming wake,
The saucy catboats bound,
And the same wind that heels them o'er
And sways the clipper ships
Toward evening mostly steals ashore
To kiss the maiden's lips!

In Society.

Mrs. Innit—"Are you going to the reception tonight?"

Mrs. New—"Yes."

Mrs. Innit—"Who are you going with?"

Mrs. New—"With my husband."

Mrs. Innit—"Aren't you afraid of getting talked about?"—*Judge.*

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RARE COINS AND DOCUMENTS FOUND.

One of the Latter, Dated 1590, Refers to the Washington Family.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—George H. Rattenbury, for twenty years a resident of this city, but recently removed to Detroit, is here on a visit, and has just come into possession of some truly remarkable documents. Some years ago, while on a visit to Knaresboro in Yorkshire, England, he learned his brother-in-law, William Abbay, was compiling matter for a history of that district in England, and that he had gathered some rare data for the volume. Abbay died suddenly some time thereafter, and in a trunk in his possession was found, when Mr. Rattenbury went back to England to claim his property as heir under the law, a number of rare documents, books, and coins. One of the papers is a deed from Richard Washington dated June 8, 1590, and gives the first evidence of the Washingtons back nearly a hundred years beyond what historians have been able to discover. Another of the documents is dated 1553, under the reign of Edward VI. It is a little larger than a quarto leaf, with a scrolled top as if designed to fit into a roll. It is a transfer of property from one Richard Earlwood. Another document is dated 1540, and is also a transfer of property from the same person; it was issued under the reign of Henry VIII. To this are attached three seals and several tags. The paper is strong and coarse. The smallest document in the collection, and according to the opinion of experts the most valuable, is about 500 years old, but its exact import cannot be determined. It is small and the paper is yet firm. Besides these documents Rattenbury has secured many rare books and coins. Senator Cameron has interested himself in the Washington deed of transfer and desires the Smithsonian Institution to secure it. Mr. Rattenbury resides at No. 106 Elizabeth street, West Detroit, and is delighted to show his relics to those who are interested.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Transatlantic Mail Service.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper of Oct. 20, under the head of "Rapid Mail Service," there appeared an article in which the statement was made that a letter posted in Glasgow at noon Sunday, the 7th, and being forwarded per the Campania, was delivered in Chicago the morning of Monday, the 15th. This statement is not correct, as the Campania sailed from Queenstown at the hour your correspondent states the letter was mailed in Glasgow. The itinerary of a letter mailed in Glasgow to come forward per the Campania would be as follows:

Mail closes in Glasgow Saturday, the 6th inst., at 6 p. m.

Steamer sailed from Queenstown Sunday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

Arrived at New York at 7 p. m. Friday, the 12th inst.

Arrived at Chicago Sunday, the 14th inst., at 10 a. m.

Delivered in Chicago Monday, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock a. m.

Thus the actual time from the letter being mailed in Glasgow until it was delivered in Chicago would be eight days and eight hours. Of course twenty-four hours of this time are accounted for by its arrival here Sunday morning, and it is to this matter that I would like to call the attention of the postal authorities, as the public is at present getting practically no benefit from the rapid transatlantic voyages which the steamers Campania and Lucania are making owing to the fact that they sail from Queenstown Sunday and usually arrive in New York late the following Friday afternoon. Thus the letters are not delivered in any of the cities of the United States in time for reply by that week's mail, and even in New York the letters are not delivered until Saturday morning, usually too late for reply by the mail steamers that sail the same day. This could easily be obviated by a change in the day of sailing from the other side. The best instance of fast mail service we have ever had in this city was the Teutonic's mail, which left Queenstown at noon on the 4th inst. and was delivered in this city at 12 o'clock on the 11th inst., these letters being in time for reply by the mail which left that same day.

M. LOUGH.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

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$15—LOST—FEMALE PUG DOG, 6 MONTHS old; answers to name of Polly. Return to 1639 Wabash-av.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING—LEATHER WALLET containing private papers and small sum of money; finder can retain money; please return papers. Cashier Palmer House.

LOST—DARK-COLORED FALL OVERCOAT AT entrance to First Regiment Armory Saturday evening. Finder please address Z 328, Tribune.

LOST—AT FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY SATurday evening, pair of black morocco opera glasses; suitable reward. Address Z 247, Tribune.

$50 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF COLUMbian bicycle, model 30, No. 4,826, and conviction of thief. Address X 209, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—B.: PARTY ARRIVED SUNDAY. Will explain when I see you. MRS. B.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—PENNY WISE—
The people who are profiting by our system of selling diamonds, watches, etc.; it only costs a few cents a day; we are direct importers and carry one of the largest stocks in the city; fall goods now in.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer,
103 State-st., Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—BULBS FOR WINTER FLOWERS etc., at VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State-st.

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CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., C. A. HARRIS, Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

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ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or cashier; 10 years' experience; capable of taking charge of entire set of books; good habits; moderate salary; excellent references and bond. Address L P 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECREtary, correspondent, or accountant; experienced man; French, German, Italian, and English. Address BUSINESS, 299 E. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically. Address P. O. Box 594, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN; EXPERIenced in bookkeeping; references; bond if desired. Address L P 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO OPEN, CLOSE, OR straighten out set of books by expert accountant. Address L P 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, AGE 23, desires office position with good wholesale house; references. Address L K 105, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, MIDDLE-aged German (married), who understands care of horses, handy with carpenter tools and steam heating, as a coachman, janitor, or watchman, or work of any kind, city or country. Call or address CARL ZEIGER, 3614 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY CApable coachman of long experience; reference as to qualification and character from well-known American family, including last employer, a North Side gentleman. Address 241 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; has best Chicago references; any wages. Address V 176, Tribune office.

DRIVER—ONE WITH FIRST-CLASS TRADE; no other need apply. Call Monday 7:30 a. m. 3626 Cottage Grove-av., laundry.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED AND competent stenographer; Remington operator; good worker and willing; refs. X 347, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED AND competent stenographer; Remington operator; good worker and willing; refs. X 347, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCURATE AND EXPErienced lady bookkeeper and cashier. Address L L 2, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN WOMAN to do washing and ironing of all kinds cheap; also stretch curtains and clean carpets. 3573 Vincennes-av., cor. 36th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL; general housework; wages $4 to $4.50; best city references. Call at 4432 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING OR GENERAL housework by Canadian girl. V 174, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT woman as cook and laundress. 199 39th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — DRESSMAKER; BEST cutter and fitter; works in families by the day. 1651 Fletcher-st. McDowell's system.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker to go out sewing by the day. 2830 Calumet-av., Flat O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRESSmaker; $1.25 per day. 2830 Calumet-av., Flat C.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE FOR CONFINEment. Call 615 W. Chicago-av.; doctor's reference.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—FOR LIQUID PAINTS AND BUILDing material with trade and references. Address with particulars T 109, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SHOE—WITH CITY EXPERIENCE and reference. 258 State-st.

SALESMEN—TO SELL PETIT LEDGERS, ADvertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. PERSHING MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY FINE LINE LUBRIcating oils and greases; specialty or side line. Ohio Oil and Grease Co., Cleveland, O.

SALESMEN—FOR HARDWARE SPECIALTY AS side line to hardware salesmen only having regular routes. Address L P 153, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—BY WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE boy of about 15 years, of good school education, bright, and quick. Address X 927, Tribune office.

Trades.

ARCHITECTURAL TRACER—FIRST CLASS. Apply 27 Metropolitan Block.

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CUTTER—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER; MUST BE a practical tailor, to take charge of a tailoring department; only a young and sober man need apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock at
E. ROTHSCHILD & BROS.,
203 Monroe-st.

PRINTER—PRACTICAL, TO MAKE ESTIMATES and solicit orders. Address V 178, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

AGENT—ADVANCE—MALE OR FEMALE, TO travel for elocutionist. Address Z 601, Tribune.

BUYERS—TWO EXPERIENCED, OF RAW FURS, only men that are thoroughly posted and have had experience as buyers need apply at Hansens Empire Fur Factory, 373, 375, and 377 East Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., A. O. U. W., K. O. T. M., K. P., F. and A. M., P. of H., Grangers attention. Agents wanted at once. Write today. P. O. Box 1572, Boston, Mass.

MAN—SINGLE—THAT UNDERSTANDS STEAM heat as assistant janitor. G. B. RAYMOND, 77 E. 31st-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—YOUNG—ENERGETIC, EDUCATED, AND reliable, of good address and with some ability as a salesman; none others need apply. Room 720, 334 Dearborn-st.

MEDICAL GRADUATE—YOUNG—SMALL SALary; state age, etc. Address Z 328, Tribune office.

MEN—STOCK FARM PROPRIETOR WANTS TWO young men acquainted with owners of fine horses to solicit business; liberal salary. Address X 889, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GIRL—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE, TO COOK and assist in general housework; must have good reference. Apply Monday morning at No. 3153 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL in small family for general housework; liberal wages to competent girl. 367 Oakwood-blvd.; Oakwood-blvd. is next street south of 39th-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—AND TYPEWRITER—LADY, experienced, in a general agency insurance office; give particulars and salary expected. Address Z 600, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—IF YOU WISH EMPLOYMENT AT your homes send self-addressed envelope for our descriptive circular and commence work at once; good wages paid. The Alfred Knitting Co., Winthrop, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

139 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—BOARD, ROOM; STEAM heat; $6 to $8. MRS. RAY.

North Side.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH or without board; terms reasonable.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms with board; also day board.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, 1928 STATE. ALCOVE rooms; private baths; $1.50 week up; rooms and board in restaurant, $5 up.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES"—THE CENtral, 250 State-st.; room and board, $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—HOME FOR NICE BOY OF 8 YEARS in a nice private family in nice neighborhood, near a public school; family without children preferred; price must be moderate. V 177, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2d to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH use of kitchen, for light housekeeping; steam heat; reasonable. 5038 Cottage Grove-av., Flat J.

TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND LADY WILL FIND a lovely suite of furnished rooms, board if desired, at 3000 Michigan-av. Teutonic Bldg., 550.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN"—SINGLE AND en suite, with steam heat; electric light.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; excellent service.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MAN, FURnished room, without board, near 18th-st. and Michigan-av.; permanent. Address W 665, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
1905 Wabash-av., 10-room brick house; in perfect order.
1515 Wabash-av., 9-room house; large half basement; good light; suitable for restaurant.
2114 Wabash-av., large airy store; barn in connection for one horse.
1804 Wabash-av., six-room flat; all modern conveniences.
Apply to SAML. GREGSTEN, Windsor Hotel, 147 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOUR DESIRABLE 7-ROOM BRICK cottages, Nos. 5438, 5440 Madison-av., 5437 and 5443 Ridgewood-court, with furnaces, bath, etc.; $27.50 per month; also other desirable houses on Madison and Washington-avs. at equally low prices. Inquire of MYRON L. PEARCE at his new office, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 416.

TO RENT — 3524 INDIANA-AV. — 9-ROOM house, furnished or not; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; cheap; house open 2 to 5.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
S. E. Cor. Cottage Grove and Bowen-av.; marble entrance, steam heat, electric light, passenger elevator, gas stoves and logs, elegant 5 and 6 room flats; finely lighted and arranged; steam clothes dryers.
$30, $35, $40, and $45, including janitor and steam heat. Apply to
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Agents,
148 La Salle-st.
Or Janitor on premises.

TO RENT—3527 TO 3543 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. The Lenox flats; 3 rooms $12; 4 rooms $16; 6 rooms $20; bath and ranges for each flat; fine condition; see them; agent on premises 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
L. M. SMITH & BRO.,
3947 Cottage Grove-av., cor. Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, 570 AND 572 43D-st., one block from L road; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas log, sideboard, ice box, laundry tubs, janitor service. See janitor in rear or apply branch office, 574 43d-st. E. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BET. Michigan and Wabash-avs., handsome, light, 5-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, janitor service; all modern conveniences; $35; respectable tenants only. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS WITH ALL modern improvements, janitor service free, in the new stone and pressed brick building on Butler-st. between 27th and 28th-sts; prices $12 to $18. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS, 2942-52 Cottage Grove-av., range and ice box in kitchen, newly papered and painted; janitor service; very low rent. See janitor, rear 2942.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., a 5 and 6 room flat; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

West Side.

TO RENT—AT REDUCED PRICES—MODERN steam heated apartments at Cordova, Park-av. and Paulina-st. Inquire janitor or MOORE BROS., 300 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST AND BEST 5-ROOM flats; open. 211½ W. Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE NEWLY COMPLETED BUILDings "The McIntosh" and "The Garrard," Nos. 377 and 383 Superior-st., near Pine, five of the choicest apartments. These apartments are of most modern construction, containing all the conveniences and luxuries of living hitherto discovered and used in first-class buildings. With rents fixed to suit the times. Apply to WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st., or at building between 9-11 a. m. and 3 and 6 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST 6-ROOM STEAM HEAT flats; walking distance, North Side. 384 N. Clark-st.; janitor on premises. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, MODERN, heat, elevators, gas ranges, janitor, etc.; also 6 rooms, nicely furnished. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT, 6 rooms, heat, gas range, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—NICE 7-ROOM FLAT CHEAP. Inquire druggist Clark and Oak-sts.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE, 566 43D-ST., NEAR L road; steam heat, hot water, side light. Apply Branch office, 574 43d-st.
E. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—40 S. FRANKLIN-ST., STORE, 20x80, with basement under all; adjoining alley; has alley entrance and light; low rent.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND, McNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED STORES, 382-386 N. Clark-st. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT, FURNISHED, 4 rooms, or 4 rooms for housekeeping; rent moderate. Address V 175, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.
High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher; collegian; teaches also commercial course. JOHN BARRY, 158 S. Peoria-st., city.

OCULISTS.

OCULISTS TO TEST AND EXAMINE THE eyes and prescribe glasses which are supplied at regular price; no extra charge for service. Chicago Optical Institute, 182 State-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

VERY FINE THOROUGHBRED GOLDEN BUFF Angora kittens for sale; reasonable price. Call 4011 Drexel-blvd.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Ref. N. Trust Co., Corn Ex. Bank, Chi. Edson Co.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL TO LAdies; profits large; no capital required. Address K. & L. Remedy Co., Box 257, Peoria, Ill.

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FOR SALE—CHOICE PIECE CENTRAL IMproved property that will net 6 per cent income; $60,000. Address L P 126, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$14,000 BUYS A FINE 4-STORY brick building and lot with fine business; worth $17,000. 1048 Milwaukee-av.

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FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES AND LOTS—
BUILDING LOTS 1,000 AND UPWARD.
Easy terms. Money loaned to build at 6 per cent without commission. New modern houses $4,000 and upward. Terms to suit. Edgewater electric cars connect with all North Side cable "limits" trains. Inspection invited.
Apply to
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 Chicago Opera-House.

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FOR SALE—BIG GROVE LOTS AT WINNETKA Park Bluffs, eighty feet above the lake on the north shore; four miles of cement sidewalk, lake water for every lot; natural shade trees; handsome dwellings; every lot buyer satisfied with his or her purchase.
PRICES VERY LOW—TERMS VERY EASY.
Will take you out any day.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Third floor Inter Ocean Building, Dearborn and Madison-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — FROM OWNERS — CLEAR FARM lands in Illinois or Iowa in exchange for Chicago property.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD,
Room 69 Major Block.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE STOCK OF DRUGS, invoicing $30,000, in thriving city; doing a large business; want Chicago property.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Block.

FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE AND CASH FOR clean, clear stock of boots and shoes. Address H. D. CHENEY, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—THE ACQUAINTANCE OF FEW owners who have large outside properties they desire to exchange for Chicago property; references given. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Block.

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY $5,500 MODERN South Side residence for clear vacant north of 61st and east of State. L P 159, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs. Building loans. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 521 CHICAGO STOCK EXchange Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

BY E. C. COLE & CO., 908 CHAMBER OF COMmerce; $50,000 trust funds to loan in sums to suit at 5 and 6 per cent; building loans; no delay.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT lowest interest; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PERCENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 AND 7 PER CENT ON vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

5 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $50,000 and over; 5½ per cent in amounts from $10,000 to $50,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Mortgage Broker, 102 Washington-st.

$6,000 TO LOAN AT 5½ PER CENT—RESIdence property on North or South Side preferred; also fund of $5,000 to loan at 6 per cent.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN; SUMS TO SUIT. CASE & LORD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET.
INCORPORATED.
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
551 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

HONEST PEOPLE WHO ARE IN NEED OF money should go to the old-established and reliable firm of S. Heyman & Co.; money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collateral. 145 E. Madison-st.; private entrance via lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LIFE POLICY LOANS, OLD LINE COMPANIES; same purchased. EDGAR HOLMES, 200, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR NOTE SECURED BY WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELERY OF ALL KINDS; ALSO ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
PAWN-SHOP PUBLICITY AVOIDED BY CALLING ON ME.
L. B. FRENCH,
128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 1.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at
H. BAUMAN & CO.,
159 S. Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON FURniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, on short or long time, without removal; goods stored; advances made. ZEIMER, 119 Dearborn-st., R. 53; no delay.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF THE original cost at HEYMAN'S Collateral Loan Bank, Brevoort Hotel Bldg, 145 E. Madison-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 809 Columbus Building, 103 State-st. Bargains in diamonds and watches.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. KHALIF, 2131 WABASH-AV., REVEALS everything; no charges for charms or sittings, proving he knows his business; you give what you can; letters must contain stamp.

MME. HEND—CARD READER—ANSWERS QUEStion to satisfaction. 2926 Cottage Grove, 2d floor.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases; pure medicines, electricity, skill, and experience insure cures; advice free. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

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WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.

Great reduction in price of new and second-hand upright pianos.

Why not buy a good piano? Please note the following prices. Easy terms of payment to suit customers. Every piano is in good condition and warranted to be as represented. Salesrooms open evenings.

$130, one Kramer upright, 7⅓ octaves.
$120, R. H. Day & Co., cabinet grand.
$135, Vose & Sons, upright 7⅓ octaves.
$150, Vose & Sons, upright.
$145, Vose & Sons, cabinet grand.
$125, Schaff Bros., upright.
$140, Dunham, upright.
$190, Adam Schaaf, 7⅓ octaves, mahogany.
$125, Ernest Gabler pianos, 7⅓ octaves.
$145 each, two Jacob Bros., 7⅓ octaves, uprights.
$100, Wm. Knabe & Co., 7 octave piano.
$125, one Smith & Barnes, cabinet grand.
$195, Kroeger & Sons, uprights.
$150, one Decker & Son, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood.
$135, New England upright.
$110, one Chickering upright piano, 7 octaves.
$185, one Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$150, one Schaff, walnut case.
$160, one Vose & Sons, cabinet grand.
$110, one C. A. Smith & Co., large upright.
$185, one Chickering upright.
$125, one W. W. Kimball upright.
$130, one Chase large upright.
$155 each, two Decker & Son, cabinet grand pianos.
$135 each, two walnut case uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$125 each, three rosewood uprights, 7⅓ octaves.

Square pianos at $20 to $65 each; all makes.

200 new pianos to rent at low rates.
One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

DURING THIS WEEK WE WILL OFFER the following excellent pianos at hard times prices, prices that will insure quick sales, and those who care to examine the instruments will admit that OUR PROFITS MUST BE SMALL.
$135, New England upright, figured oak.
$150, New England upright, ebony.
$125, Pelton & Pomeroy, upright, large size.
$165, Large Washburn upright, dark mahogany.
$110, Bijou upright, mahogany.
$150, New England upright, 7⅓ octaves, ebony.
$190, Washburn upright, 7⅓ octaves, mahogany.
$175, Fischer upright, in excellent condition.
$150, Engel upright, a great bargain.
$75, Vienna Grand, very good specimen.
$175, New England upright, latest style.
$225, Stadie & Son upright, burl walnut.
$250, Feurich (Leipsic) imported cabinet grand.
$225, Jewett upright, specially reduced price.
$275, Hallet & Davis upright, all improvements.
$275, Hazelton upright, a perfect jewel.
$300, Chickering upright, mahogany, almost new.
$375, Chickering concert grand, latest style.
$350, Knabe upright, a rare chance.
$375, Steinway upright, would pass for new.
$400, Knabe upright, World's Fair design.
$400, Steinway grand, no trace of wear.
$50, Gale & Co. square, 7 octaves, rosewood.
$75, Kimball square, carved legs and lyre.
$85, Hallet & Cumston square, good tone.
$125, Bauer & Co. square, 7⅓ octaves, late design, and others.

A handsome stool and cover goes with every piano without additional charge.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

N. B.—We sell sheet music at half price.

THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE!
THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE!
THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE!
THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE!

Is found only in the

WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER.
WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER.
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WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER.
WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER.

Have you heard it?

THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE!
THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE?
THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE!
THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE!

Warerooms—248 Wabash-av.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
Have the
most extensive stock of
PIANOS.
STEINWAY.
A. B. CHASE.
VOSE & SONS.
KURTZMANN.
PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
And in
slightly used instruments
we now offer
All the leading makes of uprights
at exceptionally low prices.
VALUE NOT CONSIDERED
in this sale.
Prices will tell.
Call and be convinced.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

	THE LEADING HOUSE	
Estey &	FOR	Pianos
Camp.	STRICTLY RELIABLE GOODS.	Organs
Estey &	Our stock comprises	Pianos
Camp.	the best in the market,	Organs
Estey &	Including the MATCHLESS	Pianos
Camp.	DECKER BROTHERS	Organs
Estey &	PIANOS,	Pianos
Camp.	The SUPERB	Organs
Estey &	ESTEY PIANOS,	Pianos
Camp.	The CHARMING	Organs
Estey &	CAMP & CO. PIANOS,	Pianos
Camp.	The FAMOUS	Organs
Estey &	ESTEY ORGANS.	Pianos
Camp.	Lowest prices. Easy terms.	Organs
Estey &	Second-hand Pianos, $40.	Pianos
Camp.	Second-hand Organs, $20.	Organs
Estey &	Pianos to rent, $2 and up.	Pianos
Camp.	Organs to rent, $1 and up.	Organs
Estey &	Tuning, repairing, etc.	Pianos
Camp.	233 State-st. 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.	Organs

A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS
in
LITTLE USED PIANOS,
which we will offer on Monday, Oct. 22,
and until sold.

2 STEINWAYS (squares)........$95, $100
UPRIGHTS.
1 ARION, small size........$100
1 C. A. SMITH & CO., large size, damaged case. 110
1 WEBER, rosewood case........150
1 EMERSON, rosewood, large size........165
1 HALLET & DAVIS, walnut and rosewood........175
1 HALLET & DAVIS, large size in black and gold........225
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,
ESTABLISHED NEARLY 50 YEARS.

During the past few months we have had a number of EMERSON PIANOS returned to us by parties who were unable to pay for them. Purchasers will be given the benefit of all money paid, and can secure practically a new piano at a GREAT BARGAIN. Call and examine them.

These pianos are in perfect order and fully warranted. Sold on easy payments if desired. If rented will allow rent to apply on purchase.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.
EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SQUARE PIANOS FOR OUR agents in the country; will pay cash or allow good price in exchange for uprights.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
(Pianomakers),
Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Secure some of the bargains.

$185 BUYS A LARGE EVERETT UPRIGHT piano; a big bargain; time payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$125 BUYS A LARGE BAUER PIANO IN splendid condition; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$120 BUYS A NEARLY NEW MAHOGANY upright piano; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$325 BUYS A 3-PEDAL STEINWAY UPright; solid engraved panels.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$75 BUYS A SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintielman Pano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

$250 BUYS A FINE WEBER UPRIGHT piano.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

A FINE UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND piano for $192; standard make. Call or write for particulars. THOMPSON, 261 Wabash-av.

$50 BUYS A GOOD HALLET-CUMSTON PIano, cover, and stool, $5 per month; big bargain. Call at 259 West Madison-st., 2d floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED AT OUR FARM NEAR Hinsdale, Ill., seventeen miles from Chicago; best of care guaranteed; called for and returned without extra charge. For further particulars apply to BAKER BROS., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

We have a number of second-hand broughams, almost as good as new, which we will sell for far less than their actual value; also a great variety of second-hand carriages, which we are offering at very low prices. Call and see us.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
202-7 Michigan-av.

BOARDING STABLE—ACCOMMODATION FOR 6 or 8 light rigs. Call and see at the old Derby livery stable, The Office Toilet Supply Co., 1448 Wabash-av., D. P. SHAW, Manager.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

SALES NEGOTIATED, INVENTIONS INTROduced. Patented Specialties Introducing and Brokerage Co., Ogden Building, 34 Clark-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to give aid to my son, WM. DUCKGUSHEL, or cash or credit. MRS. DUCKGUSHEL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BANKRUPT SALE—
The Midland Coffee and Spice Co.'s plant in complete running order, with latest improved machinery, for sale at a great bargain. For further particulars inquire of W. W. WHEELER, A. B. WEAKLEY, } Assignees,
St. Joseph, Mo.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market-st.

CIGAR STAND—$225; RENT $15; SALES $9; come quick. 113 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE — TERRITORY OF OUR PATENT heaters, which are used by the United States government, and save 40 per cent of your fuel and cause perfect circulation; we will exchange the right for a few States for clear property; no better business can be found for these times; what have you to offer; send for circulars. Whittlesey & Fry Heating Company, 807 New York Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—BEER BOTTLING DEPARTMENT of one of the largest breweries in Chicago, doing now an extensive bottling business; will sell machinery, horses, wagons, bottles, and everything connected with the business; all new and in first-class condition; this is one of the best opportunities in Chicago; will make very liberal terms or will accept real estate security. Address L H 152, Tribune office.

FURNISHING TRADES—ADVERTISING MANAger of leading high-class furnishing house in London desires to correspond with American house with a view to acting as London representative; familiar with Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia. Address READYPEN, 38 Longacre, London, Eng.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ATTENTION—NOWHERE SO CHEAP—FURNIture all kinds, stoves, etc.; cash or time. Apply 89 E. Madison, Room 8.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6310 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW PARLOR SET AND other furniture. 3212 State-st., first flat.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

STOVES, RANGES, AND FURNACES; SPECIAL low prices to reduce our large stock.
J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BOILERS—2 48X16 ft. tubular boilers, with full cast iron fronts, etc.; also 1 36x8 ft. tank; in good condition.
L. H. PRENTICE CO.,
203-205 E. Van Buren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIMEOGRAPH COPYING AT CUT PRICES Telephone main 594, R. 814, 171 La Salle-st.

VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Saale ...Sat., Oct. 27, 8 a m	Lahn...Tues., Nov. 6, 11 am
Spree...Tues., Oct. 30, 9 am	Trave, Sat., Nov. 10, 7 a m
Elbe.....Sat., Nov. 3, 9 am	Havel, Tues., Nov. 13, 7 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Oct. 27, 2 p. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Furst Bismarck, Nov. 3, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Fulda, Nov. 10, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Nov. 24, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Dec. 1, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, m., Algiers, Genoa, Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 p. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 a. m., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd.	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts.,	
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	37 Broadway, N. Y.
H. Claussenius & Co.,	125 La Salle-st.
80 Fifth-av.	Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg —Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Columbia..........Nov. 8 | Augusta Victoria, Nov. 15
Hamburg-American Line, Gen. Passage office:
125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Berlin.....Oct. 24, 11 am | Paris..........Nov. 7, 11 am
New York...Oct. 31, 11 am | Berlin.......Nov. 14, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Kensington..Oct. 27, 9 am | Ohio.......Nov. 3, 1:30 pm
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Rhynland..Oct. 24, 1:30 pm | Noordl'd, Nov. 7, 11:30 am
West'nl'nd, Oct. 31, 7:30 am | Waesl'nd, Nov. 14, 6:30 am
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world "UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 7 HRS., 48 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
ORIENTAL EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK
Feb. 6th per S. S. La Touraine. Duration of trip 63 days. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all continental points.
Ethiopia ....Oct. 20 | Anchoria..........Nov. 3
Furnessia..........Oct. 27 | Circassia..........Nov. 17
Drafts for any amount issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

EGYPT AND THE NILE—COOK'S NILE STEAMers leave Cairo every Tuesday, commencing Nov. 13. Plans, berths, and all information. Dahabeahs for private parties. Also tickets in connection therewith by any line of steamers. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

NILE STEAMERS—STEAMERS OF THE "THEWfikieh Co." sail from Cairo Dec. 12, 26, Jan. 9, and weekly to March 6; 21 day tour to 1st Cataract and return, $171.50. Secure berths in advance. Map program free. H. GAZE & SONS, Agts., 204 Clark-st.

"WINTER RESORTS"—BERMUDA, FLORIDA, West Indies, California, Mexico, Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. "Gazes' Tours," 204 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, and Manistee at 7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily at 7:30 p. m., Sunday excepted.
For Green Bay, Wednesday at Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Manistique, and Bay Ports, Sat. 7 p. m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 5:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Chicago and Cairo	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 4:10 pm	† 5:00 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 5:00 pm	9:30 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 8:30 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	* 6:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 1:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Leavenworth and Kansas City	* 3:30 pm	* 8:10 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Kan. C., Colo. & Tex. Ex.	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am
Big Five to Denver, Col. Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria & Den'r	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. (Western Union Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:10 am	11:20 pm
†Iowa and Kansas Express	7:10 am	11:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul, Minn., Des M. & Ks. Cy.	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*St. Paul, Minn., Des M. & Ks. Cy.	11:45 pm	9:10 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:25 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	* 7:59 am * 8:45 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:25 pm	* 7:59 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 8:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	6:59 pm	¶ 8:00 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	6:25 pm	¶ 7:59 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	† 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	¶ 7:35 am *10:05 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	† 3:00 am * 8:00 pm	† 9:30 pm * 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, †3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.

Waukesha—Lv. †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar. *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †3:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. {Ex. Sat. ‡Sun. only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm ‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:40 am
Dubuque	* 6:15 pm	* 9:40 am
do	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 6:15 pm ‡ 8:00 pm ‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am ¶ 7:00 am ¶ 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:45 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:05 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:05 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	† 5:00 pm	† 1:37 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:45 pm	†10:12 am
California Limited	† 9:30 pm	† 1:37 pm
El Paso and Mexico Express	† 5:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	† 9:30 pm	† 1:37 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City Express	‡ 3:00 am	† 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. xEx. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm *11:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:50 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 6:05 pm	* 9:50 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:30 pm	† 9:15 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 9:15 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	* 3:45 pm	*10:00 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:22 pm	* 7:05 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.
SCENIC LINE TO MICHIGAN RESORTS.
Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View.

12th-st. Station, Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Parlor Car	8:15 am	1:25 pm
Week days Buffet Sleeper	5:00 pm	6:45 am
Daily Sleeper and Parlor Car	11:45 pm	6:50 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL, and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids Line via New Buffalo and C. & W. M. Ry.	† 8:15 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:20 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 3:20 pm	‡ 7:10 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Line via New Buffalo & C. & W. M. Ry.	† 5:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 24th-st.

‡Daily. *Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	‡ 9:20 pm
Fast New York Mail	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 2:00 pm
Toledo Accommodation	* 3:10 pm	*10:30 am
Chicago & New York Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	‡ 8:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
New York Express	*10:45 pm	‡ 8:00 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:05 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:45 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD) —Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:48 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

ROBY MAY ACCEPT IT.

THE NEW BOYCOTT RULE AND ITS EFFECT ON RACING.

Made to Cause Offenders to Repent and Do Better in Future by Not Racing in December, January, and February—The Latonia-Nashville Combination's Overthrow—Western Turf Will Probably Go Alone in Future—Local and Eastern Winners.

Saturday's Turf Congress meeting, important as it was, had a humorous angle to it. The Latonia-Nashville party, so dominant early this year, was shown how powerless it had become by reason of recent combinations and happenings. It came to the meeting as some lambs to the slaughter. It had no chance. Its interests were against foreign booking and with the boycott rule and the breeder judge. It was not even strong enough to make a sharp show of dissent. Saturday's meeting was but the beginning of the end for the men that made the alliance with the Jockey club on the Jockey club's own lines and assumed Western control.

The Western turf will lose nothing by its chief organization going into new hands. Walbaum's Saratoga Association will be elected to membership after Ed Corrigan and L. P. Tarleton have had their conference with the Jockey club. The probable result of this conference will be a split, and future independence for the Western clubs, except so far as forfeit collection and rulings against racing dishonestly goes. There must be a perpetual agreement on these points.

The most important act of the meeting was the rescinding of the boycott rule. So far as the West is concerned every person and animal not ruled off for offenses under racing law is in good standing.

This includes the racing contingent at the minor Washington and smaller New York tracks, as well as those at East St. Louis and Madison, and reinstates some bad and more good turfmen compelled by the circumstances of possession and location to race where they could live and win. They have until Dec. 1 to consider their condition and future, and deserve no further consideration if, after that, they cast their lot with the guerillas of the turf. The anti-boycott and foreign betting action of the Turf Congress must end the Jockey Club Congress alliance unless, in misfortune, Eastern turf arrogance has been changed to humility.

The extension of the operation of the boycott rule to Dec. 1 gives a hope that Roby, East St. Louis, and Madison may agree to close during the sharper winter months of December, January, and February, and aid Western racing, and especially that of Illinois. St. Louis, Hawthorne, and Harlem will never race before April 15 or May 1 or after Nov. 15 of any year. Future wisdom may shorten this season without legislation from May 1 to Nov. 1. On present lines Roby gets 13 days in November, 27 in March, and 26 in April, or 66 days in all without competition. Between May 1 and Nov. 1 there are about 180 racing days, or 90 each for Hawthorne and Harlem. With such a season Roby would have 25 days more, or 91 days. Such a future arrangement could easily be made and racing aided while the rules are sustained.

The addition to the boycott law, which includes bookmakers, will severely pinch the Roby and Southern Illinois people, and was evidently intended to get them into line. Some of the big men in the local and other rings, such as John O'Neill and Leo Mayer, hold Roby interests. A compromise which will assure the Indiana track its share of dates and close it in accordance with the new rule is proper.

At next Monday night's meeting of the Roby people George V. Hankins will resign the Presidency and retire. His interest will be bought by one of the present stockholders and a prominent bookmaker.

Near the End of the Season.

Harlem opens for a week today. The program is a fair one and the book of the week promises to draw out the best horses in the local stables. Starter Ferguson went to California last night, and Kitt Chinn will finish the season on both tracks. Hawthorne's associate judge, George Carroll, will assist Secretary Murphy in the Harlem stand in C. C. Riley's place. He is also on his way to California. Before the local season of 1895 opens there is a chance that the same officials will work in both stands. It will be for the betterment of racing. Hawthorne closes with next week. After that Harlem will have ten days straight and then close. Hawthorne was entitled to the four days, Nov. 12, 13, 14, 15, but Mr. Corrigan surrendered them to Harlem and will hurry to California.

As THE TRIBUNE said the Washington Park Stakes will be formally declared off and not transferred. No effort, either, will be made by either local track to secure their entries for similar stakes. Hawthorne has its derby—the Chicago Derby, 1¼ miles. Harlem will probably call its chief 3-year-old event the American Derby, and make it a derby and not a condition race, such as the American Derby really was—with some $10,000 added, for 3-year-olds, 1½ miles, sex and gelding allowances, with a five-pound penalty for the winner of a $5,000 stake. This will get out a better field than the 1895 Derby promised. Among its entries one cannot find Diggs, Flying Dutchman, Leo Lake, Monterey, Handsome, Neutral, or Pelleas of the local cracks, or Flash, Blasco, Voladora, Ellsworth, Prime Minister, and Sunburst of the other good Western colts. The best in the East Keenan, Walzer, and Gotham, were not in. The refined Derby list was as follows:

Satsuma,
Sir Loin,
G. B. Morris,
Ofleta,
Rasper,
Salvation,
Halma,
Installator,
Vinctor,
Don Cæsar,
Lissak,
Connoisseur,
Frank K.,
Montre,
Maj. McLaughlin,
Rey del Sierras,
Galon d'Or,
Basso,
Laureate,
Brendoo,
Brioso,
Bellicoso,
Jim Flood,
Rey del Carades,
Lady Diamond,
La Fiesta,
Sunup,
Carlsruhe,
Free Advice,
May Day filly,
James S.,
Agitator,
Driebund,
Gath,
Curator.

There is a chance to get a better field of 3-year-olds in a derby to close Jan. 1, 1895, and it will be taken. The outside racing of good class is at Oakley in the West and St. Asaph in the East. San Francisco begins Saturday.

Hawthorne's Winning Owners and Jockeys.

The leading stables on Hawthorne's list of winners are given below:

Owner.	Amount.	Owner.	Amount.
Brenock, J.	$2,000	Hankins & Johnson	$5,625
Carmichael, C. H.	3,325	Iroquois Stable	1,175
Corrigan, P.	2,475	Kentucky Stable	2,800
Corrigan, E.	9,400	Leihy & Son, G. W.	2,850
Cushing, J. E.	1,070	Magrane, W. P.	4,850
Delong, J.	1,050	McCafferty, Chas.	2,200
Doyle, M.	1,280	Reed, S. G.	2,145
Downing & Co., J.	1,225	Rodegap, John	5,800
Dunne, P.	9,675	Ruddy Bros.	1,875
Ezell, L.	2,125	Schreiber, B.	4,125
Equitable Stable	1,650	Simons, H.	1,325
Elkton Stable	4,350	Scoggan Bros	1,225
Elmwood Farm	1,700	Schoenfeld Stable	1,375
Foster, Fred	1,875	White & Clark	1,750
Gilman & Son, P. J.	1,975	Winslow Stable	1,275
Griffin, T.	2,550	Walbaum	1,025

The leading jockeys of the track are:

Jockey.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Berger	10	8	8
Carr	49	39	22
Cassin	12	10	10
Chorn	15	8	16
Fisher	6	2	4
Irving	13	9	14
Jones, E.	5	11	6
Leigh	39	33	23
Thorpe	5	8	6
Weber, C.	38	25	24

Harlem's Winning Owners and Riders.

The leading winning owners at Harlem are:

Owners.	Am't.	Owners.	Am't.
Brown & Co., J. G.	$2,925	Gay, T. A.	$1,475
Brossman, C. E.	2,625	Hankins & Johnson	8,555
Corrigan, E. S.	7,175	Kentucky Stable	2,425
Corrigan, P.	1,650	Lakeland Stable	1,325
Carmichael, Chas.	2,900	Maltese Villa Stable	1,650
Charter Oak Stable	1,400	May & Hall	1,775
Dunne, P.	4,201	Magrane, W. P.	2,675
Doyle, M.	1,850	McCafferty, Chas.	2,975
Delong, J.	2,401	Rodegap, John	4,702
Ezell, L.	2,025	Schreiber, B.	1,900
Elmwood Farm	2,175	Williams, Dow	1,275
Elkton Stable	2,150	Winslow Stable	1,300
Foster, Fred	1,675	White & Clark	2,325

The track winning jockey list is:

Jockey.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Berger	7	11	8
Burrell	6	3	1
Carr	38	27	13
Chevalier	9	6	6
Chorn	14	21	17
Irving	11	17	20
Isom	10	3	6
Leigh	16	14	16
Macklin	15	8	10
Newcom	5	2	1
Taylor, E.	5	6	1
Weber, C	14	15	15

Ten Leading Eastern Stables.

The leading winning stables of the Eastern regular season with the animals who won for them are given below:

GIDEON & DALY.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount.
Butterflies, b. f., 2	3	..	..	$ 50,050
Waltzer, br. c., 2	6	3	1	39,625
Ramapo, ch. c., 4	7	2	1	24,180
Keenan, ch. c., 2	4	3	1	14,575
Nanki Pooh, br. c., 2	5	3	2	5,925
Mr. Jingle, b. c., 3	3	3	3	3,965
Cactus, b. c., 4	3	2	2	1,955
Louis filly, 2	1	3	1	1,625
Merry Monarch, b. h., 5	2	3	2	1,600
Maretti, b. c., 2	2	1	1	1,580
Momento colt, 3	2	1	3	1,070
Kinglet, b. c., 4	1	1	..	985
Brambaletta filly, 2	1	..	1	950
Sufficient, ch. f., 2	1	..	..	910
The Judge, imp. b. c., 3	1	..	..	895
Thurston, b. g., 3	1	1	1	420
Dolly colt, 3	..	1	1	300
Cherry Blossom colt, 3	..	1	3	300
Spaghetti, ch. c., 1	..	1	..	200
Widow Clicquot filly, 2	..	..	2	50
Total				$152,150

J. R. & F. P. KEENE.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Agitator, ch. c., 2	1	3	2	$ 34,990
Domino, br. c., 3	6	..	1	19,425
Hornpipe, b. c., 3	2	2	4	9,610
Sir Galahad, ch. c., 2	2	3	2	9,480
Assignee, ch. c., 3	3	3	5	5,085
Irish Reel, ch. f., 2	2	1	1	3,250
Roundelay, ch. f. 2	1	3	3	1,140
Hyderabad, ch. c., 3	..	3	2	640
Apprentice, ch. c., 2	1	..	..	400
Dreibund, b. c., 2	..	1	..	350
Truepenny, b. c., 2	..	3	2	225
Handmaid, ch. f., 2	..	..	1	100
Total				$ 84,645

MANHATTAN STABLE (R. CROKER.)

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Dobbins, ch. c., 3	6	5	3	$ 55,770
Utica, b. c., 2	4	3	3	8,670
Armitage, b. c., 3	8	7	4	8,350
Flirt, b. f., 3	3	9	3	2,805
Herkimer, b. c., 2	..	4	2	925
Metropolis, ch. c., 2	1	1	1	560
Amsterdam, b. c., 2	..	..	2	125
Prince George, b. c., 4	..	..	2	125
Total				$ 77,340

BYRON M'CLELLAND.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Henry of Navarre, ch. c. 3	13	5	1	$ 38,110
The Commoner, ch. c., 2	7	..	3	9,850
Cesarion, b. c., 2	4	2	..	7,860
May Day filly, 2	3	1	3	2,980
Halma, blk. c., 3	1	1	2	1,555
Fondoline, br. f., 3	1	6	..	1,225
Will Fonso, ch. c., 3	1	1	3	1,470
Total				$ 63,050

M. F. DWYER.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Banquet, b. g., 7	10	8	2	$ 15,630
Harry Reed, br. g., 2	12	5	1	13,895
Stonenell, ch. h., 5	13	5	1	13,675
Don Alonzo, b. c., 4	10	4	2	12,000
Kingston, br. h., 10	4	3	2	2,765
Hammie, b. c., 4	1	2	1	1,350
His Grace, ch. c., 3	1	..	1	425
Raceland, b. g., 9	..	..	1	100
Total				$ 59,840

J. A. & A. H. & D. H. MORRIS.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Gutta Percha, b. f., 2	4	3	..	$ 11,520
Correction, b. m., 6	7	3	3	9,640
Nahma, b. f., 3	2	2	1	9,120
Prig, b. c., 3	3	4	6	6,025
Paladin, imp. ch. c., 2	1	3	2	5,365
Owlet, b. f., 2	4	3	4	3,970
Ridicule, imp. br. f., 2	2	1	..	3,680
La Misere, imp. b. f., 3	3	2	1	2,815
Trevelyan, imp. ch. c., 3	2	2	4	2,340
Mosquito, br. c., 2	1	1	4	1,360
Mirage, b. c., 2	..	4	3	1,275
Phoebus, b. c., 2	1	1	2	1,125
Tamerlane, br. c., 2	1	1	..	1,105
Monotony, ch. f., 2	1	2	4	985
Ornus, imp. ch. c., 3	..	4	1	800
Melody, b. f., 3	..	1	5	625
Corn Cob, br. c., 2	..	1	..	200
Samaritan, b. c., 2	..	1	..	200
Gleesome, ch. f., 2	..	..	1	100
Equation, b. c., 3	..	..	1	100
The Swain, b. c., 2	..	1	..	75
Total				$2,4256

ONECK STABLE.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Sir Walter, b. c., 4	13	4	3	$ 18,510
The Coon, blk. c., 2	4	1	3	6,675
California, ch. f., 2	5	3	2	5,560
The Bluffer, ch. g., 2	4	1	1	4,035
Jodan, ch. c., 4	3	7	5	3,025
South Side, b. c., 2	2	3	3	1,775
——, b. c., 2	2	..	..	1,435
Iola, b. f., 3	2	..	3	1,480
Fusileer, b. c., 3	1	..	1	980
Cockade, br. g., 2	1	3	5	975
Doggett, ch. c., 2	1	1	2	730
Micmac Queen, ch. f., 3	1	3	2	675
Midstar, ch. c., 2	1	2	1	635
Longbrook, ch. c., 3	..	1	1	100
Despot, ch. c., 3	..	..	1	100
Total				$46,690

C. LITTLEFIELD JR.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Connoisseur, ch. c., 2	4	1	1	$ 21,415
Sabilla, ch. f., 2	4	..	1	11,610
Second Attempt, br. f, 2	2	1	2	2,030
Bombazette, br. f., 2	1	2	..	1,220
Spendthrift—Janet, f., 2	..	2	..	400
Total				$ 36,675

J. RUPPERT JR.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Gotham, ch. c., 2	5	1	1	$ 13,665
Counter Tenor, ch. c., 2	3	5	2	5,355
Chattanooga, b. c., 4	3	4	5	2,795
Manchester, b. c., 2	1	5	4	2,760
Longdale, b. c., 3	1	3	..	1,395
Longshanks, b. c., 3	..	..	3	800
Clementina, b. f., 3	..	2	1	675
Nicolini, br. c., 2	..	1	1	300
Ajax, b. c., 4	..	1	..	200
St. Vincent, br. c., 2	..	1	..	200
Young Arion, b. c., 4	..	1	..	200
La Pal, ch. f., 2	..	1	..	75
Total				$ 29,410

J. W. ROGERS.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Dorian, b. c., 3	8	2	..	$ 15,465
Sir Excess, br. c., 3	5	6	3	9,735
Discount, b. c., 3	1	6	2	1,950
Lucania, b. f., 2	1	..	2	1,085
Sabrina colt	..	2	3	900
Total				$ 28,535

C. FLEISCHMAN & SON.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Prince of Monaco, ch. c., 2	4	3	3	$ 11,535
George Beck, ch. c., 3	6	5	5	5,600
St. Maxim, ch. c., 3	3	2	3	3,065
Clementine, ch. m., 5	2	7	3	1,850
St. Julien, ch. c., 3	1	2	1	1,295
Lehman, ch. c., 3	2	..	1	1,050
Domingo, blk. c., 3	2	..	2	975
Promenade, b. m., 5	2	1	..	875
Senella, b. c., 3	1	..	1	425
Philopena, b. f., 3	1	..	..	400
Miss Lilly, ch. f., 3	..	2	..	150
The Preserver, ch. c., 2	..	..	1	100
J. P. B., br. c., 3	..	1	1	95
Total				$ 27,415

Hawthorne and Oakley Compared.

For the last six days' racing at Hawthorne and Oakley the statistics are as follows:

Added money—Hawthorne, $18,300; Oakley, $13,800.

Races run—Hawthorne, 38; Oakley, 32.

Starters—Hawthorne, 248; Oakley, 188.

Winning horses—Hawthorne, 36; Oakley, 31.

Horses not first, second, or third—Hawthorne, 157; Oakley, 111.

Winning favorites—Hawthorne, 20; Oakley, 9.

Winning second choices—Oakley, 10; Hawthorne, 5.

Winning third choices—Oakley, 7; Hawthorne, 2.

Winning outsiders—Hawthorne, 11; Oakley, 6.

Handicaps—Oakley, 5; Hawthorne, 3. Subdivided as follows:

Oakley—3-year-olds and upwards, three, of which one fell to the favorite, and one each to the second and third choices; 2-year-olds, two, of which each one third choice and one outsider were successful.

Hawthorne—3-year-olds and upwards, 1 won by an outsider; 1 hurdle and 1 steeplechase, both won by outsiders.

Selling races—Hawthorne, 18; Oakley, 15; conditioned as follows: Hawthorne, 3-year-olds and upwards, 13; 2-year-olds, 2; all ages, 3. Oakley, 3-year-olds and upwards, 7; 2-year-olds, 5; maiden 3-year-olds, 1; mares, all ages, 1; 4-year-olds and upwards, 1.

Races exclusively for 2-year-olds—Oakley, 11; Hawthorne, 9.

Maiden races—Hawthorne, 2; Oakley, 1; all three being for 2-year-olds.

Of the nine "odds on" favorites at Hawthorne six were winners, while of the eight at Oakley it was an even break of four each. Hawthorne furnished both extremes of betting with Libertine at "6 to 1 on" and Jim Norvell at "100 to 1 against." A list of the winning horses is appended:

Hawthorne—Pisa, May Rose, Neutral, Woodfield, Montre, Major McLaughlin, Flying Dutchman, Frank K., Pelleas, G. B. Morris, Ruthven, Salvador, Ingomar, Despot, Hawthorne (2), Zoulika, The Kitten, Young Arion, J. V. Carter, Sir George, Golddust, Tim Murphy, Percy, Radiator, Dockstader, Libertine (2), Jim Norvell, Kirkover, Gov. Palmer, Bryan, Red Glenn, Pop Gray, Claudius, Gascon, Jennie W., Weola.

Oakley—Himyara, John Cooper, Geraldine, Promenade, Henry Jenkins, Cass, Tuscarora, George Beck, The Ironmaster, Judith, Lehman, Chant, Pearl Song (2), Faraday, Rhett Goode, Yemen, Fulcher C., Pittsburg, Brendoo, Prime Minister, Collins, Tobin, Buckfly, Islin, Simon W., Leonard B., Valkyrie, Addie Buchanan, Gurgle, Prince Imperial, Winfield.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

Moody's Revival at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, preached to 6,000 persons in the Winnie Davis Wigwam tonight, inaugurating a ten days' revival.

HARNESS STARS FAIL.

NASHVILLE AND BOSTON MATCHES SETTLE LITTLE.

Gentry and Robert J. to Meet at Louisville and Pace for the Season's Honors—The Alix-Directum Match Seems to Have a Mysterious Inner Story, Which the Betting Might Explain—Directum's Condition and His Favoritism Cannot Be Reconciled with Hickok's Skill.

Both the big harness events of the week were failures. One broke up with a scandal, for which H. D. McKinney of Janesville, one of the Nashville judges, is blamed. It was the meeting of John R. Gentry and Robert J., the pacing stars of 1894, at Nashville. There seems no question but that Gentry won the first heat. Honest Ed Geers, who drove Robert J., admits that. Then McHenry withdrew Gentry on a pretense, which the judges accepted as the best way out of a bad place.

The great pair meet again at Louisville this week and the question of speed supremacy is likely to be decided. John R. Gentry's win of the Nashville heat, which he did not get, decides nothing. Robert J. is a fast, game horse, likely to win the last heat of a bruising race. It only shows that Gentry has a better chance to beat the champion than was generally thought.

The track at Louisville, while a good one, is not Cumberland Park, and there is less chance of a new pacing race record when the pair meet.

The Boston match between Alix and Directum went further along. Alix won two heats and got the money.

Directum an Unnatural Favorite.

It was unnatural that Directum should have been favorite, and indicates some false moves by some one close to the parties in the match. Directum was not fit to trot. Hickok is too good a trainer not to know his horse's condition. It would be most interesting to know who backed Directum so heavily. Doubtless bets on the race went with the purse and decision to Alix. The winning bettors' list might tell more of a story than the chaotic tale of the race which came from Boston. At Hawthorne bets were taken on the race and paid back when Directum was drawn.

The chances are that had the black horse been well and fit Alix would have won just the same. The Mystic track is loose and sandy, and her third mile in 2:07¾, with a jogging bit at the end, shows that the daughter of Patronage had her speed with her and could have gone as fast or faster than Directum's mark. The black will hardly be got ready again this year. He has done no good in Hickok's hands and goes into winter quarters in less than glory and almost near the point of disgrace.

NEW ASSOCIATION'S MISTY PLANS.

Plenty of Claims, but Few of the Financial Props Appear.

There is still an amazing lot of secrecy about the new baseball association men outside the few old-timers who went to the front at the Philadelphia meeting. The backers of the various clubs are not known outside George Williams of Chicago, who represents others. There seems no chance for Jim Hart's ingenious scheme going through. The association people say they will recognize no reserve rule and players not absolutely signed for 1895 are considered free game.

The names of Harry Wright and John B. Day had been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but as both announced they could not accept the honor neither's name was placed formally in nomination.

The Buffalo representative failed to put in an appearance, and now it begins to look as though Detroit or St. Louis would be selected to fill the vacancy in the Western circuit.

Barring Philadelphia, the important question of grounds is partially solved. Brooklyn Park will be accessible in twenty-three minutes from any part of Brooklyn, it is said. Pittsburg has an option on two grounds, but will probably select that located at Shenley. Pfeffer declares that he has two sites in view in Chicago, both located on a line with the elevated road, and on the South Side. Becannon says that the New York ground will be within a minute's walk of Harlem bridge. Walter Hewett has the old Capital grounds in readiness, and the Western Association grounds at Milwaukee will be utilized by Quinn.

The New Association's Contract.

Following is the text of the American Association contract:

This agreement, made this —— day of ——, 189—, between the —— Baseball club, a corporation under the laws of ——, party of the first part, and ——, party of the second part, witnesseth:

First—Said party of the second part agrees to devote his entire time and services as a ball player to said party of the first part during the period of this contract.

Second—Said party of the second part agrees to conform to all the rules and regulations now adopted or which may be hereafter adopted by the party of the first part appertaining to his services aforesaid.

Third—Said party of the second part agrees not to render any services as a ball player during the time of this contract to any other person, corporation, or association other than the party of the first part.

In consideration whereof the party of the first part agrees:

First—To pay to the party of the second part the sum of $—— per year, to be paid in equal semi-monthly installments upon the 1st and 15th of each and every month during the season, which shall commence —— and terminate ——, unless the ball team shall be away from home playing games, in which event the installments falling due shall be paid within the first week after the return home of said ball team.

Second—Said party of the first part agrees to pay the traveling expenses, board and lodgings of said party of the second part whenever said party of the second part may be traveling in the service of said party of the first part, and when not so traveling the party of the second part will pay all of his own expenses; and the party of the second part agrees to furnish at his own expense his uniform and outfit as a ball player, the same to be designated by the party of the second part, and in case the party of the first part shall pay for the uniform and outfit, it shall have the right to deduct the amount so expended from the salary of the party of the second part.

This contract shall be in force during the year ——, from —— to ——.

In witness whereof the party of the first part has caused its seal to be hereto affixed and the presents to be subscribed by ——, President of the said club, and the said party of the second part has hereunto set his hand and seal this —— day of ——, 189—, in the presence of —— (witness).

Gossip of the Turf.

A New Zealand race horse, Rocius, stands eighteen hands one inch. He is by an Arab horse.

The Austrian Jockey club has purchased from Baron de Hirsch his bay colt Matchbox for $90,000.

Peter and John Weber have gone to California with Miss Willoughby, Hymn, Jerome S., and Leonville.

S. Whittaker, who purchased Nero at the McCafferty & Wishard sale, has sold him at an advance to J. Heyman.

Lord Marcus Beresford has challenged the four-millionaire, Baron Hirsch, to run Isinglass against La Fleche and Matchbox.

Matt Storn has sent his horses to California for racing. He has Modesto, Lochinvar, Del Norte, two 2-year-olds, and four yearlings.

McCafferty & Wishard have sold Derelict to A. Youngman, who will race her and Little Billy under the name of the Pelham Stable.

Simeon G. Reed's pair, Lucky Dog and Booze, have arrived in California. The former is to be given a winter's rest. They went West with the Covington lot.

A London, Eng., woman has lately been fined for feeding her 7-year-old son on boiled bread and pepper and salt so as to retard his growth and fit him for a jockey.

Mrs. Langtry, under her racing name, "Mr. Jersey," has offered her race horse Milford for sale. The horse was presented to her by Abingdon Baird, who refused £8,000 for the animal.

Father Daly has leased the running qualities of Little Ella and Lizzie to W. Wood for $6. Pa says that if the Jockey club reinstates him he will take his "stable" to the land of sunshine, fruit, and flowers—California.

A party of turfmen left for San Francisco last night. In it were Starter Ferguson, John Merrill, C. C. Riley, Charles A. Trevathan, Morgan Chinn, Jack Chinn, M. A. Gunst, and S. M. Morton. The long race meeting opens at Bay District next Saturday and runs until June, 1895.

Quirt's half-mile heat record of 0:47½, 0:47½ took the place of the world's record (held jointly) of Eclipse Jr. and Bogus—0:48, 0:48. The first-named, however, ran three heats in 0:48. Quirt's dam, Trifle, beat Chinaman many years ago, and that horse held the Pacific coast record at six furlongs.

The turf as reported by the *Cincinnati Enquirer* is reflected by the following: "A crowd of speculators got down good and thick on Billy Magrane's Monterey at Hawthorne yesterday. They were all smiles when Monterey won and all frowns when the judges took the race away from him—for some reason or other—and gave it to Woodford."

It is thought the one-eyed Duke of Norfolk colt Nelson will be pretty nearly the king of the sprinters at the Bay District track this winter. He ran five furlongs in 1:00 flat at Helena, Mont., and a young man named Billy Donovan has been found that can hold him at the post and send him off well. With Donovan to hold his head, Nelson won six straight races, all in cracking good time.—*Breeder and Sportsman.*

HARDING STOPPED BY RAIN.

Rides Forty Miles Better Than Record Time at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Bert Harding's trial at the American 100-mile record at the fair grounds yesterday was interrupted by rain just at the completion of the fortieth mile. He was then forty-five seconds better than the record. His time for the miles was 2:40, 2:39 2-5, 2:50 3-5, 2:44, 2:40, 2:44 4-5, 2:34 1-5, 2:57, 2:42 2-5, 2:44, 2:42, 2:45, 2:45 1-5, 2:45 3-5, 2:46, 2:52 2-5, 2:49 1-5, 2:44 4-5, 2:47, 2:50 1-5, 2:58 1-5, 2:44 4-5, 2:46 4-5, 2:44 4-5, 2:44 2-5, 2:44 3-5, 2:57 2-5, 2:46, 2:41 3-5, 2:50, 2:49 1-5, 2:49 4-5, 2:43 1-5, 2:56 1-5, 2:56, 2:54, 3:02 1-5, 2:57 1-5, 2:54 1-5, and 2:59. Total time, 1:52:03 3-5. He will go after the world's record of 419 miles next Wednesday.

E. E. Anderson made a new Class A record for the unpaced quarter, flying start. He rode it in :26 4-5, within one second of the world's record.

Cyclist Mack Regains His Record.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—With the weather and road conditions in his favor Cyclist T. T. Mack succeeded in regaining the record for the 200-mile distance. He left Buffalo at 5:01 yesterday morning and arrived here on his return at 6:11:40 o'clock, having made 200 miles in 13:10:40. This lowers Steinman's record by over 11 minutes.

A. T. Heywood Wins a Road Race.

The fourth and last five-mile handicap road race of the season of the Calumet Cycling club was held Saturday afternoon over the Lake View course. There were twelve starters, and they finished as follows:

Riders.	H'd'c'p.	Time.
A. T. Heywood	Scratch.	12:20
George A. Jacob	2:00	14:25
George I. Israel	2:00	14:26
F. A. Swanson	2:00	14:27
Henry Ambos	3:30	15:58
T. G. Posselt	2:00	14:30
W. G. Ferguson	2:00	14:51
R. Richards	2:45	15:37
W. C. Jacob	1:30	14:32
C. Blankenheim	2:00	15:03
Ed C. Nelson	3:45	18:47

Nelson Makes Some New Records.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21.—Ed Nelson broke the three, four, and five-mile Class A bicycling records on Hampden Park yesterday, his time in the respective heats being 7:03, 9:28, and 11:56, the latter being 15 seconds below the world's record. F. B. Stowe made the Class A quarter mile, unpaced, standing start, in :33 1-5, or 1 3-5 seconds less than the previous record.

MAY USE THE NEW ASSOCIATION.

How It and the National League Could Be Brought Together.

President Hart of the Chicago Ball club thinks that the new American Association can be made a strong and important organization by making a combination of four of the cities proposed for the new circuit and the four superfluous cities of the National League.

"As the scheme now stands," said Mr. Hart yesterday, "it is an impossibility. None of its founders, Al Johnson excepted, has any money, and most of them are men out of employment and eager to secure it. I think that the meeting of the new association was simply its burial—a courteous method of letting it die. It could not live and compete with the National League. Two clubs in one city would kill the game, which was dead enough in the West this year with only one club to a town.

"But here is an idea and a feasable solution of the problem:

"Let these people, if they can interest capital and get the grounds and players, select four good cities, not in the present National League. Buffalo and Milwaukee would do well as a nucleus. Then let them combine with the St. Louis, Louisville, Washington, and Cleveland or Cincinnati clubs. The National League would be glad to give them those towns and their American Association would then be complete. Nobody would be interfered with, the circuits would not clash, and the game might be benefited by the change."

NATIONAL LEAGUE WILL FIGHT.

No Compromise with the New Association Is Possible, Says Nick Young.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—President Nick Young of the National League said: "The members of the league do not want any more baseball wars, but they stand ready to defend their hard-earned interests against what appears to be nothing more than a band of baseball speculators.

"The situation has been thoroughly surveyed and we know every man, his social and financial standing, supposed to be directly or indirectly interested in the new association. The impression prevails, after looking over the field, that they are proceeding upon the idea that the league, rather than become involved in another struggle similar to that with the brotherhood, will go down into its pockets and buy out the rival organization. They will be sadly disappointed if they are entertaining for a single moment any such idea. The league has a well-balanced, compact organization, and the market is stocked with desirable players. If the players deliberately violate the terms of the national agreement and desert the league, they must understand that they deliberately place themselves upon the black list, so far as the league is concerned, for all time to come. The fall meeting of the league will be called for New York Nov. 14.

General Sporting Notes.

Jake Schaefer left for New York yesterday and will finish his practice for his matches with Ives there. The New York game begins Nov. 12 and the Chicago game Dec. 3.

George Kessler of Butte City, who some years ago knocked out George Le Blanche, is matched to fight Jim Ryan of Australia for a purse of $1,000. The fight is to be decided in Butte City.

The Olympic club of New Orleans is trying to arrange a match between "Shadow" Maber and Charley Johnson, two welterweights. This would prove a fine battle, as both are strong and clever fighters.

David St. John and Frank P. Slavin had a rough-and-tumble in the Horseshoe, London, recently, in which the champion of Wales proved he could fight better outside than inside the ropes. But for the interference of friends of the boxers Slavin would have lost his nose.

Alexander Lubecki of Astroleo, Russia, is making an investment in American trotters. Among his recent purchases are the bay mare Dora Cossack, 2:23, by Don Cossack, from Byron Smith, Chicago, and the bay mare Glendella, by Messenger Wilkes, dam Bessie, by Glenarm, from John Springer, Saratoga, N. Y.

RESIST PAYMENT OF INSURANCE.

Two Companies Sued by the Heirs of T. N. Hayes, Who Died Suddenly.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Maud A. Webb and Mrs. Anne G. Hayes of Tuscaloosa, daughter and widow of Thomas N. Hayes, a prominent merchant of that place, have filed suits in the United States Court here against the Travelers' and Penn Mutual Insurance companies to recover $20,000 on policies taken out by Mr. Hayes within the year before his death. Mr. Hayes died suddenly March last, leaving $60,000 insurance. Three doctors pronounced apoplexy the cause of his death, but a fourth prominent physician decided morphine or arsenic poison did the work. The insurance companies have the two-year clause as to suicide in their policy and propose to fight the suits on that ground, contending that Mr. Hayes deliberately got the insurance with the intention of killing himself and making his family rich. Mr. Hayes was once wealthy, but at his death was embarrassed by creditors. The prominence of his family will make it an interesting contest.

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

Helpless Widows.

Mohammedan widows find it difficult to remarry. An association to assist them in finding husbands has been organized in Turkey.

FITZ HAS NO CHANCE.

PUGILISTIC OPINION CONSIDERS RED BOB OUTCLASSED.

If Corbett Will Accede to Some Reasonable Amendments the Big Match Is Made—Some $17,500 of the $61,000 Prize Is Posted—Proportions of the Two Men Contrasted—Corbett Will Be an Almost Prohibitive Favorite—The Articles and Their Latest Changes.

Fitzsimmons has signed the articles for his match with Corbett with two amendments which provide that the club giving the purse name the referee (but he must be satisfactory to both principals), and the gloves for the fight must weigh five ounces.

In the original articles the gloves were to be "the smallest the club will allow" and the club was to name the referee.

The "dog collar," as Sullivan used to call the Fox belt, is still one of the prizes of the battle, and of it Fitzsimmons says: "If I win I'll make the loser a present of it." The amended articles have been sent to Corbett for his signature. To make good his position Corbett must sign them. The changes are reasonable. As the articles now stand they read:

These articles of agreement are to govern a glove contest to a finish between James J. Corbett and Robert J. Fitzsimmons.

First—The match is to decide the heavyweight championship, a stake of $20,000, and a purse of $41,000 and the championship.

Second—The contest shall take place before the Florida Athletic club of Jacksonville, Fla., on a date after July 1, 1895, to be selected by the club.

Third—The Florida Athletic club agrees to deposit with the final stakeholder the sum of $5,000 as a guarantee of good faith. The club further agrees to pay to each of the principals on April 1, 1895, the sum of $1,000 for training expenses. The club still further agrees to pay into the hands of the permanent stakeholder, ten days prior to the date of the contest, the sum of $34,000. Of the purse of $41,000, after deducting the amount paid for training expenses, $2,000, the balance, $39,000, shall be paid to the winner.

Fourth—The principals hereby agree upon Philip Dwyer as permanent stakeholder.

Fifth—Each of the principal shereby agrees to post in the hands of the final stakeholder the sum of $5,000, the full amount of his stake, with Philip Dwyer.

Seventh—Robert J. Fitzsimmons shall deposit the sum of $2,500 on May 1, 1895, making the full amount of his stake.

Eighth—The contest shall be under the Marquis of Queensberry rules, the gloves must weigh five ounces, and other details of the contest itself shall be left to the decision of the Florida Athletic club. The club shall name the referee, but he must be satisfactory to both principals.

Ninth—Should either party fail to comply with these articles the money in the hands of the stakeholder be forfeited to the party which shall have fulfilled his obligation according to this engagement.

Tenth—In case the Florida Athletic club fails in any way in bringing this contest to a successful conclusion the men hereby agree to contest before the club offering the largest purse.

The Men Fight for a $61,000 Prize.

There is now $17,500 posted on account of the match. Corbett has put $10,000 in Al Smith's hands to be turned over to Phil Dwyer when the proper time comes. Fitzsimmons put up $1,000 at the meeting in New York, and added $1,500 to it last Monday. The Florida Athletic club has posted $5,000 toward its $41,000 purse.

Thus the match, which is for a total prize of $61,000, stands. It is reviewed with general distrust all over the country. There is no reason why it should be. The Florida club is not a popular one, even with the old group of Jacksonville fakers pushed aside. Joe Vendig is a nonentity. He posed as a manager when the Corbett-Mitchell affair was on, and was but a puppet. But despite Corbett's natural desire not to fight more often than is necessary, and the poor chance that Fitzsimmons seems to stand, there is every reason to think that the men mean to fight.

The Florida authorities may or may not prevent the fight. That cuts little figure. Both the New Orleans clubs can and will, if they are given the chance, pay nearly or as much for the event as the Florida organization. There is plenty of time ahead, and if the match is honestly made by the men it will be fought.

Corbett's manager is authority for the statement that the Olympic club of New Orleans tried to mortgage its building at 8 per cent in order to raise enough money to make a front for the fight. But perhaps we didn't know it. The Auditorium club was all right and had the money, but the Florida Athletic club made the highest bid.

Fitzsimmons Seems Outclassed.

In the betting, which will begin as soon as the public considers the match on, Corbett will be a 3 to 1 favorite, and naturally so. Fitz has whipped all his men. But few have been real good men. The good ones have been naturally outclassed by the Cornishman's abnormal physical proportions. The old bit of wisdom about a good big one being better than a less big good one by his extra pounds is one that applies all about life, and ought especially to apply to Corbett and Fitzsimmons fit and in the ring.

Here are the comparative measurements of the two men taken when they were in training:

Features.	Corbett.	Fitzsimmons.
Age	28	32
Weight	188	168
Height	6 ft. 1½ in.	6 ft. ½ in.
Reach	29¾	29½
Chest	38	39
Waist	33	30
Thigh	21	20
Calf	14	14
Biceps	14½	13¼
Forearm	11½	11½

These statistics show Corbett to be younger, heavier by twenty pounds, taller by an inch, and in fact bigger in almost every way.

Fitzsimmons thus meets his physical superior. There is nothing in the record of either man that shows Corbett to be less clever, quick, or courageous than Fitzsimmons. Perhaps for his weight Fitzimmons is the harder hitter of the two, but even this is uncertain. If it were not Corbett's extra size would at least offset it. No wonder Fitzsimmons is considered to have less than one chance in four.

If modern pugilism ever got an event of more interest than this match it cannot be recalled. The men are the premiers of their age, have had wonderful fighting careers, and are better than the average pugilist in all ways. Even though badly balanced the match gets together all that is supreme in modern prize-ring skill and success, and its preliminaries and result will be of deep interest to some 50,000,000 people, of which not one-fifth know or care anything about the unclean and uncouth game of fisticuffs as operated for profit.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RECORDS.

How the Crack Athletes of Each Compare by Their Performances.

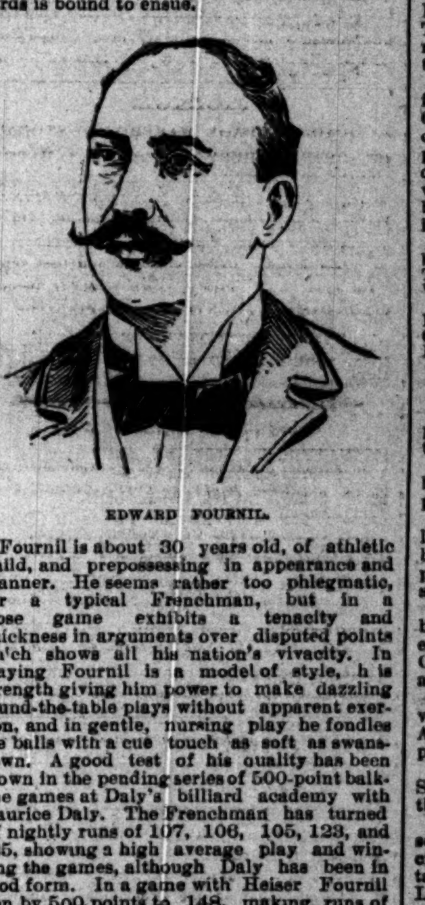
All the championships, both in England and America, have been held and an opportunity is afforded to make a few comparisons between the noted amateur athletes of this country and Great Britain. There are just twelve events that are in general practice on both sides of the water, and of this number England leads in seven—namely: The 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 1-mile run, 5-mile run, and pole vault. The American athletes excel in the running high jump, putting the 16-pound shot, 120 yards high hurdles, and running long jump. C. A. Bradley of Huddersfield, England, is considered by judges to be the fleetest amateur sprinter living. America's best pair are Tommy Lee of the N. Y. A. C., and Ramsdell of the University of Pennsylvania. The former is good for :10 1-5 at any time for 100 yards, and, on recent form, is nearly good enough to make a new world's figure for 200 yards. Ramsdell has done ten seconds for the "century," and is also 220 yards champion for the Intercollegiate Association of America. C. E. Bredin of the London A. C. is without question the master of all middle distance runners and one of the fastest who ever wore a spiked shoe. He must be classed with such celebrated celebrities as Tindall of English fame and Lon Myers, W. C. Downs, and W. A. Dohm, the American wonders. He has covered 880 yards in the fast time of 1:55¼, and, with a rest of only one hour, encircled a quarter mile track in :48 1-5. America can boast of a trio of splendid quarter-mile flyers—viz.: S. M. Merrill, the Harvard crack; T. Burke and Tom Keene, both of the B. A. A. Merrill in form is equal to about :49 3-5 for 440 yards, and Burke should do :50, while Keene, under good conditions, ought to run the quarter mile in :50 2-5. Kilpatrick of the N. Y. A. C. is Columbia's greatest half-miler, and a "go" between him and Bredin under favorable conditions might create a record to supplant Cross' 1:54 1-5, made by the Englishman years ago. English distance runners easily lead the world. F. E. Bacon is a wonderful performer, and no amateur in America is capable of excelling him. He is the one and four mile champion of England. America's fastest miler is George Orton of the N. Y. A. C. He is a Canadian, and may be able when in good trim to go a mile in 4:20. Through the retirement of Tommy Conneff the path has lost the greatest distance runner who ever represented an American club in competition.

Charles H. Bean of the Suffolk A. C. of Boston has clearly demonstrated that he is invincible among long distance American runners. In hurdling Stephen Chase of Dartmouth College and N. Y. C. A. can beat any "timber topper" in creation for 120 yards over 3 feet 6 inch hurdles. Fred Puffer of the New Jersey A. C. seems to be the world's best for 220 yards over 2 feet 6 inch sticks; but Geoffrey Shaw of England is also an accomplished hurdler, and both would be very close at the end of a race. L. D. Bulger, the Dublin, Ireland, athlete, can negotiate the high hurdles in 15 4-5 seconds, or one-fifth second slower than Chase's best figures. In walking Sam Liebgold of the Pastime A. C., N. Y., and Harry Curtis, the English champion, would make a great contest for "one mile," but the clever Briton is without a rival for any distance over a mile. F. M. Sweeney of the Xavier A. C., New York, has cleared 6 feet 4¼ inches in a running high jump, and while he can be called the world's champion, still he would find in M. Ryan of Cashel, Ireland, a worthy opponent. Ryan has cleared 6 feet 2¾ inches in an English championship when attired in a regular tourist's costume and without proper jumping shoes. C. S. Reber of the Pastime A. C. of St. Louis is the leader among running long jumpers. The world's mark, 23 feet 6¾ inches, was made by him. Fry, the great all-round athlete of Oxford University, England, when in form, ought to be placed in second position. The great jump of 23 feet 8 inches reputed to have been made by Mooney of the Xavier A. C., New York, recently in Ireland, cannot be credited until accepted by Irish athletic authorities. In pole vaulting England takes the place of honor, with R. D. Dickinson, who has a mark of 11 feet 9 inches for "high flying." Bucholtz of the University of Pennsylvania is America's champion, with a vault of 11 feet, and B. Loomis of the Suffolk A. C. has also cleared the same distance. In weight throwing the Irish giant, J. S. Mitchell of the New York A. C., outclasses the world with 16-pound hammer and 50-pound weight. Kiely, the Irish all-round champion, can claim second place to the New-Yorker with the hammer. George R. Gray of the New York A. C. is the king of the shot-putters, but D. Horgan of Banteer, Ireland, is also a grand performer. He has recently made an English record of 45 feet 3 inches. Gray's record is 47 feet.

THE FRENCH BILLIARD EXPERT.

Edward Fournil's Skill Pleases the Eastern Critics Immensely.

An interesting personality in the billiard world just now is M. Edward Fournil, champion of France. He arrived here a month ago with the scalps of Vignaux, Piot, Cave, and Gay dangling from his belt, and on the warpath for Slosson, Ives, or Schaefer. So far no match has been arranged, but he will be accommodated very soon. Ives has two matches on with Schaefer, and Slosson also has engagements. The Americans are as eager for the fray as the Parisian and some great billiards is bound to ensue.



EDWARD FOURNIL.

Fournil is about 30 years old, of athletic build, and prepossessing in appearance and manner. He seems rather too phlegmatic, for a typical Frenchman, but in a close game exhibits a tenacity and quickness in arguments over disputed points which shows all his nation's vivacity. In playing Fournil is a model of style, his strength giving him power to make dazzling round-the-table plays without apparent exertion, and in gentle, nursing play he fondles the balls with a cue touch as soft as swansdown. A good test of his quality has been shown in the pending series of 500-point balkline games at Daly's billiard academy with Maurice Daly. The Frenchman has turned off nightly runs of 107, 106, 105, 123, and 135, showing a high average play and winning the games, although Daly has been in good form. In a game with Heiser Fournil won by 500 points to 148, making runs of 180 and 108. The prettiest sort of play has been shown by Fournil, many of his gathering shots being entirely new in their principle and execution.

University of Pennsylvania Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—No very startling time marked the track games held at the University of Pennsylvania grounds yesterday. The events were open to novices and freshmen. The summaries:

100-yard dash—R. A. Sterrett won. Time, :11.

Half-mile run—G. O. Jarvis, '98, M., won. Time, 2:14.

Mile-walk—W. J. Robbins, '98, M., won. Time, 9:31.

220 yards, hurdle—G. M. Stewart, '98, C., won. Time, 30 1-5.

440 yards, dash—G. O. Jarvis, '98, M., won. Time, 57⅗.

220 yards, dash—G. O. Jarvis, '98, M., won. 26½.

Two miles, bicycle—W. G. Douglass won. Time, 6:21½.

Mile run—C. E. Little, '96, C., won. Time, 5:46.

Running high jump—A. H. Remington, '98, C., won. Height, 5 feet 2½ in.

Pole vault—W. M. Stewart, '98, C., won. Height, 9 feet 6 in.

Running broad jump—E. H. Lawrence, '98, C., won. Distance, 17 feet 10½ in.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Madison, 5; Indianapolis, 5; eleven innings, is the story of today's game.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 21.—Sam McLeod, the local champion catch as catch can wrestler, challenges anybody in the world to meet him at this style of wrestling for from $1,000 up.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—In a nine and one-half mile bicycle road race Saturday J. T. Carruthers won the time prize in 28½ minutes, with Art Blake second in 28 minutes 59 seconds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Col. John D. Hopkins announced that he will match Dan Creedon against "Denver" Ed Smith for any stake Smith wants, fight to take place before the club offering the largest purse.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Mike Gillespie last night proved himself no match for Johnny Van Heest. He was saved from going out in the fifth round by the interference of Chief Deitsch, who stopped the fight. It was declared a draw.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 21.—Miss Annie Londonderry of Boston, who left Chicago Sept. 24 with only three cents in her purse to make a tour of the globe on a bicycle, arrived here this morning just twenty-seven days out. Her trip so far has been without incident.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 21.—John W. Noble and Arthur Barnes, local wheelmen, will leave next Wednesday morning to wheel around the world, going from here to San Francisco, thence into South America, Australia, Asia, and Europe, embarking for America at Cork, Ireland.

Pennsylvania Officials Inspecting.

A number of the directors and officials of the Pennsylvania railroad system were at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and more will arrive this morning. They are making the annual inspection of the company's lines, and will go from here to St. Louis. In the party at the hotel yesterday were: Directors Charles Lanier, formerly President of the Fort Wayne Road; H. L. Denny, J. C. Spencer, E. P. Williams, and S. M. Hutchinson, Thomas Rodd, Chief Engineer, and others. President Roberts will arrive this morning.

A Fly Boss.

Clerk—"I should like to have the afternoon off, sir, to attend the funeral of my grandmother."

Boss—"All right. But say, take this $50 and put $25 each way on Taral's mount in the third race for me."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

TWO GOALS TO ONE.

THISTLES DEFEAT THE WENTWORTHS AT MELROSE PARK.

A Heavy Ball and Wet Field Keep Down the Score, but the Home Team Has the Better of the Play—The Rangers Meet the Chicago Albions and Are Beaten, Though They Are Not Satisfied with the Decision of the Referee—Hurling Games.

Two games were played in the Jackson Cup competition yesterday. At Melrose Park the Thistles defeated the Wentworths by 2 goals to 1. At Paulina and Clybourn avenue Chicago Albions beat Rangers by 2 goals to 1. The Braidwood and Rovers game was postponed.

The standing of the clubs to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	Points.
Thistles	3	3	0	0	6
Braidwood	2	2	0	0	4
Wentworths	3	1	2	0	2
Albions	3	1	2	0	2
Rovers	2	1	1	0	2
Rangers	3	0	3	0	0

THISTLES BEAT THE WENTWORTHS.

A Heavy Ball and Field Keep Down the Score to 2 to 1.

Two goals to one in favor of the Thistles was the result of the cup match yesterday at Melrose Park. The Wentworths from the South Side gave them the hardest tussle they have had. Rain made ball and ground heavy. In the first half the Wentworths defended the south goal, playing down hill. The home team had by far the better of the play, getting six corners kicks to none for their opponents.

After twenty-two minutes' play Jarrett passed to McEwan, who shot through the posts. Seven minutes after, from a smart scrimmage, Staith equalized with a low shot. Shortly before half time Dewar with a well-judged kick hit the bottom of the cross bar and the ball just passed through. At half time the score was: Thistles, two goals; Wentworths, one. No tally was made by either side from this on. The visitors showed improved form and kept the home defense busy. S. and J. Hamilton and Duncan were all in good form. For the Thistles, McEwan, Lawrence, and Aston did good service.

The teams were:

Thistles.	Positions.	Wentworths.
Cameron	Goal	Duncan.
Weir Aston	Backs	J. Hamilton. S. Hamilton.
Dewar McDonald Lawrence	Half backs	Scowcroft. Allison. Hopkins.
Loudon Govier	Right	Milloy. Kelly.
Young	Center	Smith.
Jarrett McEwan	Left	Gilchrist. Kain.

Referee—C. Logan of Rangers.

Albions, 2; Rangers, 1.

Another defeat came to the Rangers yesterday, when they met the Chicago Albions at Paulina and Clybourn avenue. The referee's decision was 2 goals to 1 in favor of the Albions, though the Rangers thought they should have two more allowed them. Rain made the ground slippery and a slow game resulted.

After twenty minutes of even play the Rangers rushed down and Logan scored. They soon repeated the performance, but the referee disallowed the point. At the interval the score was: Rangers, 1; Albions, 0.

At restarting the Albions pressed hard, and from a scrimmage Charles scored a goal. Combined play by the Rangers resulted in another goal. An appeal for offside play went against them, the goal being disallowed. Malcolm added the second and winning goal for the Albions fifteen minutes before time. The Rangers strove hard to equalize, but could not. The teams were:

Albions—Duke, goal; G. Campbell, Munro, backs; Denny, Harris, F. Campbell, half backs; Thomas and Malcolm, left wing; Charles, center; Williams, Moon, right wing.

Rangers—Miller, goal; Wilson, Wright, backs; H. Logan, Christie, Crerar, half backs; McKay, Goodall, left wing; Stuart, center; Kalman, C. Logan, right wing.

Referee—W. McLuckie of Wentworths.

Innisfails the Hurling Champions.

By defeating the Davitts, last year's champion hurlers, the Innisfail club yesterday won the title for 1894.

The game was well contested throughout, but the sloppy ground militated against good play.

The Innisfails notched the first point. Furlong soon equalized for the Davitts. Not to be outdone Shelton and Hartigan scored points for the Innisfails. T. Sullivan made a fourth, Byron a fifth, and Shelton a sixth.

Keeping up the pressure the yellow and black added a seventh and made strenuous effort for a goal. Byron caromed the ball off Cronin for a point and added the ninth soon after.

Davitts now took a turn and before the interval O'Ryan and M. Ahern each scored points. At half time the score was: Innisfails, 9 points; Davitts, 3.

On resuming play was even for a time. Shelton then hit a goal. Byron duplicated this later.

Not beaten the Davitts braced up, Furlong scoring the best goal of the day. Excitement ran high as the Davitts again attacked. Furlong added two more points. Lehane, from a forty-yard hit, added another. Playing desperately, the Davitts notched a second goal, Furlong again doing the trick. Innisfails now braced up and increased their lead by two points. H. Gooly notched another for the Davitts, and from a scrimmage another followed. Innisfails closed the heavy scoring with a point just before the referee's whistle blew. The score was: Innisfails, 2 goals 12 points; Davitts, 2 goals 8 points.

Davitts.	Position.	Innisfails.
Cronin	Goal	Phelan.
Ryan Lehan	Backs	Conway. J. Callaghan.
Dwyer Farrell M. Hayes	Half back	Egan. J. Ryan. T. Callaghan.
Keating R. Hayes	Left wing	P. Sexton. P. Hartigan.
Hogan E. Ahern	Right wing	Shelton. M. Hartigan.
J. Hayes J. Lenahan	Center	S. Callaghan. Sullivan.
Gooly M. Ahern Furlong Flynn O. Ryan	Forwards	Naughton. E. Byron. O'Brien. McCarthy. J. White.

Referee—Tom Powers.

Railroad Item.

Western Man—"So you are an employé of the Rocky Mountain railroad company?"

Young Man—"Yes, I help clean the engines. Our wages were recently increased 20 per cent without asking."

"Well, that's encouraging."

"Yes, I feel a good deal richer. The first week's raise I gave to a poor beggar, who said he hadn't had anything to eat for a week."

"Did you know the fellow?"

"Yes; he was one of the stockholders."—*Tammany Times.*

Did You Register Last Tuesday?

Tomorrow, Oct. 23, will be the last day for registration. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who did not register last Tuesday and fail to do so tomorrow cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis. Don't fail to register.

NEW!——NEW!
Always in Advance!
AREND'S
DOUBLE
KUMYSS.
The best food for invalids especially when the stomach is weak.
See ad. in Sunday's Tribune for particulars or, better, call at
AREND'S DRUG STORE.

MADE IN CHICAGO.
Rambler
BICYCLES.
For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Riding school on the premises. Purchasers taught to ride free.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 68 Madison-st.

FIGHT AGAINST ODORS

SIXTH WARD FOLK WANT RELIEF FROM HORSE BOILING WORKS.

Impromptu Indignation Meeting of Twelfth Precinct Men Which May Result in a Violent End for the Beagel & Martin Establishment—Resolutions Denounce the City Officials for Failure to Act—Citizens Say They Cannot Live in Peace and Will Hold Another Meeting.

Dead horses and the stench thereof are lively factors in Sixth Ward politics. The candidate who will give the voters of the ward, and especially of the west half of it, definite and reasonable assurance that Beagel & Martin's establishment for the killing and boiling of horses will be removed immediately after election is certain of a majority that will make glad his heart. In case the citizens do not find before the week ends a candidate willing to stand on this platform there is a chance that the Beagel & Martin establishment will meet a violent end.

A score of residents of the Twelfth Precinct, in which the odor of the killing and boiling works is particularly obnoxious, held an impromptu open air meeting at the corner of Robey and Thirty-third streets yesterday afternoon. It was an hour before vespers. Mr. James Curran, a venerable Irishman, paused on his way to church to address his fellow citizens: "I say," he began "that if that invention of the evil one stands one week more I head a party that will either blow it up with dynamite or tear it down brick by brick." Mr. Curran's opening sentence was received with great cheering. Mr. Curran proceeded in this wise: "And I tell you here now if you men won't tear it down the women will. The ladies of the Twelfth precinct will not tolerate any more of that odor. They can be relied upon." Having said this Mr. Curran proceeded on his way to vespers.

Resolutions Denounce Authorities.

The others who, as they themselves put it, "Live forninst the slaughter house," remained and passed a series of resolutions denunciatory of the slaughter house and its management, the Board of Health and its management, and of the city government as a whole and its management.

All in all the Sixth Ward folk feel pretty bitterly in the matter and if the offending slaughter-house is not moved legally it may be moved in some other and more expeditious fashion.

Two years ago Henry Dettmeyer moved his rendering establishment from Milwaukee avenue, from which neighborhood he had been driven by protesting citizens, within smelling distance of his place of business. Dettmeyer then fixed upon the corner of Robey and Thirty-second streets. Since that time the people of the Sixth Ward have suffered, not always in silence, but with a highly commendable degree of fortitude.

Two weeks ago the Messrs. Charles Beagel and Richard Martin, Germans, established their factory for the killing and boiling of decrepit horses next to the rendering establishment.

With the coming of Beagel & Martin the people of the Sixth Ward bade farewell to the virtues of patience and resignation. They entered into an open warfare against the combined stench of the rendering establishment and the horse killing and boiling establishment. For if the smell of the one had been bad the combined smell proved to be one of the most fearful natural phenomena observed in the Sixth Ward.

This on the testimony of a hundred honest men and worthy women of the Twelfth Precinct.

Mr. Dettmyer is said to have soon tired of life among the Sixth Warders and he soon disposed of his business to the firm of Zell & Hegenberg. This firm and Beagel & Martin are now held in much the same esteem in the Sixth Ward as is the smell of their combined business interests.

Petitions Prove Unavailing.

The people of the ward have petitioned the Mayor, pleaded with the police, and besought the Board of Health to the end that rest might be given to their overworked noses. They tried time and again to have the rendering establishment moved outside the city limits, but repeated failures so discouraged them the agitation had almost ceased until the horse boiling place came. Then war flamed high and there is no peace along Robey street any more.

W. J. Kiley, who lives near, said yesterday: "Our health and our comfort would not be more endangered were there a pest-house in our midst. I have seen strong workingmen seized with vomiting as they passed that place at night on the way home. On pleasant evenings we cannot sit in our doorsteps or in our yards, so terrible is the odor. On the warmest nights we have to keep the windows shut, for it is at night they 'cook' the horses. The value of property has depreciated, but we can get no relief."

James Farrell said: "Time and again I have appealed to the Deering Street Station police, but they have laughed at us. Last Tuesday there was a mass of decaying flesh in front of the place and I asked the policeman on the beat to pull the box so that officers could come and order it taken away. The policeman refused to pull the box or to let me do it. I have been five times to the Deering Street Station, but the Sergeant always either insulted me or laughed at me. I have been as many times to the City Hall and the Board of Health and received the same treatment."

Will Hold Another Indignation Meeting.

Charles Broppil, William Tosch, and a dozen other residents of the ward spoke to the same effect at yesterday's meeting. Another indignation meeting has been arranged for next Sunday. A number of candidates have promised to be present to talk the matter over with the sufferers. But none of Commissioner Reynolds' health inspectors have promised to be around.

A call at the home of John Stevenson at 3307 Robey street, set Mr. Stevenson talking in this wise: "If these people were made to move two miles west of here they would be outside the city limits and injure nobody. The wonder is we have not suffered from all kinds of diseases. The people who own the rendering works have run a small sewer of their own into the main public sewer. This private sewer pours tons of filth into the big sewer, and the stench penetrates into the kitchens of our houses and fills the rooms with poisonous gas. The stenches also penetrate through the manholes of the public sewer and make the streets offensive to walk in."

James Reed said: "We could get this matter remedied quick enough if we lived on Wabash avenue or if we wanted to spend a lot of money. It is just like our garbage-boxes. The city ordered us to put them in twenty months ago. The garbage wagons have not been around yet."

Beagel & Martin have a license, which they obtained Oct. 7. They kill from ten to fifteen horses daily, paying $2 to $2.50 each. They live at the southeast corner of Maplewood and Thirty-first streets.

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FURNITURE

Largest stock of HONEST MADE, Highly Polished Fine and Medium Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery. Best Quality Curled Hair Mattresses, etc. Get prices everywhere, then call on us and be convinced that our prices are LOWEST on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

KNOX World-Renowned **Hats**
Absolutely Correct.
Fall Styles Are Ready.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
191 & 193 State-st.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

This week's offers will be full of vim and value. Beginning **MONDAY** we will inaugurate a week's campaign which will give delight and profit to the thrifty shoppers, and cause October, '94, to pass the marvelous record of '93 for tremendous sales of trustworthy goods.

DRESS GOODS—Depleted a hundred times and as many times replenished with the newest effects devised by the deft weavers of Europe; the dress goods department is more resplendent than ever, and its supremacy more certainly assured. We'll open the week with these bargains:

50c	30 pieces of Navy Blue Storm Serges, strictly all wool, 45 inches wide, and worth 75c.
65c	25 pieces extra fine French Serges, in 20 different colorings, strictly all-wool, and actually worth $1.00 a yard.
75c	25 pieces Fancy Weaves, plain colors—20 pcs 46-inch all-wool Navy Storm Serge—46-in. plain all-wool Diagonals—50-inch Covert Mixtures—50-inch Illuminated Striped Tweeds—and 48-inch Tailor Checks—all these are actual $1.25 values.
95c	Fancy French Illuminated Melange, 46-inch plain color Checks, 48-inch Illuminated Cheviots, 44-inch plain color Jacquard effects, small lot French and German novelties, 46-inch Boucle Plaids, 48-inch silk and wool Plaids, 50-inch double-faced Coverts, 50-inch fancy Mixtures, French novelty Jacquards, 46-inch Lupin Cheviots in plain colors, 50-inch Heather Stripes, 44-inch silk Stripe Bengalines, 50-inch small invisible Checks—all these, worth $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50, on one counter at 95c. Together with Fancy Plushes, worth $5.00, and satin stripe Velvets, worth $5.50; also at 95c.

SILKS—The crowds at our silk counters during the past week have taken away the values we advertised, and now with new bargains, new weaves, and renewed zeal we begin the week with the following special silk offers:

"Crepe Capitale," an all-silk new weave, a full 75c article, in all the new and dainty evening tints	**48c**
Gauffre Crepes—All silk, moire and striped, choicest colors—a genuine bargain at	**68c**
Brocade Satin Surahs—25 pieces—actual $1.25 value—evening shades—all silk	**85c**
Lyons Faconne Taffetas—All-silk dress fabrics—23 inches wide—usually retailed at $1.50	**98c**
Black Figured Satin Duchesse—imported to sell at $1.50—and full 23 inches wide	**$1.00**
Black Peau de Soie—21 pieces—all silk, fine quality—worth $1.75	**$1.10**
Black Satin Duchesse—This is a great chance for a reduced price on a high quality silk—worth $3.00 and 28 inches wide	**$1.68**
Black and Colored Silks—Plain and glace, Faconne Taffetas and Royals, reduced fully a third in price. Monday's and this week's prices are: **68c, 75c, 85c, 98c, $1.19,** and **$1.25**	**2/3 Price.**
Silk Remnants—The balance of our great remnant offer is still open. Silks worth up to $2.50 a yard, all the plain and figured effects, will now be closed out at 50c and	**25c**

Furs.

The Fur business of Chicago is done on our third floor, where the product of our factory (kept busy night and day) is disposed of in advance of manufacture. Orders for fur garments should not be longer delayed. We open the week with these specials.

Fine Electric Seal Neck Scarfs	$2.50
Fine Astrakhan Neck Scarfs	$3.50
Fine Mink Neck Scarfs	$5.00
Fine Marten Neck Scarfs	$8.00
Astrakhan Capes, 30 inches long, 100 inches sweep	$16.00
Persian Lamb Capes, with sweep of 86 inches, 30 inches long	$15.00
Fine Persian Piece Cape, 36 inches long and 96 inches sweep	$35.00
Fine French Marten Cape, 28 inches long and 100 inches sweep	$40.00

Underwear—Hosiery

Monday we begin the week with these special values—First floor:

Low neck natural and white Merino Vests, all sizes, very low price	60c
White ribbed Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves, imported to sell for $1.00—our price will be	75c
Union Suits—Full size, jersey ribbed, colors—sold last year for $2.50—now we'll sell 'em for	$1.50
A great value in Hosiery—*our regular 50c grade* Ladies' Fast Black English Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced heels and toes—per pair	25c
Children's Fast Black Fleece-Lined Hose, all worth 50c— Monday's price, sizes 6 to 7½ Monday's price, sizes 8 to 9	 25c 35c

Optical Goods.

This new department, in charge of trained and competent opticians, merits the attention of all who desire their eyes scientifically fitted at small cost. Monday we offer:

One lot steel spectacles, fitted to the eyes, each pair worth $1.00, at half price	50c

Our Basement

is economy's original abiding place. Monday you'll find these bargains in our basement salesroom:

Yard wide bleached muslin, soft finish, less than cost, at	5c
Heavy bleached sheeting, 9-4 wide, unequaled in Chicago at the price	15c
Ready-made sheets of Atlantic Mills cotton, 81x90, and less than cost of material, at	45c
Closing out a manufacturer's line of twilled flannels, in grays, tans, and dark mixtures, a reg. 35c article, our price to close the line	19c

Cloaks Capes.

for the newest.

Unparalleled sales for so early in the season attest the worth and popularity of our department of Ladies' Outer Garments. No efforts relaxed. Call We'll show it—we'll sell it.

$6.00	Ladies' stylish double Capes, blacks and blues, with velvet collar.
$10.75	Reefer Coats, 26 in. long, of black, navy or brown beaver, double breasted, extra large sleeves, actual value $15.
$12.50	"Golf" Capes, of imported cheviot, satin faced, hood lined with fine black silk, length 38 inches, in black or navy, actually worth $16.50.
$15	Stylish Chinchilla Reefers, lined throughout with satin rhadame, 26 inches long, black and navy.
$20	Worombo Chinchilla Reefers, black and navy, storm collar, extra large sleeves, and lined throughout with satin rhadame.

Ladies' Furnishings.

Monday we start the sale of the following desirable specialties—second floor:

Ladies' Cambric Umbrella Skirts—18-inch flounce of deep embroidery, the $3.50 quality. Also a $3 line of Umbrella Skirts with deep flounce of dotted muslin, trimmed with wide Val. lace	**$1.95**

Bicycle Skirts and Bicycle Drawers—We begin a special sale of these on Monday, interesting to every lady who rides a wheel.

Special sale begins Monday of Infants' and Misses' CAPS AND BONNETS at manufacturers' prices.

Corsets—We continue on Monday the special sale of those $1.25 Corsets, French make, embroidered tops, extra long waists, 5 hooks, Spanish waist section	**75c**

October Hdkf. Sale

is going on with unabated interest and increasing sales. Do you realize that you can buy your Holiday Handkerchiefs at this sale, for ladies or men, at lower prices than will obtain after this month?

Silk and Linen Hdkfs. for men } 2-3 Price
Silk, Linen, and Lace Hdkfs. for ladies }

Dress Trimmings.

Today we place on a special bargain counter one lot of desirable Dress Trimmings at less than manufacturer's cost, as follows:

10c Yd.	Trimmings worth up to 50c, consisting of Black Beaded Edgings, Colored Beaded Edgings, Black Silk Edgings, and Colored Silk Edgings.
25c	Trimmings worth up to $2.00, consisting of Black Bead Galoons, Gimps in Black Bead, Black Silk, and Black Worsted, Colored Beaded Trimmings, Colored Applique Trimmings, Steel Trimmings.

Engraved Visiting Cards.

50 Engraved Cards and plate, with your name only, high class cards and best of engraving **95c**

Cut Glass, Jewelry, and Toilet Goods.

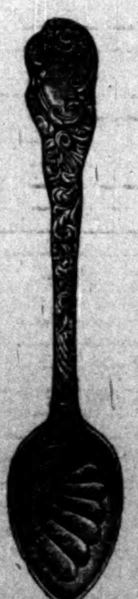
These prices are for Monday only—an inducement to give these first floor departments an early Monday visit.

Cut Glass
Salts and Peppers.

Genuine Cut Glass—worth 50c—Monday for	20c
Genuine Cut Glass Syrup Pitchers, with quadruple silver plated top—good value—until sold	68c

Silverware
and Jewelry.

Sterling Silver Napkin Rings—satin and engraved—regular price $1.50—Monday	95c



Sterling Silver After-Dinner Coffee Spoons, bright and gold bowls, regular price 40c. Monday,	25c
Nut Picks, polished Steel, 6 in box,	25c
With Nut Cracker,	68c
Solid Gold Stickpins, *genuine diamond* settings worth up to $6.50. Monday only	$3.75
Sterling Silver Tieholders, regular 50c to 75c. Monday only	45c
Sterling Silver Mounted Side Combs, value 75c. Monday only, per pair,	50c
Sterling Silver and Gold-Plated Cuff Pins, the 75c goods. Monday only, per pair,	50c

Toilet Articles.

All prices reduced for Monday only:

Pure Witch Hazel	22c
Imported Bay Rum	22c
Pure Florida Water	22c
Celluloid Soap Boxes, all colors	20c
Bailey's Complexion Brushes	35c
Lubin's and Pinaud's Perfumes, all odors, per ounce	35c
Coudray's Sachet Powders, all odors, per ounce	19c
Michelsen's Pure Bay Salts	25c
Bristle Cloth Brushes	21c

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Fancy Goods Dept.—on 3d Floor

of ANNEX is one of the most attractive and interesting departments in the house. It is beyond all question the largest Fancy Goods department in the world and is, this fall, infinitely stronger in stock, in variety, and in arrangement than at any previous time. The Fancy Goods department is easily accessible by stairways or elevators and is a delightful room (it occupies an entire floor) in which to spend an hour or a day. *Visitors are always most welcome, whether desiring to purchase or not.*

We quote this week several exceptional bargains in this department:

LAMPS—Wrought Iron Piano Lamps **$8.50.** Wrought Iron Banquet Lamps **$5.00.** Dresden Banquet Lamps **$10.00** and up.

PICTURES—Photographs framed in gilt—white mat—14x17—**$2.00** (choice subjects).

CUPS AND SAUCERS—Limoges china "after dinner" Cups and Saucers—**25c** each

PAPER NAPKINS—Fine Japanese Paper Napkins—**10c, 15c, 20c** per hundred.

AMERICAN CUT GLASS—Handled Nappies and Bonbons—**$3.00.**
Cut fluted, 9-oz. tumblers—**$1.50** doz.
Strawberry, Diamond and Fan Tumblers—**$5.00** doz.
Salts and Peppers—**SPECIALS—50c** each.

AUSTRIAN CUT GLASS—3-pint Tankard Water Jug—**$1.25.**
Water Bottle—**$2.00.** Salts and Peppers—**20c** each.

MATERIALS FOR CHINA DECORATING—Locroix Tubes—**12c.** Dresden Tubes—**20c.**
Camel's Hair Brushes for china painting—**3c** and up.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Another Great Sale of Silks.

Last Monday we were able to quote several extraordinary bargains in Silks and by Monday evening the larger share of the advertised goods had been sold. The selling power of our Silk department is certainly growing—new names are being daily, ***hourly,*** added to its list of customers, and by such items as the following we shall expect to accomplish even a still more marked growth this week. We offer:

50 pcs.—Figured Taffeta Louisene (in two designs)—*regularly $1.25*—**75c.**
75 pcs.—Centenaire Broche Taffeta Glace (in three designs)—in a beautiful line of colors—*never before sold for less than $1.25*—**80c.**
60 pcs.—Black Ground Taffeta and Peau de Soie—colored swivel figures—*reg'r $1.25 qualities*—**95c.**

In Basement Silk Department—

5,000 yds.—Fancy Silks—great variety of designs—*$1.00 and $1.25 qualities*—**50c and 65c yd.**
125 pcs.—Colored Satin Duchesse—assorted street shades—*worth $1.00*—**50c.**
40 pcs.—Gauffre Crepes—27 inches—evening shades—**37½c.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Dress Goods at Special Prices.

We have continuous proof that the purchasing public recognize and appreciate the excellence of our great Dress Goods Departments—and this week's special prices will again demonstrate a fact that is self-evident—namely: that these Dress Goods Departments are emphatically in the lead in Chicago, both as regards assortment and low prices.

150 pcs.—Cheviots, Coverts, and Fancy Mixtures—worth $1.25 to $1.50—**75c.**
100 pcs.—Coverts, Scotch Mixtures, and English Checks—worth $1.50—**$1.00.**
50 pcs.—Printed Cashmeres for house and tea gowns—worth $1.00—**65c.**

SPECIAL—We have just received from Paris a complete line of Blue and Black Novelties—the very latest in fine fabrics.

In Basement Salesroom—

100 pcs.—All-wool Scotch Tweeds—mixed and check suitings, striped serges—46 and 54 inches wide—worth 75c to $1.00—**50c.**
100 pcs.—All-wool Canvas Suitings—blue and black—50 inch—worth 75c—**40c.**
100 pcs.—All-wool Cheviots—check and fancy suitings—**35c.**
100 pcs.—All-wool French Breze Flannel Suitings—**25c.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Kid Gloves, 50c—Slightly soiled and mended. In qualities, regularly $1 and $1.50.

We are pleased to be able to offer another lot of Gloves at 50c—in qualities which, when perfect, are worth $1.00 and $1.50. The present lot includes accumulations of slightly soiled Gloves and Gloves which have required some slight mending, and consequently cannot be sold as perfect goods. *They are great bargains.*

Kid Gloves, 75c—A broken lot, containing all desirable colors.

At this price (75c), which is much less than their regular value, *they will quickly close out.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Handkerchiefs, 25c. Usually 35c, 40c or 50c.

A Special Sale—and one to draw much attention to our Department.

Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., **25c.**
Ladies' All-Linen Initial Hdkfs., **25c.**
Silk Embroidered Hdkfs., **25c.**
Men's Colored Bordered Hdkfs., **25c.**
Men's Unlaundered Hdkfs., **25c.**
Among which are Handkerchiefs regularly sold at 35c, 40c, 50c.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Blankets—one of our very strong Depts.

We offer in Main Blanket Department on 4th floor and in Branch Blanket Department in Basement Salesroom,

10-4 Helena White All-Wool Blankets, $4.25 pair. **11-4 Cherokee Gray All-Wool Blankets, $3.15 pair.**

These two extremely cheap items are characteristic of our whole stock, which we unqualifiedly claim is very, very much the largest in Chicago and *quotes always the lowest prices.*